Series : FEH3G

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/3/2**

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 **21 + 1** मानचित्र हैं। Please check that this question paper contains **21** 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. By which organization is the Human Development Report published ? *1*

(A) World Trade Organisation

(B) Amnesty International

(C) United Nations Development Programme

(D) World Health Organisation

#

2. Identify the odd one out. *1*

(A) Hindustan Computers Limited

(B) Bharti Airtel Limited

(C) Hindustan Unilever Limited

(D) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

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

The process of removing barriers on foreign trade and investment by the government is known as _____.

Options :

(A) Import Tax

(B) Export Tax

(C) Liberalisation

(D) Industrialisation

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

Assertion (A) : Most of the jute industry in India is located in a narrow belt along the banks of Hugli river.

Reason (R) : India is the second largest exporter of jute.

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.

#

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

	Column I		*Column II*
a.	Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	i.	Uttarakhand
b.	Manas Tiger Reserve	ii.	Rajasthan
c.	Periyar Tiger Reserve	iii.	Assam
d.	Corbett National Park	iv.	Kerala

Options :

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

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

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

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

6. Mrs. Monica, along with her family, clears a piece of land and grows grain and other food crops to feed her family. When the soil's fertility decreases, she prepares another piece of land for agriculture. Which of the following methods of agriculture does she use ? *1*

(A) Plantation farming

(B) Slash and burn farming

(C) Intensive subsistence farming

(D) Commercial farming

7. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century ? *1*

(A) Cholera (B) Smallpox

(C) Jaundice (D) Malaria

8. In reference to the Germania allegory the "olive branch around the sword" symbolizes which one of the following ? *1*

(A) Being freed

(B) Heroism and strength

(C) Willingness to make peace

(D) Beginning of a new era

#

9. Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak ? *1*

(A) Hindustan
(B) Bangla Patrika
(C) Veer Bhoomi
(D) Kesari

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

I. Bardoli Satyagraha
II. Rowlatt Satyagraha
III. Champaran Satyagraha
IV. Kheda Satyagraha

Options :

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

11. Why is it not easy to get loans from the formal sector ? Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option : *1*

I. Availability of Banks
II. Availability of Collateral
III. Long and Complicated Loan Process
IV. Awareness of Borrower

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.

#

12. Identify the sector on basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option : *1*

- The objective of this sector is to earn profit.
- This sector is owned by a person or company.
- Tata Iron and Steel is a example of this sector.

Options :

(A) Cooperative Sector (B) Unorganised Sector

(C) Public Sector (D) Private Sector

13. Data related to an imaginary country is given below. Study these data and answer the question that follows : *1*

Age	*Total Population*	*Net Attendance*
7 and 8 years of age	1200	1000
14 and 15 years of age	1000	800
Total	2200	1800

The attendance percentage of this country of the age group of 14 and 15 years is _____.

(A) 90 percent (B) 80 percent

(C) 70 percent (D) 60 percent

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

Assertion (A) : Every party in India has to register with the Election Commission.

Reason (R) : The Government provides election symbols to all political parties in India.

Options :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

#

15. Which of the following group is in majority in Sri Lanka ? *1*

(A) Tamil-speakers (B) Sinhala-speakers

(C) Telugu-speakers (D) English-speakers

16. To reform the party system, which of the following tasks have been made compulsory for the political parties ? Choose the most appropriate option. *1*

I. It is now compulsory for all the political parties to file income tax returns.

II. It is now compulsory for all parties to have one-third women candidates.

III. It is now compulsory for all the political parties to hold their organisational election.

IV. It is now compulsory for all candidates to disclose information about pending criminal cases against them through affidavit.

Options :

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

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

17. Which of the following statements represent gender equality ? *1*

(A) The value of women's vote is more than that of men.

(B) Restricting women to household chores.

(C) Providing more rights to men.

(D) Providing voting rights equally to men and women.

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

(A) Concurrent List – Education

(B) Concurrent List – Defence

(C) Concurrent List – Police

(D) Concurrent List – Trade

19. In which one of the following organs of India are women taking advantage of reservation ? *1*

(A) Municipality (B) Legislative Council

(C) Rajya Sabha (D) Judiciary

20. Which one of the following languages is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution ? *1*

(A) Bhojpuri (B) Magadhi

(C) Rajasthani (D) Tamil

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

21. (a) Describe any two features of 'arid soils'. *2*

OR

(b) Describe any two features of 'forest soils'. *2*

22. Explain the effectiveness of horizontal distribution of power in the context of India. *2*

23. What changes did the Government of India make in its economic policies in the beginning of 1991 ? Explain. *2*

24. Mention any two economic impacts of the First World War on India. *2*

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

25. How does democracy establish an accountable, responsible and legitimate governance ? Explain. *3*

26. Describe any three ways of water conservation used in ancient India. *3*

27. Explain any three functions of money as a medium of exchange. *3*

28. How does the Indian Constitution ensure the division of powers between the Union and State Governments ? Explain. *3*

29. (a) Analyse the impacts of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle. *3*

OR

(b) Analyse the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Indian National Movement. *3*

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

30. (a) Explain the measures taken by the colonial government to censor the press in India and analyse their effects on the nationalist movement. *3+2=5*

OR

(b) How did the printing press contribute to the emergence of new genres of writing in the 18^{th} century ? Explain. *5*

31. (a) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples. *5*

OR

(b) Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced ? *5*

32. (a) The Government of India has invited some suggestions for technological reforms in agriculture. Propose any five technological reforms to the Government for the betterment of agriculture. *5*

OR

(b) Suppose you are a farmer. You want to cultivate tea in India. Describe any three geographical conditions which will be conducive for tea cultivation in India and write the names of two major tea-producing states of India. *3+2=5*

33. (a) "Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution." Justify the statement. *5*

OR

(b) Suggest any five measures to establish the gender equality of labour. *5*

SECTION E

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

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

Organised Sector

Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

(34.1) Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. *1*

(34.2) Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees. *1*

(34.3) Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government ? *2*

#

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

The Revolutionaries

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

(35.1) Mention any one political demand of the liberals. *1*

(35.2) Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. *1*

(35.3) Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. *2*

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

Iron Ore

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50 – 60 per cent). In 2018 – 19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states.

(36.1) In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found ? *1*

(36.2) Which is the most important industrial iron ore ? *1*

(36.3) "Iron ore is a basic mineral." Support 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 23). 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 place in 1927.

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law.

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 1927.

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. *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) An international airport of West Bengal
(ii) A software technology park of Karnataka
(iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra
(iv) A major sea port of 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*

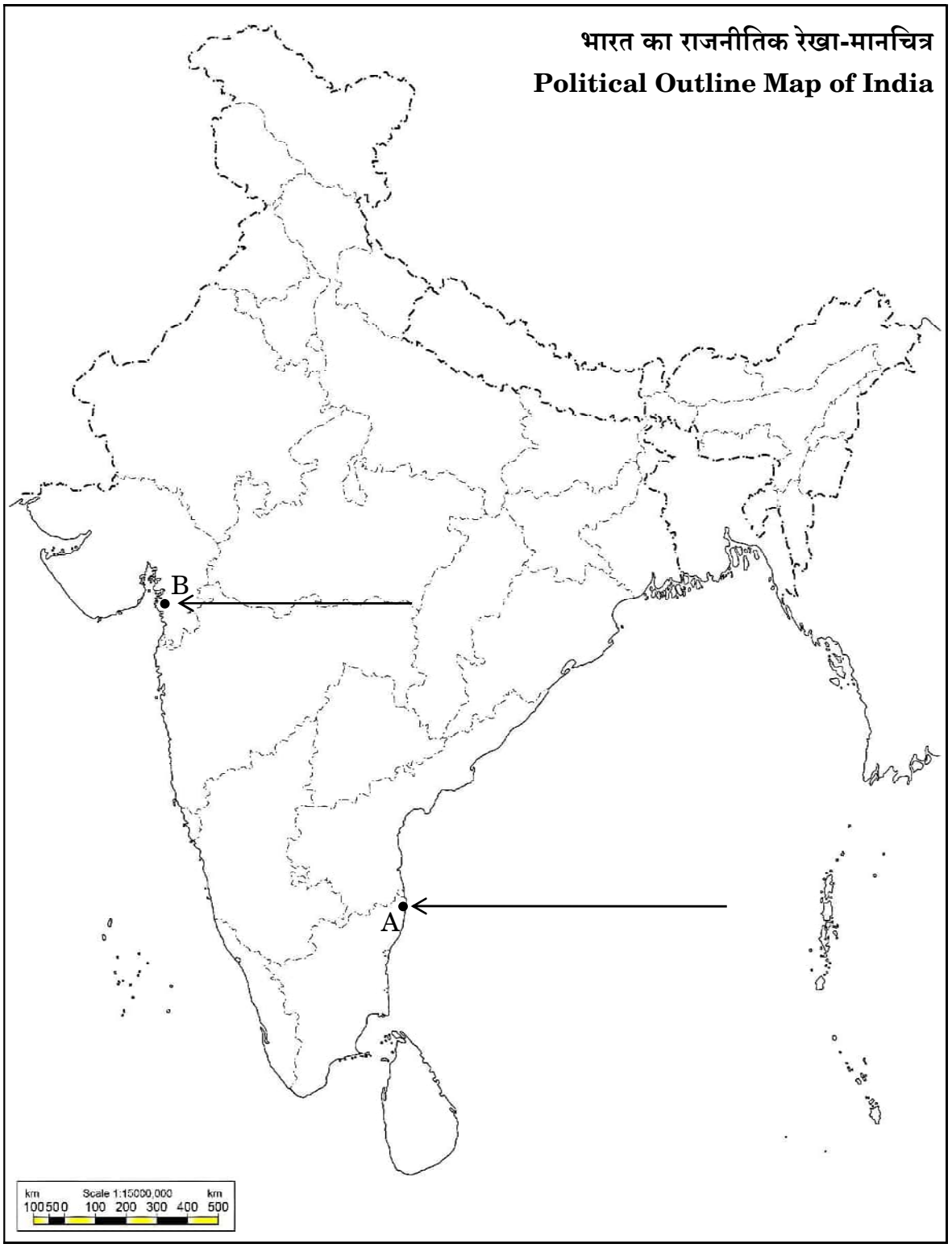
(i) Name the place where an international airport is located in West Bengal.

(ii) Name the place where a software technology park is located in Karnataka.

(iii) Name the place where a nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra.

(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 32/3/2**
	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-32/3/2

SET -2 **MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1= 20)**
1.	(C) United Nations Development Programme	**13 E**	**1**
2.	(D) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	**33 E**	**1**
3.	(C) Liberalisation	**64 E**	**1**
4.	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of (A).	**60 G**	**1**
5.	(B) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i	**15 G**	**1**
6.	(B) Slash and burn farming	**30 G**	**1**
7.	(B) Smallpox	**55 H**	**1**
8.	(C) Willingness to make peace	**24 H**	**1**
9.	(D) Kesari	**127 H**	**1**
10.	(D) III, IV, II, I	**30 & 35 H**	**1**
11.	(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.	**44-45 E**	**1**
12.	(D) Private Sector	**33 E**	**1**
13.	(B) 80 percent	**10 E**	**1**
14.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	**53 P**	**1**
15.	(B) Sinhala-speakers	**3 P**	**1**
16.	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.	**60 P**	**1**
17.	(D) Providing voting rights equally to men and women	**30 P**	**1**
18.	(A) Concurrent List – Education	**17 P**	**1**
19.	(A) Municipality	**35 P**	**1**
20.	(D) Tamil	**22 P**	**1**
	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**(a) Describe any two features of 'arid soils'.** (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. (ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. (iii) In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water. (iv) Due to the dry climate high temperature evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture. (v) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.	**9 G**	**2X1=2**

	(vi) Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) Describe any two features of 'forest soils'.** (i) Mainly found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available. (ii) Soils texture varies according to the mountain environment. (iii) Loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. (iv) In the snow-covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. (v) The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile. (vi) Any other relevant point. **(Any two points to be explained.)**	**9 G**	**2X1=2**
22	**Explain the effectiveness of horizontal distribution of 'power sharing' in the context of India.** (i) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. (ii) It allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. (iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. (iv) Each organ checks the other. (v) This results in a balance of power among various institutions. (vi) Though executive exercises power, it is responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. (vii) Although judges are appointed by the executive they can check the functioning of executive or review laws made by the legislature. (viii) Any other relevant point. **(Any two points to be explained.)**	**8 P**	**2X1=2**
23	**What changes did the Government of India make in its economic policies in the beginning of 1991? Explain.** (i) Trade barriers were removed. (ii) Goods could be imported and exported easily. (iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here (iv) Any other relevant point **(Any two points to be explained.)**	**64 E**	**2X1=2**

24	**Mention any two economic impacts of the First World War on India.** (i) Huge increase in defence expenditure. (ii) Taxes were increased. (iii) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. (iv) Forced recruitment. (v) (Any other relevant point) **(Any two points to be explained.)**	**30 H**	**2X1=2**
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**How does democracy establish an accountable, responsible and legitimate governance? Explain.** (i) People have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. (ii) Citizens should be able to participate in decision-making so that the government is accountable to the citizens. (iii) Decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. (iv) Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**65 P**	**3X1=3**
26	**Describe any three ways of water conservation used in ancient India.** (i) In ancient times, we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures for the conservation and management of water. (ii) For instance, stepwells, reservoirs, and lakes were constructed. (iii) Embankments and canals were built for irrigation. (iv) Ponds were created. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**21 G**	**3X1=3**
27	**Explain any three functions of money as a medium of exchange.** (i) Money solve the problem of medium of exchange. (ii) It ends the problem of double co-incident of wants. (iii) It is easy to carry from one place to another. (iv) It is an easy measure of value. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any three points to be explained.**	**39 E**	**3X1=3**
28	**How does the Indian Constitution ensure the division of powers between the Union and State Governments? Explain.**	**16-17 P**	**3X1=3**

	(i)The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government. (ii)Creation of Union, State and Concurrent lists. (iii) The Union list includes subjects of international importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication, and currency. (iv) The State list includes subjects of provincial and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation. (v) The Concurrent list includes subjects such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption, and succession. (vi) Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Government is basic to the structure of the Constitution. (vii) Judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of the Constitutional provisions and procedures. (viii) Any other relevant point **(Any three points to be explained.)**		
29	**(a) Analyse the impacts of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle.** (i) Civil disobedience movement was called off. (ii) Gandhi ji participated in second round table conference in London. (iii) Government agreed to release political prisoners. (iv) Any other relevant point. **(Any three points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) Analyse the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Indian National Movement.** (i) He led the militant guerrilla movement at Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh. (ii) He claimed that he has variety of special powers. (iii) Captured by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. (iv) He supported Gandhiji in persuading the people to wear khadi and give up drinking. (v) At the same time, he believed that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. (vi) Any other relevant point. **(Any three points to be explained.)**	**40 H** **36 H**	**3X1=3** **3X1=3**
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		**(4X5=20)**

30	**(a) Explain the measures taken by the colonial government to censor the press in India and analyse their effects on the nationalist movement.** **Measures taken by the colonial government: (3+2=5)** (i) In 1878 Vernacular Press Act was passed. (ii) It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. (iii) Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. (iv) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. (v) Any other relevant point. **Impacts on National Movement :** (i) Despite repressive measures nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. (ii) They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. (iii) Attempt to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protest. (iv) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) How did the printing press contribute to the emergence of new genres of writing in the 18th century? Explain** (i) Print created an appetite for new kinds of writing. (ii) New forms of popular literature appeared in print targeting new audiences. (iii) Penny, chapbooks, Biliotheque Bleue, almanacs are the examples. (iv) Booksellers employed peddlers who roamed around villages carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars along with ballads and folktales. Other form of reading matter largely for entertainment began to reach ordinary readers as well. (v) The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment. (vi) Newspapers and journals carried information about war and trade as well as news of development in other places. (vii) The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. (viii) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)**	**127 H** **114-115 H**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

31	**(a) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples.** **PUBLIC SECTOR** / **PRIVATE SECTOR** **1.** In the public sector**,** the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. / **1.** In the private sector, the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. **2.** Examples of public sector are Indian Railways, BHEL etc. / **2.** Examples of private sector are TISCO, RIL etc. **3.** The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it. / **3.** Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services, we have to pay money to these individuals and companies. **4.** The government spends money on all kinds of activities/services that are required by all members of society. / **4.** The private sector does not provide such activities/services at a reasonable price. **5.** Some of activities/services need spending large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc. / **5.** The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on these types of services/activities. **6.** Their services are for everyone. / **6.** They cannot provide services to everyone. **7.** Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)** **OR** **(b) Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced?** (i) Increase the working days of MGNREGA-2005. (ii) Make the arrangements for irrigation.	**32-34E** **48-50E**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

	(iii) The villagers will be encouraged to borrow loans from the formal sources. (iv) Promote local industries. (v) Setting up small scale cottage industries. (vi) Spreading awareness about self-employment opportunities. (vii) Promoting Self-Help Groups. (viii) Organising local markets and fairs. (ix) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)**		
32	**(a) The Government of India has invited some suggestions for technological reforms in agriculture. Propose any five technological reforms to the Government for the betterment of agriculture.** (i) The regional expansion of agricultural reforms such as the Green Revolution and White Revolution based on package technology should be necessary. (ii) A comprehensive land development programme should be initiated through technology. (iii) Promote the use of the Kisan Credit Cards among peasants. (iv) Promote Personal Accident Insurance Scheme. (v) High Yield Variety of seeds should be used. (vi) There should be technological development of irrigation systems. (vii) Crop diversification should be encouraged. (viii) Awareness among farmers about Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers. (ix) Any other relevant points. **(Any five points to be explained.)** **OR**	**39 G**	**5X1=5**
	(b) Suppose you are a farmer. You want to cultivate tea in India. Describe any three geographical conditions which will be conducive for tea cultivation in India and write the names of two leading tea producing states of India. (i) Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. (3+2=5) (ii) Tea requires a tropical and subtropical climate. (iii) Tea requires deep and fertile, well- drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. (iv) Tea requires sloped areas with good drainage. (v) Tea bushes require a warm, and moist frost-free climate all through the year. (vi) Major tea producing states – Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, and Tripura (any two).	**34 G**	**5X1=5**

	(vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)**		
33	**(a) "Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution." Justify the statement.** (i) There is no official religion of the Indian State. (ii) The Constitution treates all religions equally. (iii) Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion. (iv) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. (v) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. (vi) Hence, we can say that secularism is the very idea of the Indian Constitution. (vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points to be explained.)** **OR**	**37-38 P**	**1x5=5**
	(b) Suggest any five measures to establish the gender equality of labour. (i) Promote education among women. (ii) Equal employment opportunities. (iii) Follow Equal Remuneration Act 1976 that provides equal wages should be paid to equal work. (iv) Enhancing the political and legal status of women and career opportunities. (v) Encourage participation of women among the highly paid and valued jobs. (vi) Any other relevant point **(Any five points to be explained.)**	**30-35 P**	**1x5=5**
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Organised Sector** Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised	**30 E**	**1+1+2=4**

	Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. **34.1 Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector. (1)** (i) Regular term of employment. (ii) Fixed working hours. (iii) People have assured work. (iv) Any other relevant point. **34.2 Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees. (1)** (i) In the organised sector, employees get paid leaves. (ii) In this sector, employees get minimum wages. (iii) Any other relevant point. **34.3 Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government? (2)** (i) For people who are engaged in self-employment to comply with the rules and regulations set by the government. (ii) It helped the government to create a data base. (iii) Any other relevant points.		
35	**Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **The Revolutionaries** During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. **35.1 Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1)** (i) Creation of nation states. (ii) Any other relevant point. **35.2 Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1)** (i) To train revolutionaries and spread their ideas of nation state. (ii) Any other relevant point. **35.3 Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. (2)** (i) Opposed by monarchies (ii) Fear of Repression (iii) Any other relevant point	**12 H**	**1+1+2= 4**

36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Iron Ore** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50 60 per cent). In 2018 19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states. **36.1 In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? (1)** Magnetite **36.2 Which is the most important industrial iron ore? (1)** Hematite **36.3 "Iron ore is a basic mineral." Support the statement. (2)** (i) It is abundantly available. (ii) India is rich in good quality iron ore. (iii) It is important for various industries. (iv) Any other relevant points	**44 G**	**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 23**). 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 place in 1927. **Madras (Chennai)** B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. **Dandi** **PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.** ***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 1927. **Madras (Chennai)** (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. **Dandi** (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols: (i) An international airport of West Bengal (ii) A software technology park of Karnataka (iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra (iv) A major sea port of Odisha **PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.**		**2X1=2** **2X1=2** **3X1=3**

	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 place where an international airport is located in West Bengal. **Kolkata (Calcutta)** (ii) Name the place where a software technology park is located in Karnataka. **Bengaluru** (iii) Name the place where a nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra. **Tarapur** (iv) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha. **Paradwip**		**3X1=3**

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

32/3/1, 2, 3

For question no. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र

Political Outline Map of India

