Series FH4GE

Set - 1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न–पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/4/1**

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) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न–पत्र में **37** प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

(III) 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.

(IV) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर–पुस्तिका में यथास्थान 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 छात्र केवल प्रश्न–पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर–पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
2. *Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.*
3. ***Section A** – question number **1** to **20** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
4. ***Section B** – question number **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*
5. ***Section C** – question number **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*
6. ***Section D** – question number **30** to **33** are Long Answer(LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*
7. ***Section E** – question number **34** to **36** are **Case-based/Source-based** questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*
8. *In **Section F** – question number **37** is **Map skill based** question with two parts – **37(i)** History (**2** marks) and **37(ii)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*
9. *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by the Visually Impaired Candidates only.*

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions) **(20×1 = 20)**

1. Why was the silk route considered a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade ? Choose the most appropriate option from the following : **1**

(a) Due to movement of silk cargoes
(b) Due to flow of silver and gold
(c) Due to linkage of China with Australia
(d) Due to trade and cultural exchange

2. How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India ? Choose the correct option from the following : **1**

(a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
(b) By funding the regional language newspapers
(c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
(d) By using print media to spread eastern culture

3. Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options : **1**



(a) Rabindranath Tagore

(b) Abanindranath Tagore

(c) Debindranath Tagore

(d) Satyendranath Tagore

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

Who amongst the following organised the 'Depressed Class Association' in 1930 ? **1**

(a) B.L. Yadav (b) C.R. Das

(c) M.R. Jayeker (d) B.R. Ambedkar

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

I. The Treaty of Vienna

II. The beginning of Napoleonic wars

III. Proclamation of the Prussian King William I as German Emperor

IV. Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy

Options :

(a) I, III, IV and II

(b) II, IV, I and III

(c) II, I, IV and III

(d) III, II, IV and I

5. A researcher is examining a soil type which is formed by the weathering of volcanic rock and is rich in minerals. Which one of the following soils is it ? **1**

(a) Laterite soil

(b) Alluvial soil

(c) Black soil

(d) Desert soil

6. Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box. **1**

• This crop is a major cash crop in India. • It is cultivated mainly in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. • It is known for its aroma.

Options :

(a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Jute (d) Cotton

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

Column-I (Minerals)	Column-II (Features)
A. Copper	(i) Used in manufacturing of steel and paints
B. Bauxite	(ii) Used in electric and electronic industries
C. Mica	(iii) Used in electric cables and utensils
D. Manganese	(iv) Used in aluminium production

Options :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(d)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

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

Assertion (A) : The French speaking community was rich in comparison to Dutch speaking community in Belgium.

Reason (R) : Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later. **1**

Options :

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

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

(c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

(d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

9. How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation ? Choose the most suitable option from the following : **1**

(a) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.

(b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.

(c) By allowing all decision making processes under the Union Government.

(d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states.

10. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy ? **1**

(a) Division of power between Central and State Governments.

(b) Division of power between Rural and Urban Governments.

(c) Division of power among Administration, Judiciary and Army.

(d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

11. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? **1**

	List-I (Regional Parties)		**List-II (Regions)**
(a)	Rashtriya Janta Dal	–	Uttar Pradesh
(b)	Janta Dal (Secular)	–	Bihar
(c)	Rashtriya Lok Dal	–	Assam
(d)	Biju Janta Dal	–	Odisha

12. In a democratic country the government adopts environment friendly policies with the help of citizens and experts. Which one of the following is a positive outcome of this process ? **1**

(a) The government is capable of determining policies on its own.

(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.

(c) Corporates protect their own interest in determining policies.

(d) Market forces also influence the government for their interests.

13. In which year the Constitution amendment providing for 33% representation of women in the local self governance system in India was made ? Choose the correct option : **1**

(a) 1990 (b) 1984

(c) 1992 (d) 1988

14. Read the table given below carefully and answer the question that follow :

Data of few Countries

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP) in US $	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2021-22)
A	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
B	6,590	67.2	6.7	132
C	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
D	4,624	66.1	4.5	161
E	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
F	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

Which of the following countries has high per capita income, life expectancy at birth and high rank in human development index ? **1**

(a) A (b) C
(c) E (d) F

15. The World Bank's development report is prepared on the basis of which of the following : **1**

(a) Per Capita Income (b) Health Services
(c) Literacy (d) Freedom

16. Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy : **1**

(a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener (b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
(c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer (d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer

17. Choose the correct option to fill the blank : **1**

Sector	Criteria Used
• Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	.....
• Organized and Unorganized Sectors	Nature of Employment Activities

Options :

(a) Nature of social activities
(b) Nature of political activities
(c) Nature of production activities
(d) Nature of government activities

18. Read the following sources of loan carefully and choose the correct option related to formal sources of credit. **1**

(i) Commercial Bank (ii) Landlords

(iii) Government (iv) Money Lender

Options :

(a) (i) and (iii) are correct. (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct.

(c) (i) and (ii) are correct. (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.

19. The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalization. Which of the following is its main benefit ? **1**

(a) Increased Communication Cost (b) Limited Access to Information

(c) Enhanced Connectivity (d) Slower Transaction Speed

20. Read the following developmental goals and choose correct option of goals related to a student studying in university. **1**

(i) Good opportunities for research.

(ii) Opportunities to pursue higher education abroad.

(iii) Opportunities for independence.

(iv) Opportunities for good employment.

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.

SECTION – B

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

21. Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention ? Explain. **2**

22. Suggest any two ways to increase women's representation in leadership roles. **2**

23. **(A)** "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Explain the statement. **2**

OR

(B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life." Explain the statement. **2**

24. Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life. **2**

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

25. **(A)** Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging. **3**

OR

(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans. **3**

26. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India. **3**

27. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India ? Explain with example . **3**

28. Describe any three features of Multiparty System. **3**

29. Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy. **3**

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

30. **(A)** Explain with examples the significance of the Non-cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement. **5**

OR

(B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement ? Explain with examples. **5**

31. **(A)** "It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. **5**

OR

(B) "We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. **5**

32. **(A)** "Democratic governance is responsive to the expectations of citizens." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **5**

OR

(B) "Democracy accommodates social diversity better than dictatorship." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **5**

33. **(A)** Imagine you are a part of a 'Self Help Group' (SHG). Explain the working system of the Self Help Group (SHG) to the new member. **5**

OR

(B) Imagine that you are the Village Development Officer of a village. Explain the usefulness of formal sources of credit for the farmers. **5**

SECTION – E

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

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

New Forms of Publication

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

34.1 How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture ? **1**

34.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India ? **1**

34.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19^{th} century social landscape ? Explain. **2**

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

Sacred Groves – a wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) and kadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and mango (Mangifera indica) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

35.1 How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology ? **1**

35.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests ? **1**

35.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us ? Explain. **2**

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

Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

36.1 Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. **1**

36.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality ? **1**

36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy ? Examine. **2**

SECTION – F
(Map Skill Based Question) (2+3 = 5)

37. (i) Two places **(A)** and **(B)** have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(a) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**

(b) The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. **1**

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

(a) Name the place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**

(b) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. **1**

37. (ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols :

(a) A major dam on the Chenab river. **1**

(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. **1**

(c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka. **1**

(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha. **1**

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

Attempt **any three** questions :

(a) Name the place where the major dam is located on the Chenab river. **1**

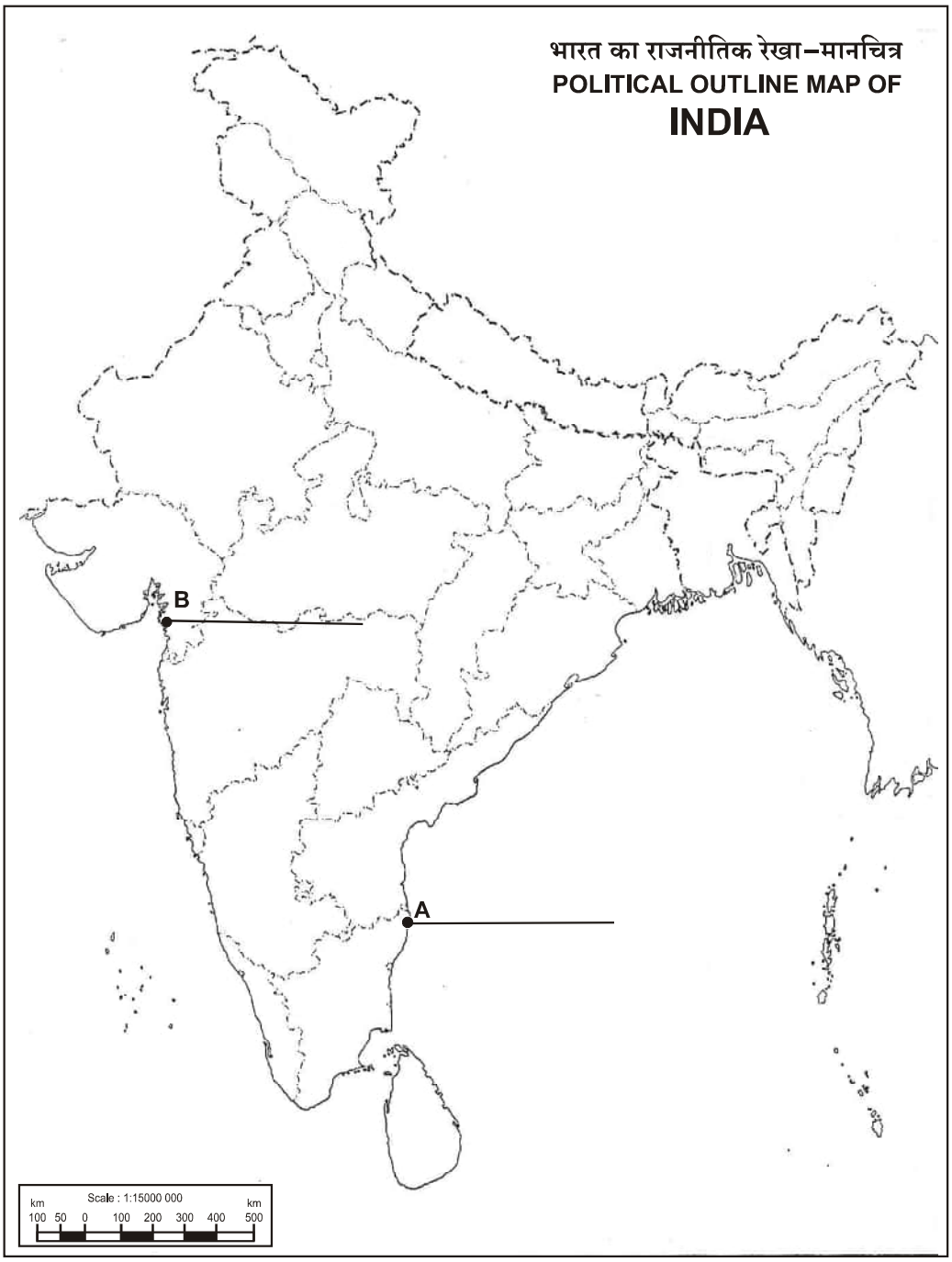
(b) Name the place where Nuclear Power Plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. **1**

(c) Name the place where a major Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka. **1**

(d) Name the place where a major Sea Port is located in Odisha. **1**

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37



Cut Here यहाँ से काटें Cut Here यहाँ से काटें Cut Here यहाँ से काटें

	Marking Scheme **Strictly Confidential** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Secondary School Examination February- 2025** **SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/4/1**
	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 deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
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-32/4/1

SET -1 **MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks
	SECTION- A **(Multiple Choice Questions)**		**(20x1=20)**
1.	(d) Due to trade and cultural exchange	**54 H**	**1**
2.	(a) By censoring the Indian newspapers	**127 H**	**1**
3.	(b) Abanindranath Tagore ***Note**: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No.3.*** (d) B. R. Ambedkar	**47 H** **44 H**	**1**
4.	(c) II, I, IV and III	**10-21H**	**1**
5.	(c) Black Soil	**7 G**	**1**
6.	(b) Coffee	**37 G**	**1**
7.	(d) (iii), (iv), (ii) and (i)	**45-47 G**	**1**
8.	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**2 P**	**1**
9.	(b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.	**16 P**	**1**
10.	(d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.	**8 P**	**1**
11.	(d) Biju Janta Dal - Odisha	**56 P**	**1**
12.	(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.	**64 P**	**1**
13.	(c) 1992	**24 P**	**1**
14.	(a) A	**13 E**	**1**
15.	(a) Per Capita Income	**8 E**	**1**
16.	(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer	**20 E**	**1**
17.	(c) Nature of production activities	**20 E**	**1**
18.	(a) (i) and (iii) are correct.	**48 E**	**1**
19.	(c) Enhanced Connectivity	**63 E**	**1**
20.	(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.	**5 E**	**1**

	SECTION- B **(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(4x2=8)**
21.	**Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain.** (i) The Indian subcontinent was located along major trade routes like the Silk Route connecting east and west. (ii) It was central to trade networks. (iii) It connected the trade routes through land and sea. (iv) Pottery from China, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes. (v) It helped in exchange of goods, people, knowledge, customs etc. (vi) Thus, India lay at the centre of the trade network between these continents and participated in this trade. (vii) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.**	**55 H**	**(2x1=2)**
22.	**Suggest any two ways to increase women's representation in leadership roles.** (i) Increasing training programmes. (ii) Increasing mentorship programmes. (iii) Improving career and educational opportunities for women. (iv) Developing different skills among women. (v) Laws like Nari Shakti,Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens' Reservation Act 2023) should be effectively implemented. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be suggested**	**31 P**	**(2x1=2)**
23.	**(A) "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Explain the statement.** (i) Planning is important for a country which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. (ii) It is important for regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.	**3 G**	**(2x1=2)**

	(iii) Planning helps in balanced distribution of resources across national, state and regional levels. (iv) Planning helps in sustainable development. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life." Explain the statement.** (i) Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development. (ii) If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continue the future of our planet will be in danger. (iii) There is a dire need to address economic and environmental protection plans. (iv) Uneven distribution of resources will create a wide gap in regional development resulting in disunity in a nation. (v) Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. (vi) Appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up is required for resource development and distribution. (vii) Judicious use of resources with qualitative and quantitative estimates is necessary. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**3 G**	**(2x1=2)**
24.	**Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life.** (i) Public facilities are provided by the government. (ii) Increased investment by the government in health will improve the wellbeing of the citizens. (iii) Providing quality education, (particularly elementary education) will help to develop human resources. (iv) Providing safe drinking water will provide good health.	**34 E**	**(2x1=2)**

	(v) Housing facilities for the poor will improve basic living conditions. (vi) Providing safe and good transport facilities will contribute to improved economic activities. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**		
	SECTION- C **(Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(5x3=15)**
25.	**(A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.** (i) Ideas of "la patrie" (the fatherland) and "le citoyen" (the citizen) (ii) A new tricolour replaced the former royal standard. (iii) The Estate General body was renamed as the National Assembly. (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation. (v) A centralized administrative system was introduced. (vi) Uniform laws for all citizens. (vii) Internal custom duties and dues abolished. (viii) Introduction of uniform system of weights and measures adopted. (ix) Regional dialects replaced by French spoken in Paris. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be described.** **OR** **(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.** (i) Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation.	**5H** **26H**	**(3x1=3)** **(3x1=3)**

	(ii) Large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. (iii) Ideas of romantic nationalism and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region explosive. (iv) The Ottomans failed in their attempts to modernize through internal reforms. (v) The European nationalists broke away from Ottoman control and declared their independence. (vi) The Balkan people claimed their independence and political rights on nationality proving that they had once been independent. (vii) The Balkan area became one of intense conflict when every Balkan nation sought to expand its territory at the cost of the other. (viii) Matters became worse due to Big Power rivalry in this region. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be described.**		
26.	**Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.** (i) Land reforms in the 1980s and 1990s included institutional and technical reforms. (ii) Provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease were introduced. (iii) Establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies for providing loans at lower rates of interest. (iv) Initiative taken by the government to provide Kisan Credit Card (KCC) (v) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced by the government. (vi) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV. (vii) Announcement of MSP, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops by the government.	**39G**	**(3x1=3)**

	(viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be examined.**		
27..	**How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India? Explain with examples.** (i) Removal of barriers on foreign trade giving businesses opportunities to import and export. (ii) Encouraging investments by MNCs.Example, cell phones, automobiles, soft drinks, fast food etc. (iii) Encouraging Indian companies to compete with producers around the globe. (iv) Encouraging Indian companies to collaborate with foreign companies which has enabled some large Indian companies to become multi nationals themselves. Examples. Tata Motors and Infosys (v) Improving infra structure and developing policies to attract foreign investment. Example, Special Economic Zones. (vi) It has created new opportunities for companies providing services. Example, IT. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**64-67 E**	**(3x1=3)**
28.	**Describe any three features of the multi-party system.** (i) Existence of many political parties. (ii) Increased chances of a coalition government. (iii) Provides checks and balances. (iv) More choices for voters. (v) Accommodates diverse opinions. (vi) Inclusive policy making. (vii) Enhances political stability. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be described.**	**51 P**	**(3x1=3)**

29.	**Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy.** (i) Provides raw materials to the secondary sector. (ii) Provides employment. (iii) Provides food security. (iv) Promotes trade.(national and international) (v) Brings foreign exchange. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be analysed.**	**20 E**	**(3x1=3)**
	SECTION- D **(Long Answer Type Questions)**		**(4x5=20)**
30.	**(A) Explain with examples the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement.** (i) Encouragement given to swadeshi industries encouraged self-reliance. (ii) Increase in the production of Indian textiles (KHADI). (iii) Boycott of foreign goods affected the economy of Britain. (iv) Reduction in the import of foreign cloth. (v) Educational institutions set up by Indians. (vi) Industries established by Indians. (vii) Idea of swaraj began to spread throughout the country. (viii) National movement expanded into mass participation. (ix) Nationalistic feeling spread among the Indians. (x) Hindu Muslim unity. (xi) Participation of peasants. (xii) Participation of tribals. (xiii) Participation of plantation workers. (xiv) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement? Explain with examples.** (i) Dandi March was initiated to break the Salt law. (ii) It started with 78 volunteers and was later joined by thousands.	**34-36 H** **39-43 H**	**(5x1=5)** **(5x1=5)**

	(iii) Breaking of salt laws by thousands of people. (iv) Manufacturing of salt by defying government laws. (v) Demonstration in front of government salt factories. (vi) Colonial laws broken, peasants' refusal to pay revenue. (vii) Refusal to pay chowkidari tax. (viii) Forest people entered the reserve forest to collect wood and graze cattle. (ix) Boycott of foreign cloth. (x) Picketing of liquor shops. (xi) Participation of rich peasants (patidars and jats). (xii) Participation of poor peasants. (xiii) Participation by Indian industrialists. (xiv) Participation by workers. (xv) Large scale participation of women. (xvi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**		
31.	**(A) "It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.** (i) Energy is the basic requirement for economic development. (ii) Every sector like agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic- needs inputs of energy. (iii) Consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. (iv) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. (v) Need of the hour is to develop a sustainable path of energy development through use of energy efficient programmes. (vi) Public awareness campaigns to promote the idea of energy conservation. (vii) Cautious approach to the judicious use of limited energy resources.	**55 G**	**(5x1=5)**

	(viii) Use of non-conventional sources of energy like solar, wind and geo- thermal (ix) Adopting small steps to save energy like use of public transport, switching of electricity when not in use, using power saving devices etc. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any five arguments to be explained.** **OR** **(B) "We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.** (i) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. (ii) Example, coal and iron ore which will take millions of years to be created and concentrated. (iii) High dependence of industry and agriculture on mineral deposits. (iv) Replenishment of used resources is a time-consuming process. (v) Judicious use of mineral resources is the need of the hour (vi) Improving technology to allow the use of low-grade ores at low cost. (vii) Reusing of metals. (viii) Enforcement of stricter regulations of environmental laws. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any five arguments to be explained.**	**49 G**	**(5x1=5)**
32.	**(A) "Democratic governance is responsive to the expectations of citizens." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.** (i) Citizens in a democracy elect their leaders who form the government. (ii) Leaders are accountable to the citizens. (iii) Governments are bound to respond to the demands and expectations of the citizens.	**65 P**	**(5x1=5)**

	(iv) Decision making by the government takes place through deliberation and negotiation. (v) Citizens have right to get information about the government and its functioning. (vi) Decision making is based on norms and procedures. (vii) It is the people's own government, and the government is answerable to the people. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any five arguments to be justified.** **OR** **(B) "Democracy accommodates social diversity better than dictatorship." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.** (i) Democracy accommodates social divisions in a better way as opposed to dictatorships. (ii) Democracies develop procedures to resolve conflict. Dictatorships supress conflicts. (iii) Democracies develop systems to prevent tensions from becoming explosive or violent.Dictaorships impose decisions which may lead to violence. (iv) Democracies evolve mechanisms to negotiate differences. Dictatorships suppress differences. (v) Democracies work both with minority and majority**.**Dictatorships tend to work with the majority and dominate the minority. (vi) Democracies support a majority government and not majoritarianism.Dictatorships follow majoritarianism. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five arguments to be justified.**	**70 P**	**(5x1=5)**
33.	**(A) Imagine you are a part of a "Self Help Group" (SHG). Explain the working system of the Self-Help Group (SHG) to the new member.** (i) SHG is an organization which works with the rural poor especially women.	**50-51E**	**(5x1=5)**

	(ii) It usually consists of 15-20 members belonging to one neighbourhood. (iii) They meet and save regularly. (iv) Saving per member varies from Rupees 25 to 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save. (v) Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs at a very low rate of interest. (vi) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loans from the bank. (vii) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities for the members. (viii) The decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. (ix) The group is responsible for the repayment of the loan. (x) Any case of non-repayment of loan by anyone-member, other members follow it up seriously. (xi) They get loans even without collateral from the banks. (xii) SHG is also a platform to discuss and act on various social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc. (xiii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained.** **OR**		
	(B) Imagine that you are the Village Development Officer of your village. Explain the usefulness of formal sources of credit for the farmers. (i) Formal source of credit includes banks and cooperatives. (ii) Loans given to small cultivators. (iii) Reasonable rates of interest charged. (iv) The cost to the borrower is much lower. (v) Borrowers have more income left for themselves. (vi) Supervised by RBI. (vii) Encourages people who wish to start an enterprise by borrowing.	**48-49E**	**(5x1=5)**

	(viii) Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. (ix) Less chances of rural indebtedness. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**		
	Section E **(Case Based/Source-based Questions)**		**(3x4=12)**
34.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **New Forms of Publication** By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.	**123 H**	**4**
	34.1. How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture? (i) Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. (ii) With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained**.		**1**

	34.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India? (i) Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. (ii) The Raja Ravi Varma Press produced innumerable mythological paintings that were now accessible to the masses. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained** **34.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape? Explain.** (i) Caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. (ii) Some ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes. (iii) Others expressed the fear of social change. (iv) Nationalist cartoons criticised imperial rule. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**		**1** **2**
35.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species** Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) and kadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and mango (Mangifera indica) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.	**17 G**	**4**

	Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them. **35.1 How do sacred groves show the inter- connectivity of spirituality and ecology?** (i) Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. (ii) In many communities mountains, plants and animals are worshipped. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.** **35.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests?** (i) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees. (ii) Tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.** **35.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for us?** (i) It maintains ecological balance. (ii) Preserves ecological diversity. (iii) Preserves our life support system. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**		**1** **1** **2**
36.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Local Self Government** The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A	**24-25 P**	**4**

	few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.		
	36.1 Explain the relationship between Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis? (i) Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form Panchayat Samitis. (ii) Panchayat Samiti act as a link between Zila Parishad and Gram Panchayat. (iii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.**		**1**
	36.2 How is the structure of Municipal Corporation different from Municipality? (i) A Municipal Corporation is an urban local self-government body that administers a city. A Municipality is also an urban self-government body that administers a town. (ii) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained.**		**1**
	36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine. (i) It promotes grass root level democracy. (ii) It deepens democracy.		**2**

	(iii) Increases women's participation. (iv) Participation of people in decision making. (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained**.		
	Section F **(Map Skill-Based Question)**		**(2+3=5)**
37.	**(i)** Two places **(A)** and **(B)** have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **(a)** The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927: **Madras (Chennai)** **(b)** The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law: **Dandi** **For answers please see the attached map** ***Note the following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (i)*** (a) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **Madras (Chennai)** (b) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. **Dandi**		**1** **1** **1** **1**
37.	**(ii)** On the same political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols: (a) A major dam on the Chenab river- **Salal** (b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh- **Naraura** (c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka- **Benguluru** (d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha- **Paradwip** **For answers please see the attached map**		 **1** **1** **1** **1**

	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (ii).		
	(a) A major dam on the Chenab River. **Salal**		**1**
	(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh **Naraura**		**1**
	(c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka **Benguluru**		**1**
	(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha **Paradwip**		**1**

