Series FH4GE

Set - 3

प्रश्न–पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/4/3**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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. 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.

2. 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.

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3. 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.

4. 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)

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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. 8.

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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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.

12. 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

13. 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.

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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.

20. 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

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

21. (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**

22. Suggest any two ways to promote women's rights in India. **2**

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

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

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

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

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

27. **(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**

28. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy. **3**

29. Examine the factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India. **3**

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

30. **(A)** How did Gandhiji's Salt March mobilize people across different strata against British rule ? Explain with examples. **5**

OR

(B) "History, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols developed the sense of collective belonging in Indians during the 19th century." Explain the statement 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 governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **5**

OR

(B) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **5**

33. **(A)** Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the Country. **5**

OR

(B) Analyse the role of Self Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India. **5**

SECTION – E

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

34. 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.

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

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

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

35. 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.

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

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

35.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape ? 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**

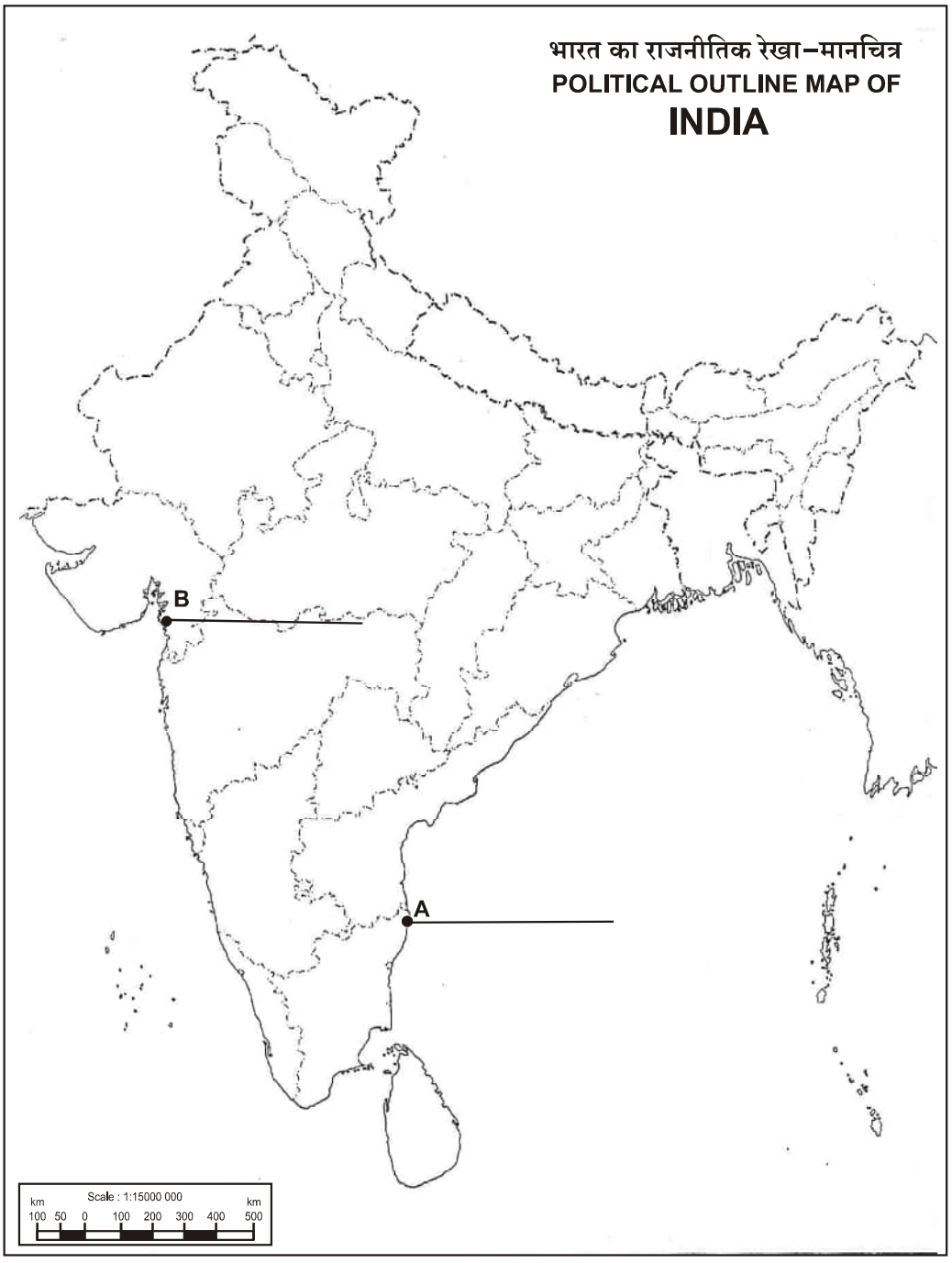
(c) Name the place where a major Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka. **1**

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

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प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. 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 32/4/3**
	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-32/4/3

SET -3 **MM-80**

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

	SECTION- B **(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(4x2=8)**
21.	**(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. (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.**	**3 G**	**(2x1=2)**
	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 continues 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 the 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 quantitaive estimates is necessary. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**3 G**	**(2x1=2)**

22.	**Suggest any two ways to promote women's rights in India.** (i) Encouragement to be given to women to increase participation in public life. (ii) Laws like Nari Shakti,Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens' Reservation Act 2023) must be implemented effectively. (iii) Enforcing Equal Pay for Equal Work (iv) Improving educational and career opportunities. (v) Promoting programmes on skill development. (vi) Encouraging community support. (vii) Legal protection to be given to promote women's rights. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be suggested**	**31 P**	**(2x1=2)**
23.	**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. (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.**	**34 E**	**(2x1=2)**
24.	**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.	**55 H**	**(2x1=2)**

	(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.**		
	SECTION- C **(Short Answer Type Questions)**		**(5x3=15)**
25.	**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 E**	**(3x1=3)**
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.	**39G**	**(3x1=3)**

	(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. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be examined.**		
27.	**(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. (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.	**5H** **26H**	**(3x1=3)** **(3x1=3)**

	(vii) The Balkan area became one of intense conflicts 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.**		
28.	**Explain the role of political parties in democracy.** (i) Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (iv) Parties form and run governments (v) Those parties that lose the elections play the role of the opposition. (vi) Parties shape public opinion. (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**48-49 P**	**(3x1=3)**
29.	**Examine the factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India.** (i) Increased requirement of institutions /organisations like hospitals, schools, banks etc. (ii) Development of agriculture and industry has increased the demand for the development of infra structure. (iii) Rise in income levels have led to an increase in demand of services, like transport, shopping, hotels and restaurants. (iv) Improvement in communication and technology has facilitated trade and commerce. This has led to a need for growth in the tertiary sector. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be examined.**	**24 E**	**(3x1=3)**
	SECTION- D **(Long Answer Type Questions)**		**(4x5=20)**
30.	**(A) How did Gandhiji's Salt March mobilize people across different strata against British rule? Explain with examples.** (i) Taking up the cause of the salt tax united communities across India as salt was a commodity consumed by the rich and poor alike.	**39-43 H**	**(5x1=5)**

	(ii) Dandi March initiated to break the Salt law. (iii) Started with 78 volunteers and was joined by thousands. (iv) Breaking of salt laws by thousands of people. (v) Participation by forest people who violated forest laws. (vi) Resignation by village officials. (vii) Participation of rich peasants (patidars and jats) who found it impossible to pay government revenue. (viii) Participation of poor peasants who could not pay rent to the landlords. (ix) Participation by Indian industrialists who wanted policies that would not restrict free trade. (x) Participation by factory workers. (xi) Large scale participation of women. (xii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR**		
	(B) "History, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols developed the sense of collective belonging in Indians during the 19 th century." Explain the statement with examples. (i) Reinterpretation of History by nationalist historians glorifying the past. Revived interest in ancient Indian art, architecture, science, law and philosophy aimed to instill a sense of pride amongst Indians. (ii) Anandamath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya popularized Vande Mataram which united the people as it was widely sung as a hymn to the motherland during the swadeshi movement. (iii) The idea of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. (iv) In the late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. (v) These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture.	**46-48 H**	**(5x1=5)**

	(vi) Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four-volume collection of Tamil tales called "The Folklore of Southern India" (vii) Abanindranath Tagore painted the image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to the mother figure was seen as evidence of one's nationalism. (viii) As the national movement developed leaders became aware of icons and symbols to unify the people. (ix) During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing the eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon, representing the Hindus and Muslims. (x) By 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag which was a tricolour with a charkha in the middle. (xi) Carrying the flag during the marches became a symbol of defiance. (xii) 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 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 governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.** (i) Democracies are successful in setting up regular and free elections providing a fair chance to all its citizens to elect the government. (ii) Democratic government is a legitimate government as it is elected by the citizens, and it is answerable to them. (iii) Democracies work to fulfil the needs and aspirations of all its people.	**65-66 P**	**(5x1=5)**

	(iv) Democratic governments encourage open public debates on major policies and laws. (v) Democratic governments are transparent as they allow the citizen to examine the process of decision making. (vi) Democratic governments are largely free of corruption as compared to non-democratic governments. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be justified.** **OR** **(B) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.** (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. (ii) Conflicts arise in societies because they are not treated with due respect. (iii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis for democracies which have been achieved in various degrees in various democratic nations. (iv) Women have struggled to gain respect and equal treatment all over the world. (v) Laws protecting the women in democracy have helped them to achieve these rights. (vi) Democracies have stregthened the claims of the disadvantaged and dicriminated communities for equal status and equal opportunity. (vii) Promotion of dignity and freedom in a democracy have transformed people from the status of subjects to that of citizens. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be justified.**	**71-72 P**	**(5x1=5)**
33.	**(A) Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the country.** (i) Providing financial assistance or loans for various economic activities. (ii) Promoting saving habits of the people.	**42-43E**	**(5x1=5)**

	(iii) Mediating between those who have surplus funds (depositors) and those who need funds (borrowers). (iv) Payment of interests on deposits made by the people. (v) Acting as a caretaker of excess money in the hands of the people. (vi) Promoting economic growth in the country. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be analysed.** **OR**		
	(B) Analyse the role of Self-Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India. (i) SHG is an organization which works with the rural poor especially women. (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 analysed.**	**42-49 E**	**(5x1=5)**

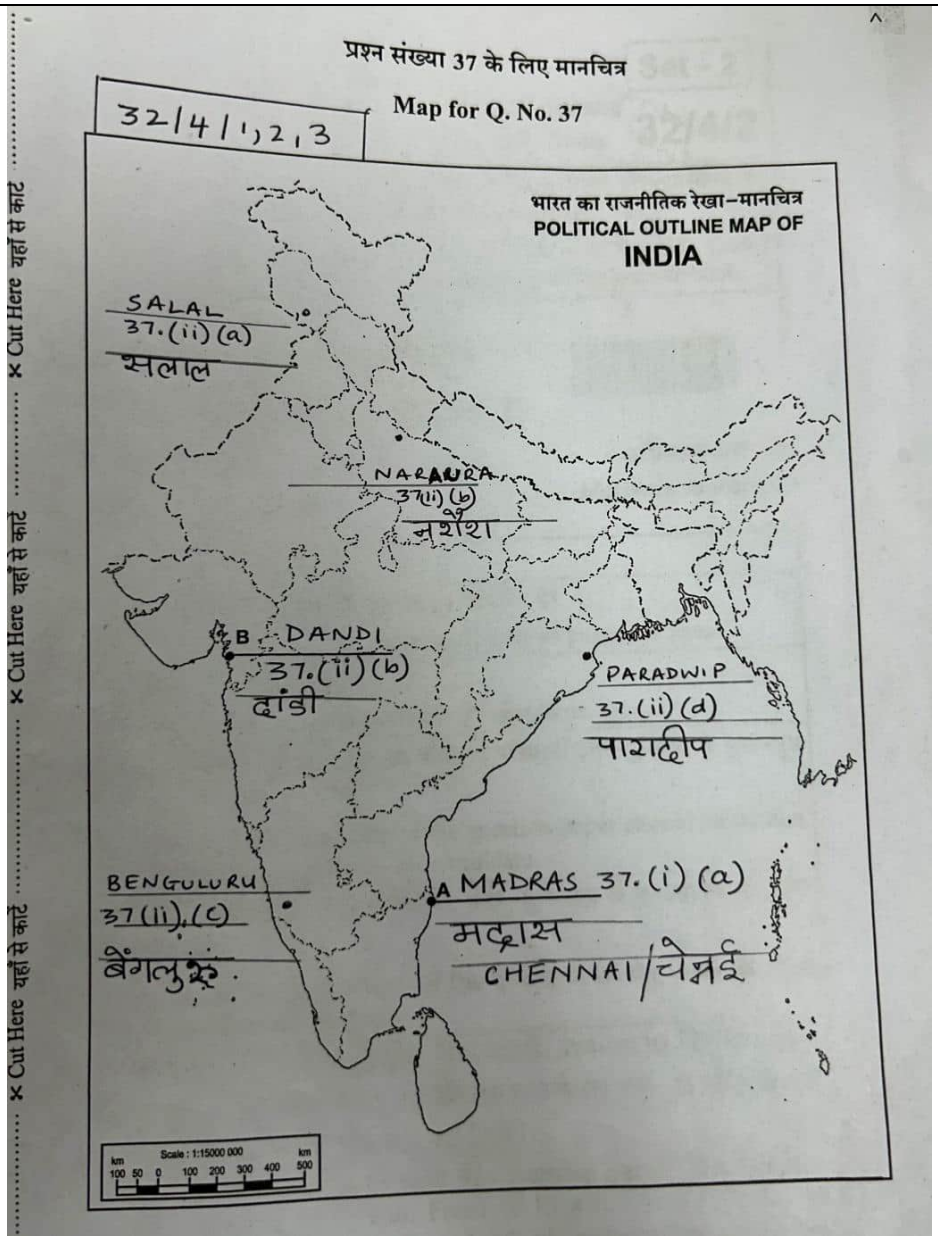
	SECTION- E (Case Based/Source-based Questions)		(3x4=12)
34.	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species** Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. 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. 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.	**17 G**	**4**
	34.1 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.**		**1** **1**
	34.2 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.** **34.3 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.**		**2**
35.	**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. --- **35.1. 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.	**123 H**	**4** **1**

	Any one point to be explained. **35.2 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.** **35.3 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**
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 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	**24-25 P**	**4**

	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 acts 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. (iii) Increases women's participation. (iv) Participation of people in decision making. (v) Any other relevant. **Any two points to be explained.**		**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 the Indian National Congress was held in 1927: **Madras (Chennai)**		**1**

37.	**(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** (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** **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** **(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**		**1** **1** **1** **1**


प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37
32/4/1,2,3
भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र
POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF
INDIA
SALAL
37.(ii)(a)
सलाल
NARAURA
37(ii)(b)
नरौरा
B DANDI
37.(ii)(b)
दांडी
PARADWIP
37.(ii)(d)
पारादीप
BENGULURU
37(ii).(c)
बेंगलुरु
A MADRAS 37.(i)(a)
मद्रास
CHENNAI/चेन्नई
Scale : 1:15000 000
× Cut Here यहाँ से काटें