Series : EF5HG

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/5/2**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE ~

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **32** (**मानचित्र** सहित) हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **32** printed pages (Including **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 यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
15 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

~

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

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

(iii) ***Section A** – Question number **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) ***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.*

(v) ***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.*

(vi) ***Section D** – Question number **30** to **33** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*

(vii) ***Section E** – Question number **34** to **36** are **Case-based/Source-based** questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

(viii) ***Section F** – Question number **37** is **Map Skill based** question with **two** parts – **37(a)** History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*

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

SECTION – A

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

1. With the help of following information identify the agricultural crop from the given options :

I.	It requires more than 200 cm. rainfall and temperature above 25 °C.
II.	It is mainly used as raw material in industries.
III.	It is primarily a crop of the equatorial region.

Option :

(A) Cotton (B) Rubber

(C) Groundnut (D) Mustard

2. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

	Column-I (Dam)		**Column-II (River)**
a.	Sardar Sarovar	i.	Mahanadi
b.	Salal	ii.	Chambal
c.	Gandhi Sagar	iii.	Narmada
d.	Hirakud	iv.	Chenab

Option :

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

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

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

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

3. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

An artificial lake built in the 11th century for water conservation is _____.

(A) Sambhar Lake (B) Wular Lake

(C) Bhopal Lake (D) Chilka Lake

4. Choose the correctly matched pair :

(A) Corbett National Park – Himachal Pradesh

(B) Sunderban National Park – Kerala

(C) Bandhavgarh National Park – Rajasthan

(D) Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam

5. Study the given table and answer the question that follows :

CRUDE OIL RESERVES

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World Average	1697	50.2

Read the following possible outcomes from the table and choose the correct option :

I. If crude oil continues to be extracted at the present pace, it would be exhausted in about 50 years.

II. In Middle Eastern Countries it may take longer than average of the world.

III. To ensure the availability of crude oil in future, its reuse and recycle policy should be adopted.

IV. In United States of America, Crude oil is likely to run out in just about 10 years.

Option :

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

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

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

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

6. Identify the appropriate reason for the slow growth of the English Language Press during the 18th century from the following options :

(A) Restriction of British government on the regional press

(B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives

(C) Increase in the demand for the regional press in the market

(D) Reason and rationality were not prominent in press

7. In the early years of the 19th century the production of which of the following food items brought about a fundamental change in the lives of poor people in Europe ?

(A) Tomato (B) Potato

(C) Soya (D) Groundnut

8. For which of the following markets were cotton and sugar primarily exported from America in the 18th Century ?

(A) For American Market (B) For European Market

(C) For Asian Market (D) For Australian Market

9. Read the following facts related to 'Napoleonic Code' carefully and choose the correct option :

I. Abolition of privileges based on birth.

II. Establishing equality before the law.

III. Securing property rights.

IV. Imposing manorial dues on the peasants.

Option :

(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.

10. Two Statements-I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Statement-I : In recent times technology in the areas of computer and internet has been changing rapidly.

Statement-II : Internet allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs.

Option :

(A) Only I is false but II is true.

(B) Only I is true but II is false.

(C) Both I and II are true but II is not the correct explanation of I.

(D) Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

11. The problem of 'Double Coincidence of Wants' can be solved by which of the following ?

(A) By increasing the circulation of currency

(B) By expanding the scope of markets

(C) By creating awareness amongst people

(D) By registering the buyer and seller

12. Shyamal is a small farmer. Shyamal has got his 'Kisan Card' made. He needs a loan to grow new crops. Which of the following means will be easy and beneficial for this ?

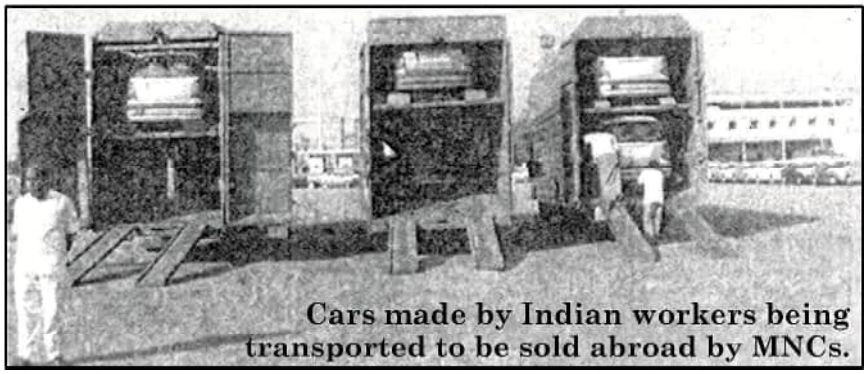
(A) Cooperative Bank

(B) Agricultural Traders

(C) Relatives

(D) Friends

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



Cars made by Indian workers being transported to be sold abroad by MNCs.

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

(A) Primary (B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary

Note : Following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question no. 13 :

The work done in the cotton textile industry falls under which sector of the economy ?

(A) Primary (B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary

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

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

How many people are working in the unorganised sector ?

(A) 380 (B) 210

(C) 320 (D) 140

15. Which one of the following countries has a high 'Human Development Index' score ?

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

16. Which of the following statements are correct related to the role of political parties in India ?

I. Play a decisive role in making laws for the country.
II. Making different interest groups in the country.
III. Play a role for shaping public opinion in the country.
IV. Pulling forward different policies and programmes before voters.

Option :

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

17. Choose the correct option related to concurrent list of the Indian Constitution.

(A) Marriage, Currency, Commerce
(B) Defence, Banking, Education
(C) Agriculture, Trade, Irrigation
(D) Education, Forest, Marriage

18. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

The Belgian leaders took a different path than Sri Lanka. They recognised the existence of regional differences and _____.

(A) Religious diversities
(B) Historical diversities
(C) Cultural diversities
(D) Administrative diversities

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

	Column-I (Atomic Power Plants)		Column-II (State)
a.	Kakrapara	i.	Rajasthan
b.	Rawat Bhata	ii.	Karnataka
c.	Kaiga	iii.	Maharashtra
d.	Tarapur	iv.	Gujarat

Option :

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

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

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

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

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

Assertion (A) : Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.

Reason (R) : These are usually minerals, that are not corroded by water.

Option :

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

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

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

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

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did liberalization promote the process of globalization in India ? Explain. **2**

22. Describe two main characteristics of 'Alluvial Soil'. **2**

23. Suggest any two measures to prevent violence against women. **2**

24. (a) How did 'salt' become a powerful weapon to unite the country in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain any two causes. **2**

OR

(b) How did the colonial government suppress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' ? Explain. **2**

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Explain three major challenges before Political Parties in India. **3**

26. Why are formal sources more beneficial than informal sources of credit in India ? Explain by giving any three arguments. **3**

27. "In India, workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment." Examine the statement by giving appropriate arguments. **3**

28. Analyse the vertical division of power in India. **3**

29. (a) Analyse three main impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front. **3**

OR

(b) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start slowing down in the cities ? Analyse three causes. **3**

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) How did the tension in the Balkans region in 1871 become the major cause of the First World War ? Explain. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the programme for a unified Italian republic put forward by the Giuseppe Mazzini in the decade of 1830. **5**

31. (a) Analyse the social and economic goals of development. **2 + 3 = 5**

OR

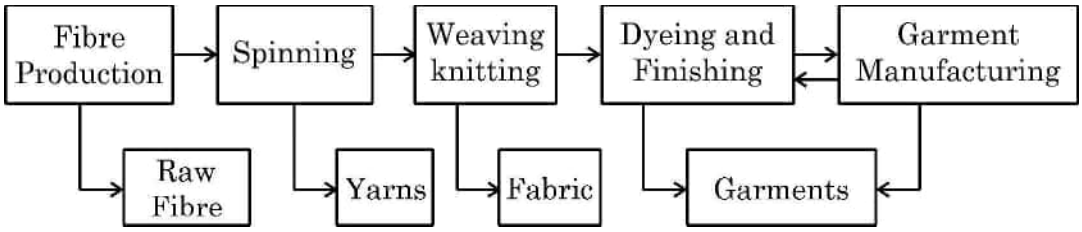
(b) Why is the question of sustainability of development becoming challenging in the present times ? Analyse the appropriate reasons. **5**

32. (a) Explain the role of democracy in reducing economic inequalities in India. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the role of democracy in establishing the dignity of citizens. **5**

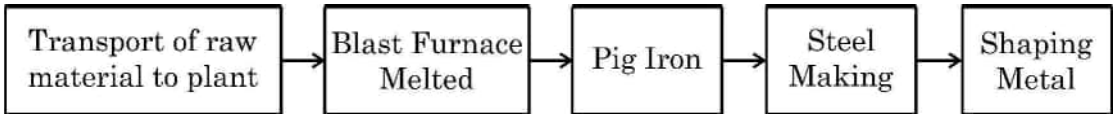
33. (a) Study the given flow chart and answer the question that follows : **5**



Explain the added value product in the textile industry on the bases of above flowchart.

OR

(b) Study the given flowchart and answer the question that follows : **5**



Explain the steel manufacturing process on the bases of the above flowchart.

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case/Source Based Questions)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 4

State Reorganisation Commission

"The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation. ... Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally free in 1947, it was also divided...

Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.

(34.1) What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers ? 1

(34.2) How did language strengthen the unity of India ? 1

(34.3) Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. 2

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Primitive Subsistence Farming

It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

It is *jhumming* in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(35.1) 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture comes under which type of farming ? **1**

(35.2) Why is productivity low in 'Slash and Burn' system ? **1**

(35.3) Describe any two features of 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture. **2**

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : **4**

Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe.

Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived.

Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.

In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions : it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.

(36.1) Mention the contribution of Gutenberg in the field of printing. **1**

(36.2) How were the books borders painted and illuminated ? **1**

(36.3) Describe any two benefits of colouring in the letters. **2**

SECTION – F (2 + 3 = 5)

(Map Skill Based Questions)

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

2 × 1 = 2

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

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(a). **2 × 1 = 2**

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

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

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

(i) Leading state in production of rice

(ii) Coal-mines located in Tamil Nadu

(iii) Major sea port located in Karnataka

(iv) Oil field located in Maharashtra

~

Note : **The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(b).** **3 × 1 = 3**

Attempt any **three** questions :

37. (b) (i) Name the leading state in production of rice.

(ii) Name the place where coal-mines are located in Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Karnataka.

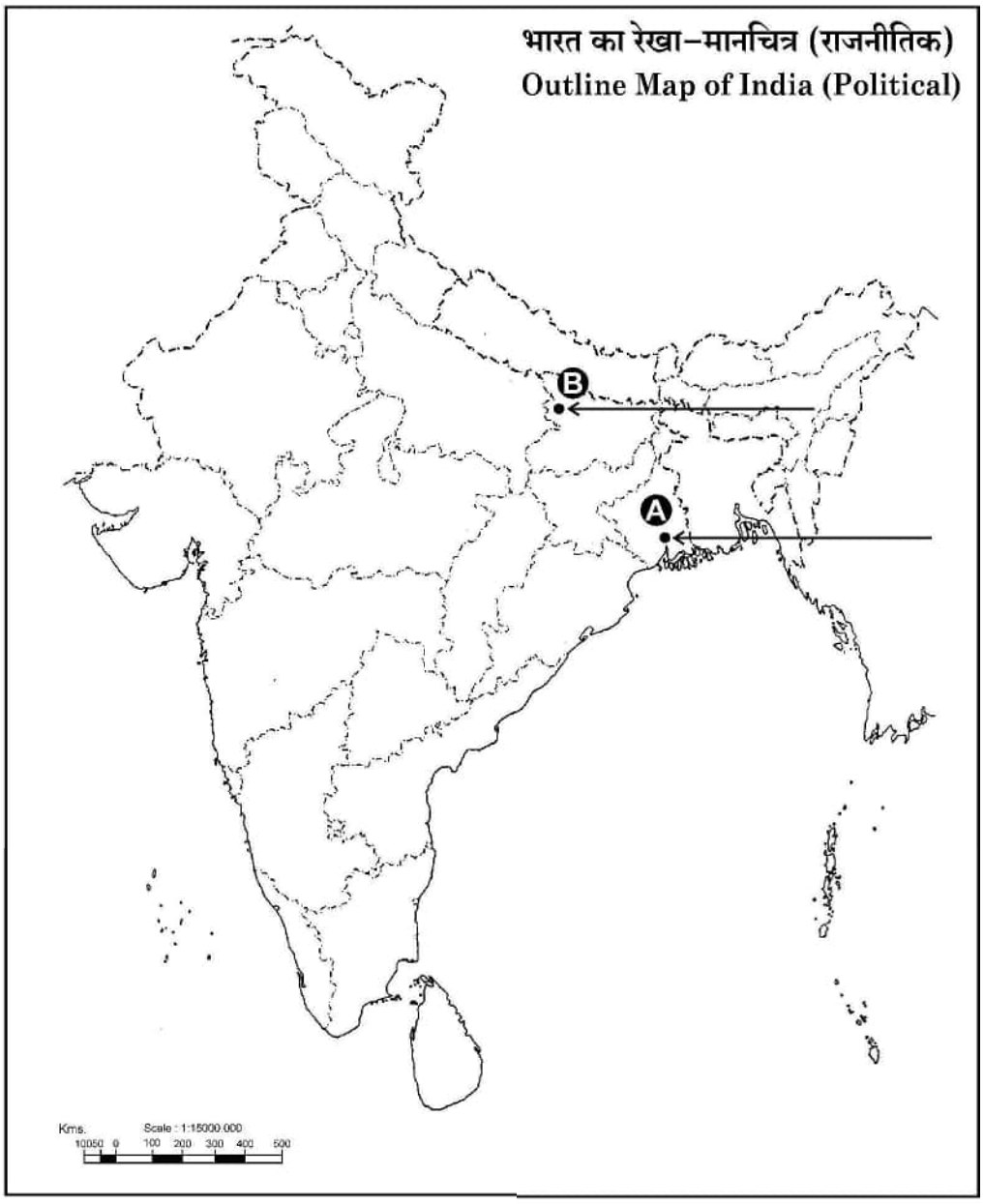
(iv) Name the oil field located in Maharashtra.

Cut Here यहाँ से काटें

Cut Here यहाँ से काटें

Cut Here यहाँ से काटें

प्रश्न सं. **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 32/5/2**
	General Instructions: -
1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after 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-32/5/2

SET -2 **MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	(B) Rubber	**38 G**	**1**
2	(C) a-iii, b- iv, c- ii, d-i	**24 G**	**1**
3	(C) Bhopal Lake	**22 G**	**1**
4	(D) Manas Tiger Reserve- Assam	**15 G**	**1**
5	(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.	**15 E**	**1**
6	(C) Increase in the demand for the regional press in the market.	**120H**	**1**
7	(B) Potato	**55 H**	**1**
8	(B) For European Market	**56 H**	**1**
9	(A) Only I, II and III are correct.	**6 H**	**1**
10	(D) Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.	**63 E**	**1**
11	(A) By increasing the circulation of currency	**39 E**	**1**
12	(A) Cooperative Bank	**47 E**	**1**
13	(C) Tertiary ***Note**: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No.**13.*** (B) Secondary	**20 E** **20 E**	**1**
14	(C) 320	**30-31E**	**1**
15	(C) India	**13 E**	**1**
16	(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.	**48-49P**	**1**
17	(D) Education, Forest and Marriage	**17 P**	**1**
18	(C) Cultural diversities	**4 P**	**1**
19	(C) a-iv, b- i, c- ii, d-iii	**53 G**	**1**
20	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**44 G**	**1**

	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2=8)
21	**How did liberalization promote the process of globalization in India? Explain.** (i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. (ii) The goods could now be imported and exported easily. (iii) Foreign companies could now setup factories and offices in India. (iv) With liberalization of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export. (v) Government has created Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to promote and attract foreign investment. (vi) MNCs have increased their investments in India. (vii) Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**64 E**	**2X1=2**
22	**Describe any two main characteristics of 'Alluvial Soil'.** (i) These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. (ii) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. (iii) As we move inlands towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. (iv) In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse, commonly found in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. (v) According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). (vi) The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar. (vii) Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	**7 G**	**2X1=2**

	(viii) Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. (ix) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be described.**		
23	**Suggest any two measures to prevent violence against women.** (i) Increasing the literacy rates of everyone in the country, especially women, will help improve the treatment of women in society. (ii) Promoting legal awareness among women about existing laws to protect them from domestic violence and other types of exploitation. (iii) Strengthening the laws to prevent domestic and workplace violence. (iv) Increase in political representation. (v) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be suggested.**	**33-34P**	**2X1=2**
24	**(a) How did 'salt' become a powerful weapon to unite the country in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any two causes.** (i) The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the breaking of the salt law. (ii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike. (iii) It was one of the most essential items of food. (iv) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. (v) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) How did the colonial government suppress the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain.** (i) The colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one. (ii) This led to violent clashes in many places. (iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930. (iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing. (v) Many people were killed. (vi) A month later, Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested.	**39 H** **40 H**	**2X1=2** **2X1=2**

	(vii) Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, lawcourts and railway stations – all structures that symbolised British rule. (viii) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression. (ix) Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten, and many were arrested. (x) Any other relevant point**.** **Any two points to be explained.**		
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**Explain three major challenges before Political Parties in India.** (i) The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. (ii) The concentration of power in the hands of one or few leaders. (iii) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. (iv) The challenge of dynastic succession is commonly faced by political parties. (v) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. (vi) The growing role of money and muscle power in parties during elections is another challenge. (vii) Parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. (viii) They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. (ix) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. (x) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. (xi) Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. (xii) Any other relevant point. **Any three challenges to be explained.**	**57-58P**	**3X1=3**

26	**Why are formal sources more beneficial than informal sources of credit in India? Explain by giving any three arguments.** (i) Formal sources offer loan at comparatively low rate of interest than the informal sources of credit. (ii) They are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India whereas there is no supervisory body to keep a check on the informal sources of credit. (iii) Collateral is required to borrow money from the formal sources of credit whereas there is no need of collateral in the informal sources of credit. (iv) In urban areas, the formal source is the main source of credit while in rural areas people usually borrow from the informal sources of credit. (v) The process of lending is long and complicated in the formal sources whereas it is easy to borrow from the informal source of credit. (vi) The formal sources of credit do not use unfair means to get their money back while the lender in the informal sources of credit might use unfair means to recover the loan. (vii) The examples of formal sources of credit are banks, cooperatives, etc. while the informal sources can be moneylenders, agricultural traders, friends, family, relatives, etc. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**48-51E**	**3X1=3**
27	**"In India, workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment." Examine the statement by giving appropriate arguments.** (i) The workers in the organized sector are given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. (ii) In the organized sector workers cannot be removed from the job without any reason. (iii) The organised sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.	**30 E**	**3X1=3**

	(iv) The workers get paid holidays in the organized sector. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be examined.**		
28	**Analyze the vertical division of power in India.** (i) The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called vertical division of power. (ii) Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level- state and local governments. (iii) A general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. (iv) In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. (v) The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries like state government in India. (vi) The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the state government, such as the municipality and panchayat. (vii) The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. (viii) This is called federal division of power. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be analyzed.**	**8-9 P**	**3X1=3**
29	**(a) Analyze three main impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.** (i) Foreign goods were boycotted. (ii) Liquor shops were picketed. (iii) Foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires. (iv) The import of foreign cloth halved. (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. (vi) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be analyzed.**	**34 H**	**3X1=3**

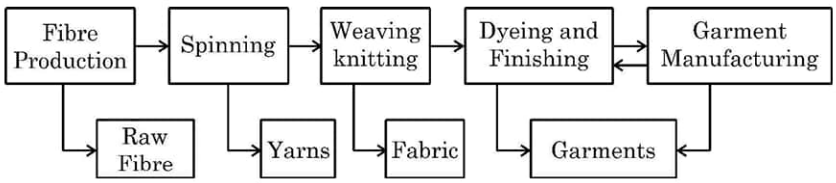
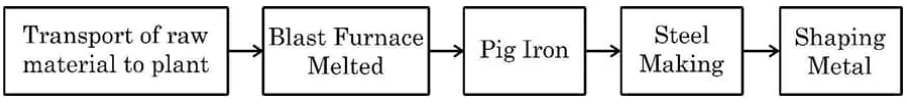
	OR **(b) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start slowing down in the cities? Analyze three causes.** (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. (ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem. (iii) For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. (iv) These were slow to come up. (v) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be analyzed.**	**34 H**	**3X1=3**
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		**(4X5=20)**
30	**(a) How did the tension in Balkans region in 1871 become the major cause of the First World War? Explain.** (i) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. (ii) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. (iii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. (iv) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. (v) All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. (vi) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.	**5 H**	**5X1=5**

	(vii) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality. (viii) They used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. (ix) Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence. (x) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. (xi) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other. (xii) Each of them hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. (xiii) Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. (xiv) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. (xv) These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. (xvi) Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – wanting to get hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. (xvii) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. (xviii) Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.** **OR**		
	(b) Explain the programme for a unified Italian republic put forward by the Giuseppe Mazzini in the decade of 1830. (i) An Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa in 1805, became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. (ii) During the 1830s, he had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. (iii) He was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.	**12,20-21H**	**5X1=5**

	(iv) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne. (v) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. (vi) It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. (vii) This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. (viii) Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. (ix) Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'. (x) The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. (xi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**		
31	**(a) Analyse the social and economic goals of development.** **Social Goals** (i) Quality education and skill development for all. (ii) Accessible and affordable healthcare for everyone. (iii) Women empowerment through equal opportunities and leadership roles. (iv) Ensuring dignity, equity, and social justice for all individuals. (v) Promoting social harmony in a diverse society. (vi) Strengthening coordination and cooperation between majority and minority communities. (vii) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be analyzed.** **Economic Goals** (i) Increasing per capita income to improve the standard of living. (ii) Enhancing sectoral development for balanced economic growth. (iii) Driving industrial growth to boost employment and innovation. (iv) Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion.	**5-6E**	**2+3=5** **2X1=2** **3X1=3**

	(v) Modernizing agriculture for higher productivity and sustainability. (vi) Promoting renewable energy. (vii) Encouraging self-reliance through local manufacturing. (viii) Ensuring sustainable economic growth with environmental responsibility. (ix) Expanding global trade. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be analyzed.** **OR**		
	(b) Why is the question of sustainability of development becoming challenging in the present times? Analyse the appropriate reasons. (i) Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generations. (ii) With growing population and growing demands for resources sustainability is becoming challenging in the present time. (iii) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Sustainability is a global issue and requires global co-operation. (iv) Promoting sustainable industrialization can ensure resource efficiency and long-term economic growth. (v) Eco-friendly technologies drive economic growth while protecting the environment. More government policy support can help ensure sustainability. (vi) Lifestyle changes are leading to overconsumption. Public awareness and responsible consumption can contribute to long-term sustainability. (vii) Advancing alternative energy like solar and wind power reduces dependence on fossil fuels. (viii) Strengthening environmental policies and regulations helps control pollution and preserve ecosystems. (ix) Encouraging afforestation and biodiversity conservation supports ecological balance. (x) Investing in sustainable agriculture ensures food security while conserving natural resources.	**14-16E**	**5X1=5**

	(xi) Water conservation initiatives and efficient irrigation techniques enhance water security. (xii) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be analyzed.**		
32	**(a) Explain the role of democracy in reducing economic inequalities in India.** (i) Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (ii) Democrac**y** discourages discrimination on the basis of economic status, language, religion etc. (iii) Democratic government puts forward schemes to eradicate poverty. (iv) Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunity. (v) Democratic governments make special provisions like reservation in educational institutions and government jobs for socially and economically weaker sections. (vi) Democratic governments initiate employment generation programmes. (vii) Democratic government tries to distribute wealth equally among different strata of society. (viii) Democratic governments launch different programmes for the deprived sections of society to bring them at par with the better off section. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain the role of democracy in establishing the dignity of citizens.** (i) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. (ii) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. (iii) Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. (iv) Democracies throughout the world have recognised this and provide mechanism to resolve it. (v) This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. (vi) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated caste/gender for equal status and equal opportunities. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained.**	**69 P** **71-72P**	**5x1=5** **5x1=5**

33	**(a) Study the given flow chart and answer the question that follows:**  **Explain the added value product in the textile industry on the bases of above flowchart.** (i) Cotton is harvested from cotton plants and processed to remove seeds and impurities. The raw fibre obtained is the initial stage of value addition. (ii) The raw cotton fibre is spun into yarns through various spinning techniques. It enhances the usability of cotton by making it suitable for weaving or knitting. (iii) The spun yarn is woven or knitted to create fabric. This step transforms the material into a more functional form, adding value by making it suitable for further processing. (iv) The fabric undergoes dyeing, printing, and finishing processes to improve its aesthetic appeal, durability, and texture. This increases the fabric's market value and makes it ready for garment production. (v) The finished fabric is cut and stitched into garments such as shirts, dresses, or jeans making it ready for consumers. (vi) Cotton industry, by creating demands supports many other industries, such as chemicals and dyes. (vii) Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as whole.** **OR**	**60 G**	**5X1=5**
	(b) Study the given flowchart and answer the question that follows:  **Explain the steel manufacturing process on the bases of the above flowchart.** (i) Raw materials like iron ore, coal, and limestone are transported to the steel plant. (Example: Iron ore from mines in India (like Odisha or Jharkhand) is transported to steel plants).	**62 G**	**5X1=5**

	(ii) The raw materials are fed into a blast furnace, where they are melted at high temperatures. (Example: In steel plants, coke is used as fuel to melt iron ore). (iii) The molten iron extracted from the blast furnace is called pig iron, which is high in carbon content and not yet steel. (Example: Pig iron is used for refining steel). (iv) The pig iron is processed in steel-making furnaces to reduce impurities and adjust its composition. (Example: Companies produce different grades of steel for various industrial uses). (v) The purified steel is then shaped into desired forms like sheets, rods, or beams through rolling, forging, or casting. (Example: Steel is used to manufacture construction materials, automobile parts, etc.). (vi) Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as whole.**		
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **State Reorganisation Commission** "The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation.... Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally free in 1947, it was also divided... Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another. **34.1 What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers? (1)** (i) The new nation would be based on a new set of provinces. (ii) These provinces would be reorganised on the principle of language. (iii)Any other relevant points. **Any one point to be mentioned.** **34.2 How did language strengthen the unity of India? (1)** (i) Creation of linguistic states has strengthened the nation.	**23P**	**4**

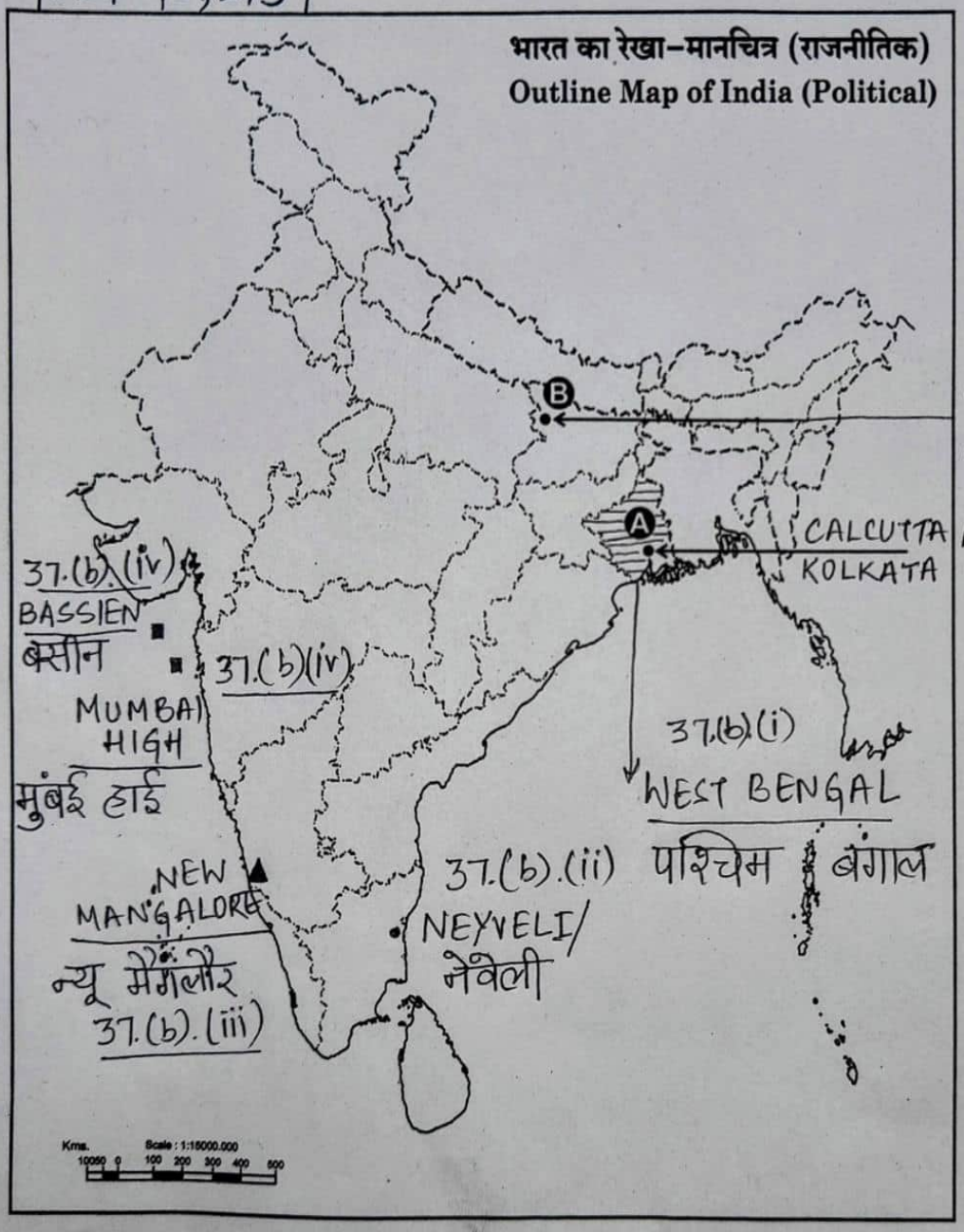
	(ii) The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united. (iii) It also made administration easier. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be mentioned.** **34.3 Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. (2)** (i) Kerala – Malayalam (ii) Andhra Pradesh – Telugu		
35	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Primitive Subsistence Farming** It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country. It is jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. **35.1 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture comes under which type of farming? (1)** (i) Primitive Subsistence Farming **35.2 Why is productivity low in 'Slash and Burn' system? (1)** (i) Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. (ii) This system uses traditional farming methods. (iii)Any other relevant points. **Any one point to be mentioned.** **35.3 Describe any two features of 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture. (2)** (i) It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools. (ii) This type of farming depends upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil. (iii) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. (iv) It has different name in different parts of the world. (v) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be described.**	**30 G**	**4**

36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe.** Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived. Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same. In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions: it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later. **36.1 Mention the contribution of Gutenberg in the field of printing. (1)** (i) Johann Gutenberg created the first mechanical printing press in 1430s. (ii) This brought about the print revolution – shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in the world. (iii)Any other relevant point **Any one point to be mentioned.** **36.2 How were the books borders painted and illuminated? (1)** (i) The borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. (ii) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be mentioned.** **36.3 Describe any two benefits of colouring in the letters. (2)** (i) It added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. (ii) The colour on every page of the text was added by hand. (iii)Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later. (iv)Any other relevant point **Any two points to be described.**	**109 H**	**4**

	Section F (Map Skill-Based Question)		(2+3=5)
37	(a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India**. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their names on the lines drawn near them. A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held- **Calcutta/Kolkata** B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- **Champaran (Bihar)** **PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37(a).*** **37.(a)** (i) Name the place where session of Indian National Congress held in December 1920- **Nagpur** (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- **Champaran (Bihar)** 37. b. On the same outline map of **India**, locate and label any ***three*** of the following with suitable symbols: (i) Leading state in production of rice – **West Bengal** (ii) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu - **Neyveli** (iii) Major Sea Port located in Karnataka- **New Mangalore** (iv) Oil field located in Maharashtra- **Mumbai High/ Bassien** **PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.** ***Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37(b).*** **Attempt any three questions.** **37. b.** (i) Name the leading state in production of rice- **West Bengal** (ii) Name the place where coal mines are located in Tamil Nadu- **Neyveli** (iii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Karnataka- **New Mangalore** (iv) Name the oil field located in Maharashtra- **Mumbai High/ Bassien**		**2X1=2** **2x1=2** **3x1=3** **3x1=3**

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

32/5/1,2,3



37.(a).B
CHAMPARAN
चंपारन
/कलकत्ता
कोलकाता
37.(a).A