Series : GEH6F

SET ~ 1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/6/1**

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

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे *अधिकतम अंक : 80*
Time allowed : 3 hours *Maximum Marks : 80*

नोट / NOTE ~

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **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 (LA) 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. Rama is a farmer. She needs loan for agriculture work. Which of the following sources of loan will be beneficial for Rama ? Choose the most appropriate option : **1**

   I. Bank

   II. Agricultural Trader

   III. Self-Help Group

   IV. Government

   Options :

   (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.

2. 'Per capita income' is criterion for development of which one of the following ? **1**

   (A) United Nations Development Programme

   (B) World Health Organisation

   (C) World Trade Organisation

   (D) World Bank

~

3. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalization and choose the correct options : **1**

I. Government reduces trade barriers.

II. Government reduces competition among producers.

III. Government reduces import and export taxes.

IV. Government removes restrictions on foreign investment.

Options :

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

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

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

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

4. Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005' ? **1**

(A) Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.

(B) Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.

(C) Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.

(D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

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

Assertion (A) : Rupees is accepted as medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R) : The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India.

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.

~

6. Find the odd one out. **1**

(A) Hindustan Computers Limited

(B) Hindustan Unilever

(C) Bharti Airtel Limited

(D) Indian Postal Service

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

	Column-I (Publications)		**Column-II (Authors)**
a.	Bengal Gazette	i.	Tulsidas
b.	Kesari	ii.	James August Hickey
c.	Ramcharitmanas	iii.	Ram Mohan Roy
d.	Samvad Kaumudi	iv.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Options :

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

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

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

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

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

I. Second Round Table Conference

II. Simon Commission arrives in India

III. Beginning of Dandi March

IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

Options :

(A) I, II, III and IV

(B) IV, II, III and I

(C) IV, II, I and III

(D) I, II, IV and III

~

9. In the 17th century the city El Dorado in South America became famous as which one of the following ? **1**

(A) City of Diversity

(B) City of Gold

(C) Small pox City

(D) Trading City

10. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option : **1**

I. Venetia

II. Savoy Sardinia

III. Sicilies

Options :

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and I

(C) I, III and II

(D) II, I and III

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

Assertion (A) : There was civil war in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R) : An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of Sinhala community on the government.

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.

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12. Choose the correct option related to the regional political parties of India : **1**

	Party Name	**Election Symbol**	**State**
(A)	Rashtriya Lok Dal	Mashal	Uttar Pradesh
(B)	Telugu Desam	Cycle	Andhra Pradesh
(C)	Telangana Rashtra Samiti	Kite	Telangana
(D)	Shiromani Akali Dal	Chashma	Punjab

13. Choose the correct option related to Union list. **1**

(A) Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture

(B) Trade, Irrigation, Marriage

(C) Education, Commerce, Banking

(D) Currency, Communication, Defence

14. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct options : **1**

I. Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.

II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.

III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.

IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages.

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.

~

15. How is democracy better than other forms of Government ? Choose the most appropriate option. **1**

(A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

(B) It promotes equality among elites.

(C) It promotes tendency of private ownership only.

(D) It increases the individualism.

16. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option : **1**

I. Formation of community government.

II. Following majoritarian policy.

III. By providing equal representation of language groups.

IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.

Options :

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

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

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

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

17. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest ? **1**

(A) Haryana

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Punjab

(D) Madhya Pradesh

~

18. Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type of coal from the option given below : 1

- This is low grade brown coal.
- The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamilnadu.
- It is soft with high moisture content.

Options :

(A) Pit Coal

(B) Anthrasite Coal

(C) Lignite Coal

(D) Bituminous Coal

19. Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre' ? 1

(A) Cotton

(B) Wool

(C) Jute

(D) Silk

20. Choose the correctly matched pair : 1

	I (Multi-purpose River Project)		II (River)
(A)	Gandhi Sagar	–	Chambal
(B)	Hirakud	–	Godavari
(C)	Nagarjuna Sagar	–	Kaveri
(D)	Salal	–	Beas

~

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization ? Explain. **2**

22. How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ? Explain. **2**

23. Why is the conservation of conventional sources of energy significant ? Explain any two reasons. **2**

24. (a) Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution. **2**

OR

(b) Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life. **2**

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Define 'Gross Domestic Product' and explain its importance. **1 + 2 = 3**

26. Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code – 1804. **3**

27. Explain any three features of Plantation Agriculture. **3**

28. (a) Explain any three factors responsible for water pollution. **3**

OR

(b) Explain any three factors responsible for air pollution. **3**

29. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples. **3**

~

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries." Examine the statement in context of sustainability of development. **5**

OR

(b) "The question of sustainability of development becoming more complex day by day." Examine the statement in context of use of underground water in India. **5**

31. (a) Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century. **5**

OR

(b) Analyze the significant changes in printing technology during 19th century in the world. **5**

32. (a) Explain the main features of alluvial soil. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India. **3 + 2 = 5**

33. (a) "The law enacted in 1956 and other Constitutional Provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka." Support the statement. **5**

OR

(b) "Power sharing increases trust between different groups." Support the statement. **5**

~

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case/Source Based Questions)

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

Loans from Co-operatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the co-operative societies. Members of a co-operative pool their resources for co-operation in certain areas. There are several types of co-operatives possible such as farmers co-operatives, weavers co-operatives, industrial workers co-operatives etc.

Krishak Co-operative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the co-operative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Co-operative provides loans for the purchase of agriculture equipments, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for constructions of houses and for variety of other expenses.

(34.1) Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies ? 1

(34.2) How do Self-Help Groups access external funding ? 1

(34.3) Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies. 2

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence."

(35.1) Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the India ? 1

(35.2) Which type of government is supported in the source ? 1

(35.3) Explain any two effects of British rule in India. 2

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

The Need for Political Parties

As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

~

(36.1) Explain the meaning of 'representative democracy'. **1**

(36.2) How do political parties shape public opinion ? **1**

(36.3) Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy ? Explain. **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 the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927. **1**

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers. **1**

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

37. (a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927. **1**

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers. **1**

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

(i) An International Airport located in Punjab. **1**

(ii) A major Sea port located in Gujarat. **1**

(iii) A major oil field of India located in Arabian Sea. **1**

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

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Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(b) (Attempt three).

37. (b) (i) Name the place where an International Airport is located in Punjab. **1**

(ii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat. **1**

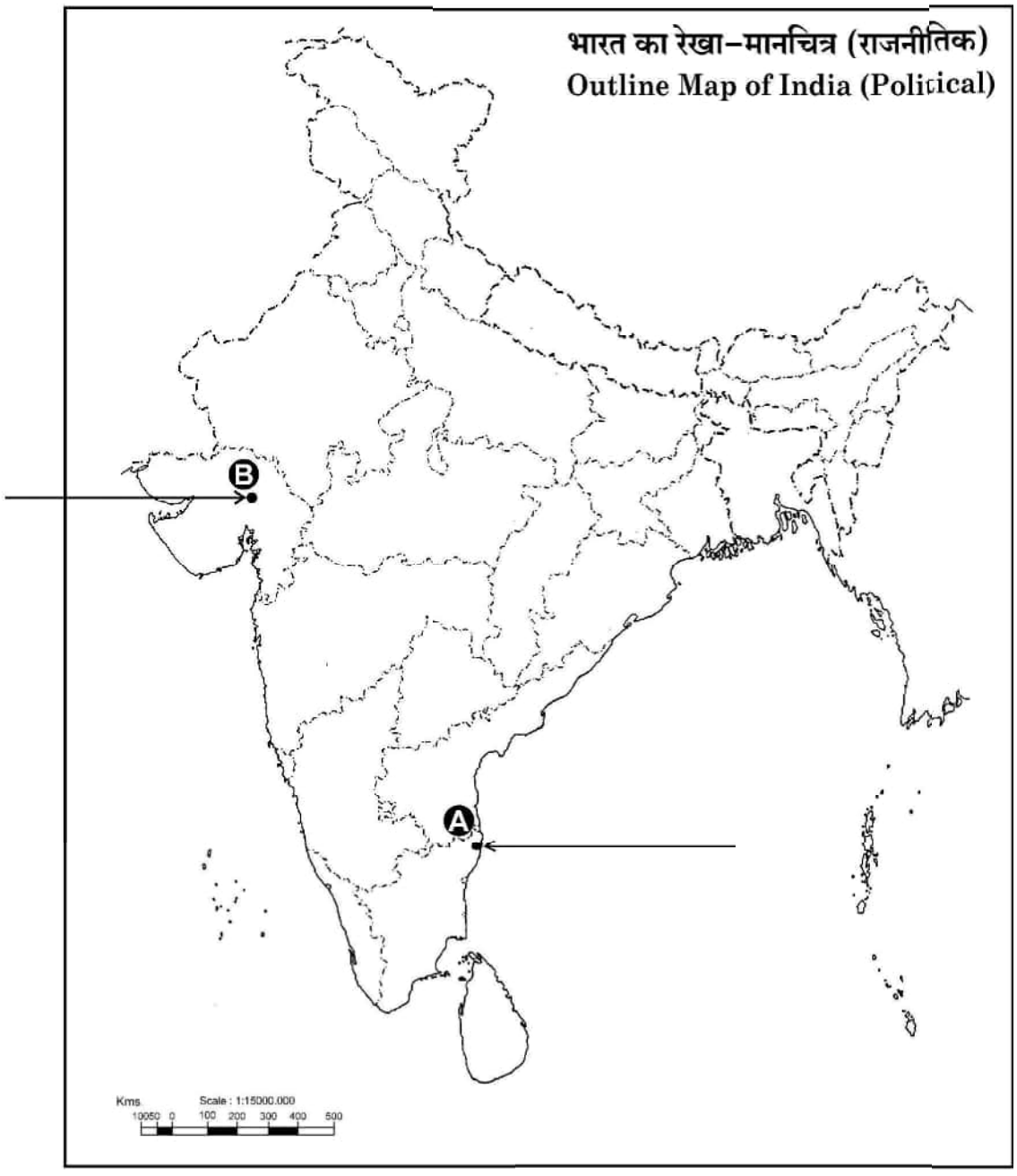
(iii) Name an oil field of India located in Arabian Sea. **1**

(iv) Name the place where nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh. **1**

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

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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 32/6/1**
	General Instructions: -
1.	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2.	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3.	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4.	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5.	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark (√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right **(✓)** while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7.	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8.	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9.	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10.	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11.	A full scale of marks ____80_____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12.	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13.	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.

	Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14.	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15.	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling 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-32/6/1

SET -1 **MM-80**

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	(A) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)	**49 E**	**1**
2	(D) World Bank	**08 E**	**1**
3	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	**64 E**	**1**
4	(D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.	**29 E**	**1**
5	(C) A is true R is false	**40 E**	**1**
6	(D) Indian Postal Service	**33-34E**	**1**
7	(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii	**121-122H**	**1**
8	(B) IV, II, III and I	**37,38,39,41H**	**1**
9	(B) City of Gold	**55H**	**1**
10	(B) II, III and I	**21H**	**1**
11	(A) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	**03P**	**1**
12	(B) Telugu Desam-Cycle-Andhra Pradesh	**56P**	**1**
13	(D) Currency, Communication, Defense	**16P**	**1**
14	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct	**19P**	**1**
15	(A) It enhances the dignity of the individuals	**70-71P**	**1**
16	(B) I, III and IV are correct	**04-05P**	**1**
17	(D) Madhya Pradesh	**15G**	**1**
18	(C) Lignite Coal	**50G**	**1**
19	(C) Jute	**38G**	**1**
20	(A) Gandhi Sagar-Chambal	**24G**	**1**
	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization? Explain.** (i) Globalization is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.	**62-63E**	**2X1=2**

	(ii) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process. (iii) For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology which has prompted faster delivery of goods across long distances, possible at lower costs. (iv) Even more remarkable was the development of information and communication technology. (v) For example satellite communication devices, mobile phones, fax etc. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**.		
22	**How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Explain.** (i) On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. (ii) On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. (iii) Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. (iv) Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. (v) His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. (vi) The crowd took to the streets in many North Indian towns. (vii) There were strikes, clashes with police and attack on government buildings. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**32 H**	**2X1=2**
23	**Why is the conservation of conventional sources of energy significant? Explain any two reasons.** (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.	**50 G**	**2X1=2**

	(ii) Every sector of the national economy -agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic-needs inputs of energy. (iii) The implementation of economic developmental plans require increasing amounts of energy. (iv) The consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising and hence there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. (v) The conventional sources of energy require millions of years to be created and concentrated. For example coal. (vi) Any other relevant point, **Any two points to be explained.**		
24	**(a)Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution.** (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. (ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. (iv) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. (v) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion to ensure equality within religious communities. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life.** (i) Increase the literacy rate among women. (ii) To promote gender equality. (iii) Strictly follow the Equal Remuneration Act. (iv) To ensure increased representation in public/political life. (v) For example in 2023, Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam has been passed to ensure women participation. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained**.	**37-38P** **32-33-35 P**	**2X1=2** **2x1=2**
	Section C		**(5X3=15)**

	Short Answer Type Questions		
25	**Define 'Gross Domestic Product' and explain its importance.** **A.** (i) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product of a country. **B**. (i) It is an indicator of a country's standard of living. (ii) It shows how healthy the economy of a particular country is . (iii) Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.**	**23 E**	**1+2=3**
26	**Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code- 1804.** (i) The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. (ii) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions. (iii) Napoleon abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. (iv) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. (v) Transport and communication systems were improved. (vi) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. (vii) They began to realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**	**06 H**	**3X1=3**

27	**Explain any three features of Plantation Agriculture.** (i) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. (ii) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. (iii) Plantations cover large tracts of land. (iv) It uses capital intensive inputs. (v) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. (vi) In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	**31 G**	**3X1=3**
28	**(a) Explain any three factors responsible for water pollution.** (i) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and affluents discharged into rivers. (ii) The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. (iii) These industries let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts, heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. (iv) Fly ash, phospo- gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain any three factors responsible for air pollution.** (i) Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as Sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. (ii) Air borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke.	**66 G**	**3X1=3**

	(iii) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. (iv) Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. (v) Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**		
29	**Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.** **Federal system of Governance:** (i) Two or more levels of Government. (ii) The central government and the state government works in coordination. (iii) Decentralization of power takes place in this form of government. (iv) There is a balance of power between different levels of governments. (v) For example: Belgium/U.S.A. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Unitary system of Governance**: (i) There is only one level of government. (ii) The state government works as sub-units to the central government. (iii) All powers are vested in the Central government therefore centralization of power takes place. (iv) There is absolute control of power by the central government. (v) For example: Sri Lanka (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained, while referring to the example is mandatory.**	**15 P**	**3X1=3**
	Section D		**(4X5=20)**

	Long Answer Type Questions		
30	**(a) "The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries." Examine the statement in context of sustainability of development.** (i) Since the second half of twentieth century several scientists have been warning us about present type usage of resources indiscriminately, and levels of development are not sustainable. (ii) Sustainable development refers to economic development without any damage to the environment. (iii) Underground water is an example of a renewable resource which is overused. (iv) It should be used judiciously to maintain the water levels. (v) Urbanization and industrialization have depleted water reserves in a major way. (vi) We need to sustain development for future generations as our future is linked together. (vii) Non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum should be used in a judicious manner so as to decrease environmental degradation. (viii) For example, the poor air quality in one town or country will adversely affect the quality of air in the neighbouring city or country. (ix) Global warming and climate change are a consequence of not maintaining our resources judiciously and is experienced by people across national and state boundaries. (x) Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Examined**. **OR** **(b) "The question of sustainability of development is becoming more and more complex day by day." Examine the statement in context of use of underground water in India.**	**14-16E** **14-16E**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

	(i) With passing days, we need to focus more on the issue of sustainability on a serious note as our valuable resources are depleting day by day at a faster pace. (ii) Sustainable development refers to economic development without any damage to the environment. (iii) For example, Groundwater is an example of renewable resource which is overused in India. (iv) Recent evidences suggests that the groundwater in under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. (v) In recent years many districts have reported a decline in water level. (vi) Currently, about one-third of the country is over-extracting from underground water reserves. (vii) If the present way of using this resource continues it will be overused by many parts of the country. (viii) Non-renewable resources are also overused and some of them are about to get exhausted. (ix) Resources should be made available in decent quantity for the upcoming generations. (x) The question of development or progress is perennial. (xi) Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Examined.**		
31	**(a) Analyze the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century.** (i) With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. (ii) Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation. (iii) Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the bazaar. (iv) Now poor people could buy these to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. (v) These prints begin shaping popular ideas about modernity and traditions, religion and politics, society and culture. (vi) By 1870s caricatures and cartoons in journals and newspapers, commenting on political and social issues.	**117H**	**5X1=5**

	(vii) Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians fascinated with western taste and cloths, while others expressed the fear of social change. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed.** **OR** **(b) Analyze the significant changes in printing technology during the 19th century in the world.** (i) Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. (ii) The offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. (iii) Electric operated press accelerated printing operations. (iv) Method of feeding paper improved. (v) Quality of plates became better. (vi) Automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour registers were introduced. (vii) The accumulation of several individual mechanical improvements transformed the appearance of printed texts. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be explained**.	**123H**	**5X1=5**
32	**(a) Explain the main features of alluvial soil.** (i) Alluvial soil 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).	**07 G**	**5x1=5**

	(vi) The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. Khadar 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. (viii) Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. (ix) Any other relevant point**.** **Any five points to be explained** **OR** **(b)Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India.** Resource planning is a complex process which involves: (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. (ii) This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. (iii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. (iv) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. (v) India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be assessed.** **Need in India**: (i) Resources are essential for development. (ii) Technology and quality human resources are prerequisites for development of any region. (iii) Uneven distribution of resources. (iv) Any other relevant point.	**03 G**	**3+2=5**

	Any two points to be assessed. **To be assessed as a whole.**		
33	**(a) "The law enacted in 1956 and other Constitutional provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka." Support the statement.** (i) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. (ii) The governments followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. (iii) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. (iv) Majoritarianism gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. (v) They felt the Constitution and the government policies denied them equal political rights. (vi) The relations between the Sinhala and Tamil Communities remained strained over time. (vii) They launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language. (viii) They demanded regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. (ix) But their demands were repeatedly denied. (x) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) "Power sharing increases trust between different groups." Support the statement.** (i) The basic principle of democracy is that people are the source for all political power. (ii) Everyone has a voice in shaping public policies. (iii) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts. (iv) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. (v) Belgium is the prime example of power sharing.	**03-04 P** **08 P**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

	(vi) Power sharing gives space to social groups such as religious and linguistic groups. (vii) Interest groups, pressure groups like traders, and industrialists influence power sharing. (viii) Power sharing gives minority communities fair share in power. (ix) Power sharing accommodates social diversity. (x) Any other relevant point **Any five points to be explained.**		
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4=12**
34	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Loans from Cooperatives** Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the co-operative societies. Members of a co-operative pool their resources for co-operation in certain areas. There are several types of co-operatives possible such as farmers co-operatives, weavers co-operatives, industrial workers co-operatives etc. Krishak Co-operative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the co-operative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Co-operative provides loans for the purchase of agriculture equipment's, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for constructions of houses and for variety of other expenses. **34.1Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies? (1)** - Formal Source of Credit **34.2 How do Self-Help Groups access external funding? (1)**	**47 E**	**1+1+2=4**

	- Banks/ Cooperatives/ Government **34.3 Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies. (2)** (i) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. (ii) There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. (iii) For example Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. (iv) The Cooperative obtains a large loan from the bank. (v) These funds are used to provide loans to members. (vi) Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. (vii) Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses. (viii) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained**.		
35	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930** "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence."	**39 H**	**1+1+2=4**

	35.1 Why was swaraj considered as an inalienable right of India? (1) (i) Swaraj was considered a necessary condition for the freedom and development of every Indian. (ii) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be explained** **35.2 Which type of government is supported in the source? (1)** (i) Democratic and independent government. (ii) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be explained.** **35.3 Explain any two effects of British rule in India. (2)** (i) The British rule in India ruined it economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. (ii) The British Government in India deprived the Indian people of their freedom. (iii) They exploited the people. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be mentioned.**		
36	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow**: **The Need for Political Parties** As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. **36.1. Explain the meaning of 'representative democracy'. (1)**	**50 P**	**1+1+2=4**

	(i) Representative democracy is a system of government when the citizens/ public of a country choose their leader/representative on their behalf. (ii) It is also known as indirect democracy. (iii) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be explained**. **36.2. How do political parties shape public opinion**? **(1)** (i) They raise and highlight issues. (ii) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. (iii) Often opinions in society crystallize on the lines parties take. (iv) Any other relevant point. **Any one point to be explained**. **36.3Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain**. **(2)** (i) Parties are the pillars of democracy. (ii) Society needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. (iii) Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any two points to be explained.**		
	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 correct names on the lines drawn near them.** A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927. **- Madras (Chennai)** B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton		**1** **1**

	mill workers. - **Ahmedabad** **(FOR ANSWERS, PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)** ***Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(a).*** **37. (a)** (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927. **- Madras (Chennai)** (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers. **- Ahmedabad**		**1X2=2**
	37. (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (i) An International Airport located in Punjab (ii) A major Sea port located in Gujarat. (iii) A major oil field of India located in Arabian Sea. (iv) A Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. **(FOR ANSWERS, PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)** ***Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(b). (Attempt three)*** ***37.(b)*** (i) Name the place where an international airport is located in Punjab. **- Shri Guru Ramdas Ji International Airport/Raja Sansi (Amritsar)** (ii) Name the place where major seaport is located in Gujarat. - **Kandala Port (Deendayal Port)** (iii) Name an oilfield of India located in Arabian sea. - **Mumbai High/ Bassein**		**1x3=3** **1x3=3**

	(iv) Name the place where nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh. - **Naraura**		

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

