Series : GEH6F

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/6/2**

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

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

नोट / NOTE ~

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **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 (20 × 1 = 20)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. 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.

2. 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

3. 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

~

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

~

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

(A) Haryana

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Punjab

(D) Madhya Pradesh

8. 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

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

(A) Cotton

(B) Wool

(C) Jute

(D) Silk

~

10. 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

11. 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.

12. '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

~

13. 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.

14. 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.

~

15. 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.

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

(A) Hindustan Computers Limited

(B) Hindustan Unilever

(C) Bharti Airtel Limited

(D) Indian Postal Service

17. 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

~

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

~

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. Why was the Rowlatt Act opposed in India ? Explain. **2**

22. Why is it necessary to adopt non-conventional sources of energy ? Explain. **2**

23. (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**

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

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. How are final goods and services calculated ? Explain through one example. **3**

26. "Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Explain the statement. **3**

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

OR

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

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

29. Explain any three features of intensive subsistence farming. **3**

~

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "The goals of development may also be contradictory." Examine the statement through examples. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the significance and limitations of average income for comparing different countries with examples. **5**

31. (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**

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) "How did easy access to books develop a new culture of reading during the 18th century ?" Analyse. **5**

OR

(b) How did printing technology affect the lives of Indian women ? Analyse. **5**

~

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case/Source Based Questions)

34. 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."

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

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

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

35. 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.

~

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

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

(35.3) Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy ? Explain. **2**

36. 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.

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

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

(36.3) Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies. **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**

~

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**

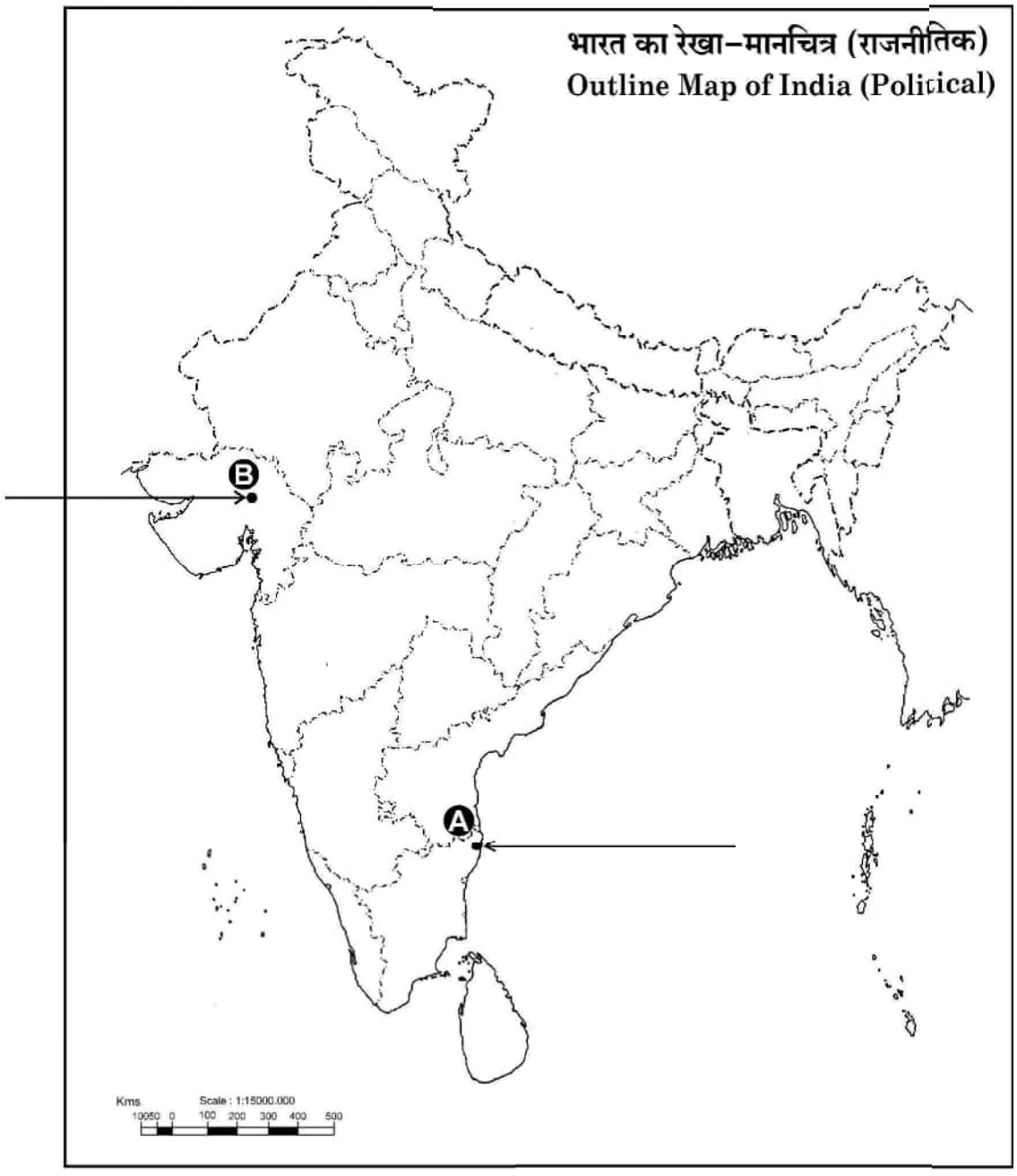
(iii) Name an oil field of India located in Arabian Sea. **1**

(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

~

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 32/6/2**
	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 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-32/6/2

SET -2 **MM-80**

Q. No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A **Multiple Choice Question**		**(20X1=20)**
1	(A) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	**03P**	**1**
2	(B) Telugu Desam-Cycle-Andhra Pradesh	**56P**	**1**
3	(D) Currency, Communication, Defense	**16P**	**1**
4	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct	**19P**	**1**
5	(A) It enhances the dignity of the individuals	**70-71P**	**1**
6	(B) I, III and IV are correct	**04-05P**	**1**
7	(D) Madhya Pradesh	**15G**	**1**
8	(C) Lignite Coal	**50G**	**1**
9	(C) Jute	**38G**	**1**
10	(A) Gandhi Sagar-Chambal	**24G**	**1**
11	(A) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)	**49E**	**1**
12	(D) World Bank	**08E**	**1**
13	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	**64E**	**1**
14	(D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.	**29E**	**1**
15	(C) A is true R is false	**40E**	**1**
16	(D) Indian Postal Service	**33-34E**	**1**
17	(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii	**121-122H**	**1**
18	(B) IV, II, III and I	**37,38,39,41H**	**1**
19	(B) City of Gold	**55H**	**1**
20	(B) II, III and I	**21H**	**1**
	Section B **Very Short Answer Type Questions**		**(4X2=8)**
21	**Why was the Rowlatt Act opposed in India? Explain.**	**31H**	**2X1=2**

	(i) Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). (ii) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. (iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities. (iv) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. (v) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**		
22	**Why is it necessary to adopt non-conventional sources of energy? Explain.** (i) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. (ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future (iii) This in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. (iv) Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. (v) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.**	**54G**	**2X1=2**

23	**(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**
24	**How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization? Explain.** (i) Globalization is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. (ii) Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.	**62-63E**	**2X1=2**

	(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**.		
	Section C **Short Answer Type Questions**		**(5X3=15)**
25	**How are final goods and services calculated? Explain through one example.** (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. (ii) The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. (iii) Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. (iv) It makes sense only to include the final goods and services. For instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 25 per kg. (v) The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 80 (Rs 20 per packet). (vi) Biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers. The value of final goods already includes the	**22-23E**	**3x1=3**

	value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. (vii) The value of Rs 80 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 25). (viii) Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. (ix) Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.**		
26	**"Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Explain the statement.** (i) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. (ii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. (iii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. (iv) Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. (v) Economically liberalism also stood for the freedom of markets. (vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained**	**09H**	**3X1=3**
27	**(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.	**66 G**	**3X1=3**

	(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. (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**	**66 G**	**3X1=3**
28	**Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.** **Federal system of Governance:** (i) Two or more levels of Government.	**15 P**	**3X1=3**

	(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 either. (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 compulsory.**		
29	**Explain any three features of intensive subsistence farming.** (i) Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. (ii) It is labour intensive farming. (iii) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. (iv) Through the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical. (v) The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.	**31G**	**3X1=3**

	(vi) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**		
	Section D **Long Answer Type Questions**		**(4X5=20)**
30	**(a) "The goals of development may also be contradictory." Examine the statement through examples.** (i) Different persons can have different developmental goals and what may be development for one may not be development for the other. (ii) It may even be destructive for the other. Each one of them seeks different things. (iii) They seek things that are most important for them, something which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. (iv) In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting/contradictory. (v) A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. (vi) Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. (vii) Any other relevant point. **Any Five points to be Examined.** **OR**	**05E**	**5X1=5**
	(b) Explain the significance and limitations of average income for comparing different countries with examples. **Significance:** (i) Average income is also known as per Capita income. (ii) It provides a basic understanding of the standard of living within a population by showing the average amount of money earned per person. (iii) It is an indicator of development signifying a higher standard of living among people.	**08-09E**	**2+3=5**

	(iv) Countries with per capita income of US$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries. (v) Those with per capita income of US$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. (vi) India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US$6700 per annum. (vii) The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries. (viii) Any other relevant point. **Any two points to be explained.** **Limitations:** (i) Average income is not a reliable index of economic development. (ii) Average income does not consider individual differences. (iii) Average income though useful for comparison but also hides disparities. (iv) Average income does not reflect the quality of human life. (v) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **To be assessed as a whole.**		
31	**(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.	**03-04 P**	**5X1=5**

	(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. (vi) Power sharing gives space to social groups such as religious and linguistic groups.	**08 P**	**5X1=5**

	(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.**		
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). (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**	**07 G**	**5x1=5**

	(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. **Any two points to be assessed.** **To be assessed as a whole.**	**03 G**	**3+2=5**
33	**(a) How did easy access to books develop a new culture of reading during the 18th century? Analyze.** (i) Printing reduced the cost of books. (ii) The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease making books available easily. (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.	**111H**	**5X1=5**

	(iv) Access to books created a new culture of reading. (v) Common people lived in a world of oral culture. (vi) They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. (vii) Knowledge was transferred orally. (viii) People collectively heard a story or saw a performance. (ix) Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. (x) If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being. (xi) But the transition was not so simple. they had to keep in mind the wider reach of the printed work. (xii) Even those who did not read could certainly enjoy listening to books being read out. (xiii) So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. (xiv) These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns. (xv) Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. (xvi) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed.** **OR** **(b)How did printing technology affect the lives of Indian women? Analyze.** (i) Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. (ii) Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle class homes. (iii) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when	**124H**	**5X1=5**

		women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. (iv) Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. (v) They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. But not all families were liberal. (vi) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. (vii) Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. (viii) Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. (ix) In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. (x) Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. (xi) Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions. (xii) From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served. (xiii) In the 1880s, in present-day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger.		

	(xiv) Any other relevant point. **Any five points to be analyzed.**		
	Section E **CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**		**3X4=12**
34	**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." **34.1. 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** **34.2. 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.** **34.3. Explain any two effects of British rule in India. (2)**	**39 H**	**1+1+2=4**

	(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.**		
35	**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. **35.1 Explain the meaning of 'representative democracy' (1)** (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.** **35.2 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 the society crystallise on the lines parties take. (iv) Any other relevant point **Any one point to be explained.** **35.3 Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. (2)**	**50P**	**1+1+2=4**

	(i) Parties are the pillars of democracy. (ii) They 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.**		
36	**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. **36.1 Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies? (1)** - **Formal Source of Credit** **36.2 How do Self-Help Groups access external funding? (1)** - Banks/Cooperatives/Government **36.3 Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies. (2)**	**47E**	**1+1+2=4**

	(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. These funds are used to provide loans to members. (v) Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. (vi) 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. (vii) 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 mill workers. - **Ahmedabad**		**1** **1**

	(**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** **1x3=3**
	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**

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

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

32/6/1/2/3.

