

Series AQQPP/1**SET ~ 1**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड

Q.P. Code

32/1/1

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.

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **9 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **9** printed pages +1 Map.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **13** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ और ङ । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में प्रश्नों की संख्या 13 है । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iii) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iv) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है ।
- (vi) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र-आधारित है । यह प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है जिसके दो भाग हैं – 13(क) इतिहास से (1 अंक) तथा 13(ख) भूगोल से (2 अंक) ।
- (vii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है । तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं । ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखिए ।
- (viii) मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न कीजिए ।

खण्ड क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(5×2=10)

1. भारतीय व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों ने सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन का समर्थन क्यों किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
2. देश में परिवहन के साधन के रूप में पाइपलाइन के महत्त्व की परख कीजिए । 2
3. भारत ने बहुदलीय व्यवस्था क्यों अपनाई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
4. 'माँग जमा' किस प्रकार मुद्रा का महत्त्वपूर्ण लक्षण है ? 2

**General Instructions :**

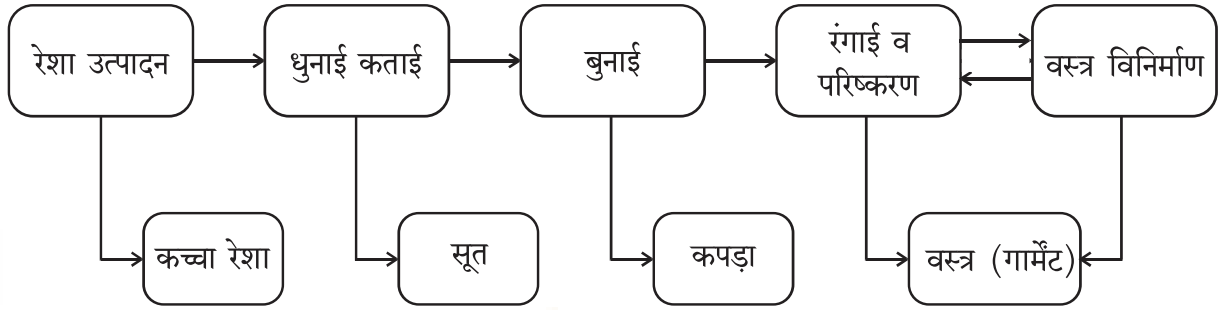
Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper comprises **five** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**. There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 5** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (iii) **Section B** – Questions no. **6 to 8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Questions no. **9 and 10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** – Questions no. **11 and 12** are case-based questions, carrying **4** marks each.
- (vi) **Section E** – Question no. **13** is map-based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13(a)** from History (**1** mark) and **13(b)** from Geography (**2** marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach **map** along with your answer-book.

SECTION A**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(5×2=10)**

1. Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain. 2
2. Examine the significance of pipeline as a means of transportation in the country. 2
3. Why has India adopted a multi-party system ? Explain. 2
4. How is 'Demand Deposit' an essential feature of money ? 2

5. दिए गए प्रवाह-चार्ट का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :



- (5.1) वस्त्र विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सामग्री कौन-सी है ? 1
- (5.2) वस्त्र उद्योग में मूल्य संवर्धन का एक उदाहरण दीजिए । 1

खण्ड ख

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(3×3=9)

6. (क) ऋण के औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक स्रोतों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) बैंक, वित्तीय प्रणाली के एक मूल घटक के रूप में किस प्रकार कार्य करता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

7. “अपनी राष्ट्रीय पहचान को हूँढ़ने और अपने अतीत में गौरव का भाव पैदा करने के लिए लोक परंपराओं को बचा कर रखना ज़रूरी था ।” भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

8. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के ‘पंजीकरण और मान्यता’ में चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

खण्ड ग

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(2×5=10)

9. (क) “लोकतंत्र शासन, अन्य व्यवस्थाओं (विकल्पों) से बेहतर है ।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) सारी दुनिया में लोकतंत्र के विचार के लिए भारी समर्थन के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

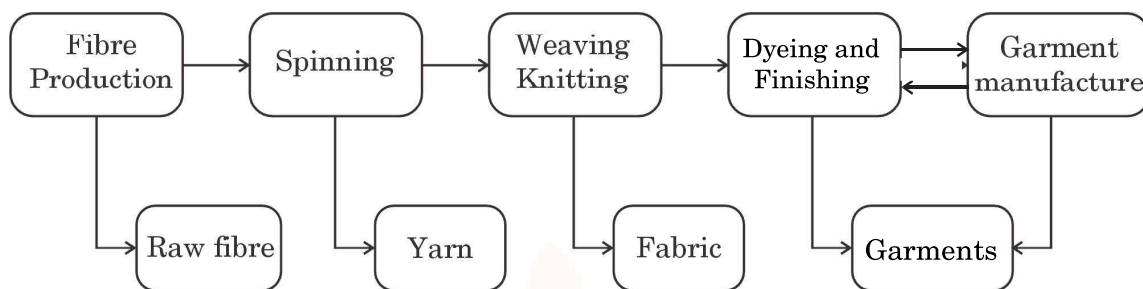
10. (क) उन कारकों की परख कीजिए जो भारत में वैश्वीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने में योगदान देते हैं । 5

अथवा

- (ख) मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार वैश्वीकरण ने व्यापक समाज के जीवन को प्रभावित किया है । 5



5. Study the given flowchart and answer the questions that follow :



- (5.1) Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? 1
- (5.2) Give one example of value addition in the textile industry. 1

SECTION B

(Short-Answer Type Questions)

(3×3=9)

6. (a) Differentiate between formal and informal sources of Credit. 3
- OR**
- (b) How does a bank work as a key component of the financial system? Explain. 3
7. “It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity and restore a sense of pride in one’s past.” Support the statement in reference to India. 3
8. Explain the role of Election Commission in the ‘registration and recognition’ of political parties in India. 3

SECTION C

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

(2×5=10)

9. (a) “Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative.” Analyse the statement. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the reasons for the overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. 5
10. (a) Examine the factors which facilitate globalization in India. 5
- OR**
- (b) Assess, how globalization has touched the lives of larger society. 5

खण्ड घ

(केस-आधारित प्रश्न)

(2×4=8)

11. नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

स्वतंत्रता दिवस की शपथ, 26 जनवरी, 1930

‘हमारा विश्वास है कि किसी भी समाज की तरह भारतीय जनता का भी यह एक अहरणीय (inalienable) अधिकार है कि उन्हें आज़ादी मिले, अपनी मेहनत का फल मिले और जीवन की सभी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी हों जिससे उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के परिपूर्ण अवसर मिलें। हमारा यह भी विश्वास है कि यदि कोई भी सरकार अपनी जनता को इन अधिकारों से वंचित रखती है और दबाती है तो जनता को भी सरकार को बदलने या उसे समूल समाप्त करने का अधिकार है। भारत में ब्रिटिश (ब्रितानी) सरकार ने न केवल भारतीय जनता को स्वतंत्रता से वंचित किया है बल्कि उसने जनता का शोषण किया है और देश को आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक स्तर पर नष्ट कर दिया है। इसलिए हमारा विश्वास है कि भारत को अनिवार्य रूप से ब्रिटेन के साथ अपने सभी संबंधों को समाप्त करके पूर्ण स्वराज प्राप्त करना चाहिए।’

(11.1) स्वतंत्रता को भारतीय लोगों का अहरणीय अधिकार क्यों माना गया ? 1

(11.2) भारत के लोगों द्वारा पूर्ण स्वराज को आवश्यक क्यों माना गया ? 1

(11.3) काँग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन (1930) के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2

12. नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 4

राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवन रेखाएँ

बहुत समय तक व्यापार तथा परिवहन सुविधा एक सीमित क्षेत्र तक ही किया जाता था। विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के साथ व्यापार व परिवहन के प्रभाव क्षेत्र में विस्तृत वृद्धि हुई है। सक्षम व तीव्र गति वाले परिवहन से आज संसार एक बड़े गाँव में परिवर्तित हो गया है। परिवहन का यह विकास संचार साधनों के विकास की सहायता से ही संभव हो सका है। इसीलिए परिवहन, संचार व व्यापार एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं।

आज भारत अपने विशाल आकार, विविधताओं, भाषाई तथा सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक बहुलताओं के बावजूद संसार के सभी क्षेत्रों से सुचारु रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है। रेल, वायु एवं जल परिवहन, समाचार-पत्र, रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, सिनेमा तथा इंटरनेट, आदि इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में अनेक प्रकार से सहायक हैं। स्थानिक से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय व्यापार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को जीवन शक्ति दी है। इसने हमारे जीवन को समृद्ध किया है तथा आरामदायक जीवन के लिए सुविधाओं व साधनों में बढ़ोतरी की है।

(12.1) परिवहन के विकास में विज्ञान किस प्रकार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है ? 1

**SECTION D****(Case-based questions)****(2×4=8)**

11. Read the case given below carefully 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 believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has 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.’

- (11.1) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people ? 1
- (11.2) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India ? 1
- (11.3) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930). 2

12. Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

Lifelines of National Economy

For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

- (12.1) How is science an important factor in the development of transport ? 1

- (12.2) सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक बहुलता को परिवहन किस प्रकार एकीकृत करता है ?
स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- (12.3) किसी राष्ट्र के लिए संचार के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 2

खण्ड ड

(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

(1+2=3)

13. (i) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से 'A' के रूप में चिह्नित स्थान की पहचान कीजिए और उसके पास खींची गई रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए ।
- A. वह स्थान जहाँ हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आंदोलन को वापिस लिया गया । 1
- (ii) दिए गए भारत के इसी रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए ।
- (क) (I) नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1
अथवा
(II) बेंगलुरु सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क 1
- (ख) इंदिरा गाँधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन 1

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर हैं । 3×1=3

- (13.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 1927 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ । 1
- (13.2) (क) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है । 1
अथवा
(ख) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेंगलुरु सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है । 1
- (13.3) उस शहर का नाम लिखिए जहाँ इंदिरा गाँधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन स्थित है । 1



- (12.2) How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality ? Explain. 1
(12.3) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation. 2

SECTION E

(Map-Based Question)

(1+2=3)

13. (i) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), identify the place marked as 'A' with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

A. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence. 1

- (ii) On the same given map of **India**, locate and label the following :

(a) (I) Narora Nuclear Power Plant 1

OR

(II) Bengaluru Software Technology Park 1

(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport 1

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 13. 3×1=3

(13.1) Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1

(13.2) (a) Name the State where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located. 1

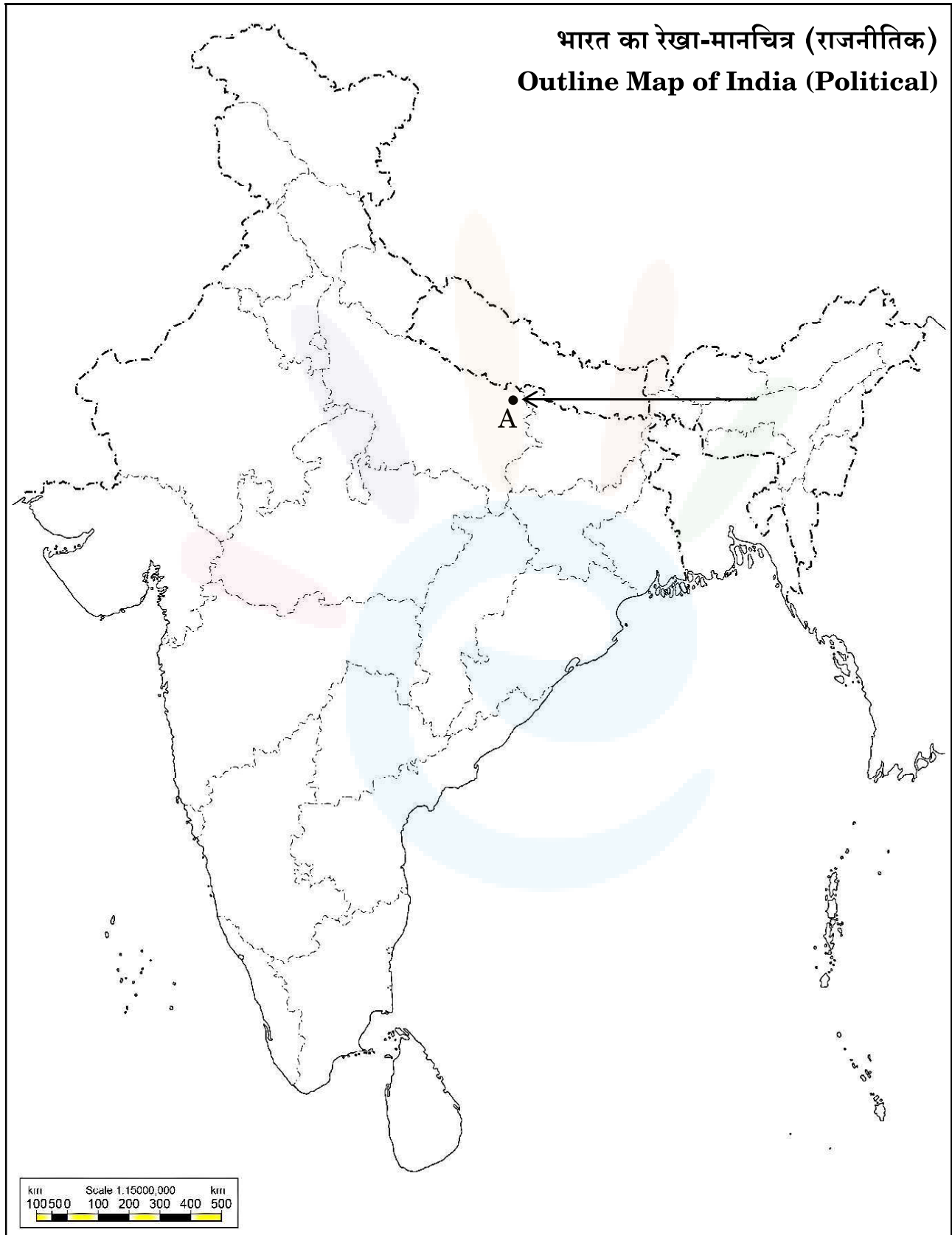
OR

(b) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located. 1

(13.3) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located. 1

प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए

For question no. 13



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 087)
(PAPER CODE – 32/1/1)

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 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Secondary School Examination TERM-II, 2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code-087)
[Paper Code : 32/1/1]
Maximum Marks : 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A (Very Short Answer Questions)	5X2=10
1.	<p>Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.</p> <p>(i) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. (ii) They wanted protection against rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio to discourage imports. (iii) They formed FICCI to organize their business interests. (iv) They criticised colonial control over the Indian economy (v) They saw Swaraj to end colonial restrictions on business. (vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any <i>two</i> points to be explained [H, PG - 66]</p>	1×2=2
2.	<p>Examine the significance of pipeline transportation in the country.</p> <p>(i) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. (ii) It rules out trans-shipment losses. (iii) It also rules out delays. (iv) These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas. (v) Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. (vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>• Any <i>two</i> points to be examined. [G, PG—85]</p>	1X2=2
3.	<p>Why has India adopted multi-party system? Explain.</p> <p>(i) India is a large country. (ii) It has geographical diversity. (iii) It has social diversity. (iv) Due to historical reasons. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>• Any <i>two</i> points to be explained [Demo, PG—77]</p>	1x2=2
4.	<p>How is Demand Deposits an essential features of money?</p> <p>(i) The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand. (ii) Demand deposits make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. (iii) They constitute money in the modern economy.</p>	1x2=2



	<p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two points to be explained [E, PG—41] 	
5.	<p>Study the given flow chart and answer the questions that follow.</p> <pre> graph LR A[] --> B[] B --> C[Knitting] C --> D[Finishing] D --> E[Manufacture] E --> D A --> A1[] B --> B1[] C --> C1[] D --> D1[] E --> E1[] </pre> <p><i>Fig. : Value addition in the textile industry</i></p> <p>5.1 Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? Raw Fibre. 1</p> <p>5.2 Give one example of value addition in the textile industry. Spinning/ Weaving/ Dyeing/ Stitching and Finishing. (Any other example) 1</p>	1+1=2
	<p align="center">SECTION—B (Short Answer-Type Questions)</p>	3x3=9
6.	<p>(a) Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit.</p> <p>(i) Banks and cooperatives are formal sources of credit while the informal include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends etc.</p> <p>(ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan whereas no organisation supervises informal sector.</p> <p>(iii) Formal sources charge nominal rate of interest while Informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.</p> <p>(iv) Mostly urban households are availing credit from formal lenders whereas the rural households avail credit from informal lenders.</p> <p>(v) Collateral is an essential condition to get loans in the formal sector while it is not essential in the informal sector.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain any three points of differentiation. [Eco, PG—44,48,49] 	1x3=3
	<p align="center">Or</p> <p>(b) How does bank work as a key component of the financial system?</p> <p>(i) People hold money as deposits with banks which pay an interest rate on them.</p> <p>(ii) The major portions of the deposits in banks are used to extend loans.</p> <p>(iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds called</p>	1x3=3

	<p>depositors and those who are in need of these funds called borrowers.</p> <p>(iv) Banks charge interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.</p> <p>(v) Banks facilitate different sectors of economy.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>• Any <i>three</i> points to be explained. [Eco, PG—42]</p>	
<p>7.</p>	<p>“It was essential to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity and restore a sense of pride in one’s past.” Support the statement in reference to India.</p> <p>(i) Idea of Nationalism was based on the revival of Indian folk lore.</p> <p>(ii) Folk tales, folk songs and legends were sung by bards.</p> <p>(iii) Rabindernath Tagore collected ballads, rhymes and myths.</p> <p>(iv) In Madras, Natesa Shastri published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales (The Folklore of Southern India).</p> <p>(v) Folklore was considered as manifestation of people’s real thought and characteristics.</p> <p>(vi) Many Indian tried to instil a sense of pride in the Indian folk history.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>• Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>[H, PG-47]</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>Explain the role of the Election Commission in the’ registration and recognition’ of political parties in India.</p> <p>(i) Every party in the country has to register with the Election commission.</p> <p>(ii) The commission treats all parties equally.</p> <p>(iii) Parties are given a unique symbol—only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.</p> <p>(iii) Parties ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission are called as recognised political parties.</p> <p>(iv) The Election Commission recognized political parties in proportion of votes and seats</p> <p>(v) To be recognized as a State party, it should get at least six per cent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly and wins at least two seats.</p> <p>(vi) To be recognized as a National party, it should get at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elctions or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any <i>three</i> points to be explained <p style="text-align: right;">[D, PG—76]</p>	
	SECTION—C (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)	2x5=10
9.	<p>(a) “Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative”. Analyse the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Promotes equality among citizens (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual (iii) Improves the quality of decision-making (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts (vi) Allows room to correct mistakes (vii) Accountable, transparent and legitimate governance. (iv) Any other relevant point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any <i>five</i> points to be analysed. <p style="text-align: right;">[D, PG-90]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Analyse the reasons for the overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Democratic government is peoples’ own government. (ii) Countries want to elect their representative by themselves. (iii) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens. (iv) Democracy accommodates social diversity. (v) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation. (vi) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency. (vii) Any other relevant point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any <i>five</i> points to be analysed. <p style="text-align: right;">[D, Page—92]</p>	1X5=5
10.	<p>(a) Examine the factors which facilitate globalization in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rapid improvement in technology. (ii) Improvement in Transport. (iii) Development of Information and Communication. (iv) Movement of goods and services between countries. (v) Foreign investment. (vi) Working with WTO (vii) Liberalized policies of the government. 	

	<p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be examined. <p style="text-align: right;">[Eco, PG – 62 to 64]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Assess, how globalization has touched the lives of larger society.</p> <p>(i) Local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers.</p> <p>(ii) Globalization resulted in greater competition among producers.</p> <p>(iii) There is a greater choice before the consumers.</p> <p>(iv) Larger sections of people enjoy improved quality of life.</p> <p>(v) Due to globalisation people get lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(vi) New technology oriented products like cellphone, automobiles, electronics, softdrinks etc are in the market.</p> <p>(vii) New job opportunities are there for people.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be assessed. <p style="text-align: right;">[Eco, PG-66]</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>
	SECTION—D (SOURCE BASED)	2x4=8
11.	<p>Read the case given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930</p> <p>“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 believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has 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.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[H, PG-63]</p>	
11.1	<p>Why was freedom considered inalienable right of Indian people?</p> <p>(i) Freedom was considered as an inalienable right as it provides full opportunities of growth.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point.</p>	1
11.2	<p>Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by People of India?</p> <p>(i) The colonial power had ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.</p> <p>(ii) Indians wanted sovereignty and self-govt. or complete independence.</p>	

	(iii) Any other relevant point.	1	
11.3	<p>Explain the significance of Lahore Session of Congress (1929).</p> <p>(i) The Congress approved a motion for Complete Independence. (ii) Congress decided to observe 26th January, 1930 as the total Independence or Purna Swaraj Day. (iii) Hoisting of flag. (iv) Any other relevant point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two points to be explained. 	1x2=2	1+1+2=4
12.	<p>Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lifelines of National Economy</p> <p>For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.</p> <p>Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, water- ways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. [G,PG-81]</p>		4
12.1	<p>How has science an important factor in the development of transport?</p> <p>(i) The trade and transport expanded far and wide. (ii) Efficient and fast moving transport. (iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Any one point to be explained) 	1	
12.2	<p>How has transport integrated socio-cultural plurality?</p> <p>(i) India is well linked with rest of world. (ii) Helps in the development of assimilation of cultures. (iii) Any other relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Any one point to be explained) 	1	
12.3	<p>Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.</p> <p>(i) It is a source of information. (ii) It enables communication, trade and other forms of exchange. (iii) It plays an important role in economic growth.</p>		

	(iv) It offers social, economic, political and cultural advantages. (v) It makes the world closer to each other. (vi) Any other relevant point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Any <i>two</i> points to be analysed) 	1+1+2=4 1x2=2
	SECTION—E (Map Skill-Based Question)	
13	On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as <i>A</i> with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. (A) The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence. SEE THE ATTACHED MAP	1
(ii)	On the same given map of India, locate the following :	
a.	(i) Narora Nuclear Plant Or (ii) Bengaluru Software Technology Park	1 1
b.	Indira Gandhi International Airport SEE THE ATTACHED MAP	
	Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13	3x1=3
13.1	Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927— Madras	1
13.2	(a.) Name the State where Narora Nuclear Plant is located— Uttar Pradesh OR (b.) Name the State where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located. Karnataka	1 1
13.3	Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located. Delhi	1



प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए Set. 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3 For question no. 13

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

13-ii(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi
13-ii(a) Narsara
13-i Chausi Chauk
13-iii(a) Bangalore

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1+2=3