

Series JBB/5

SET-1

कोड नं.

Code No. **32/5/1**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 17 + 1 मानचित्र हैं ।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 17 printed pages + 1 Map.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	(II) Code number 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 35 प्रश्न हैं ।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 35 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।	(IV) 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 ।	(V) 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 : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

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

- (i) प्रश्न-पत्र चार खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है – क, ख, ग एवं घ । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में प्रश्नों की संख्या 35 है । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।
- (iii) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों में लिखिए ।
- (iv) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 29 से 34 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों में लिखिए ।
- (v) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 35 मानचित्र आधारित है । यह प्रश्न 6 अंक का है, जो कि इतिहास से (35(a) – 2 अंक) तथा भूगोल (35(b) – 4 अंक) से संबंधित है ।
- (vi) उत्तर संक्षिप्त तथा बिन्दुवार होने चाहिए और साथ ही उपर्युक्त शब्द सीमा का यथासंभव पालन कीजिए ।
- (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 नट्थी कीजिए ।
- (ix) इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं ।

खण्ड क

1. निम्नलिखित में से सही सुमेलित जोड़े का चयन कीजिए : 1
- (A) ऑटो वॉन बिस्मार्क — जर्मनी
- (B) नेपोलियन — स्पेन
- (C) ज्युसेपे गैरीबॉल्डी — फ्रांस
- (D) बूर्बो राजा — इटली

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** Sections – **A, B, C** and **D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Question no. **1** to **20** are very short answer type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Question no. **21** to **28** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Question no. **29** to **34** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** – Question no. **35** is map based, carrying **6** marks with two parts, **35(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **35(b)** from Geography (**4** marks).
- (vi) Answers should be brief and to the point; also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (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.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1
- (A) Otto Von Bismarck — Germany
 - (B) Napoleon — Spain
 - (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi — France
 - (D) Bourbon Kings — Italy

2. नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की गैर-भागीदारी के उचित कारण की पहचान कीजिए । 1
- (A) उद्योगपति कांग्रेस के करीब थे
 (B) अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें अच्छा वेतन प्रस्तावित किया
 (C) वे विदेशी सामान के बहिष्कार के प्रति अनिच्छुक थे
 (D) समाजवाद का विकास
3. राजा राम मोहन राय द्वारा प्रकाशित किताब का नाम लिखिए । 1
अथवा
 'अमर जीवन' किताब के लेखक का नाम लिखिए । 1
4. फ्रेड्रिक सॉर्यू के चित्र 'विश्वव्यापी प्रजातांत्रिक और सामाजिक गणराज्यों का स्वप्न' में स्वतंत्रता की प्रतिमा के महत्त्व की परख कीजिए । 1
5. सन् 1919 में गठित हुई 'खिलाफत समिति' के दो मुख्य नेताओं के नाम लिखिए । 1
6. साइमन कमीशन भारत में क्यों आया था ? निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही कारण की पहचान कीजिए । 1
- (A) अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध शहरों में अभियान को नियंत्रित करने के लिए
 (B) अंग्रेजों के कामकाज पर ध्यान देने के लिए
 (C) भारत में नमक कानून को आरंभ करने के लिए
 (D) भारत में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था की कार्यशैली में परिवर्तन के सुझाव देने के लिए
7. प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आविष्कार किसने किया था ? 1
अथवा
 तेरहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान, इटली में वुडब्लॉक वाली छपाई की तकनीक का ज्ञान कौन लाया था ? 1
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक निजी क्षेत्र का उद्योग है ? 1
- (A) बी.एच.ई.एल. (BHEL)
 (B) टिस्को (TISCO)
 (C) ओ.आई.एल. (OIL)
 (D) सेल (SAIL)
9. लेटराइट मृदा में कृषियोग्य मुख्य व्यावसायिक फ़सल का एक उदाहरण लिखिए । 1
अथवा
 सामुदायिक स्वामित्व वाले संसाधनों का कोई एक उदाहरण लिखिए । 1



2. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options, for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1
- (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress
(B) British offered them good salaries
(C) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods
(D) Growth of Socialism
3. Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. 1
- OR**
- Name the author of '*Amar Jiban*'. 1
4. Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frédéric Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'. 1
5. Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919. 1
6. Why did the Simon Commission come to India ? Identify the correct reason from the following options. 1
- (A) To control the campaign against the British in cities
(B) To look into the functioning of the British
(C) To initiate salt law in India
(D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
7. Who invented the Printing Press ? 1
- OR**
- Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century ? 1
8. Which one of the following is a private sector industry ? 1
- (A) BHEL
(B) TISCO
(C) OIL
(D) SAIL
9. Give one example of the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil. 1
- OR**
- Give one example of the Community Owned Resources. 1

10. निम्नलिखित तालिका को A और B के लिए सही जानकारी के साथ पूरा कीजिए : 1

गन्ने की फ़सल	अपेक्षित वार्षिक वर्षा	जलवायु	इसकी वृद्धि के लिए अपेक्षित तापमान (डिग्री में)
		A - ?	उष्ण और आर्द्र

11. भारतीय रेल के माध्यम से तीर्थ पर्यटन को बढ़ाने का कोई एक तरीका सुझाइए । 1

12. भारत में हाथ से बुनी खादी को बढ़ावा देने का कोई एक उपाय सुझाइए । 1

13. निम्नलिखित कथन को सही कर, दुबारा लिखिए : 1

बहुजन समाज पार्टी (बी.एस.पी.) का गठन मायावती के नेतृत्व में हुआ ।

14. तानाशाही शासन में आर्थिक विकास का कोई एक उदाहरण लिखिए । 1

15. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए : 1

आधुनिक भारत में जाति की संरचना और जाति व्यवस्था में भारी बदलाव आया है क्योंकि _____ ।

अथवा

भारतीय संविधान सभी नागरिकों और समुदायों को किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आज़ादी देता है क्योंकि _____ ।

16. भारत में स्थानीय प्रशासन में महिलाओं को कितना प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जाता है ? 1

अथवा

भारत में प्रत्येक राज्य में पंचायत और नगरपालिका चुनाव कराने के लिए कौन-सी संस्था बनाई गई है ? 1

17. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए : 1

भारत में मानव विकास सूचकांक (एच.डी.आई.) का स्तर _____ के माध्यम से सुधारा जा सकता है ।



10. Complete the following table with correct information for A and B : 1

Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A - ?	Hot and Humid	B - ?

11. Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. 1

12. Suggest any one measure to promote handspun khadi in India. 1

13. Correct the following statement and rewrite it : 1

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati.

14. Give any one example of economic development in dictatorial regimes. 1

15. Fill in the blank : 1

Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because _____ .

OR

The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion because _____ .

16. What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India ? 1

OR

Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections ? 1

17. Fill in the blank : 1

Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through _____ .

18. भारत में वैश्वीकरण के कारकों के संबंध में सही कथन का चयन कीजिए : 1

- I. परिवहन प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार ।
- II. विदेशी व्यापार और विदेशी निवेश का उदारीकरण ।
- III. विकसित देशों की तुलना में भारत के प्रति विश्व व्यापार संगठन के अनुकूल नियम ।

नीचे दिए गए कोड में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (A) केवल I और II
- (B) केवल I और III
- (C) केवल II और III
- (D) केवल III

19. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिन्हें दृढ़कथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है । कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

दृढ़कथन (A) : भारत में सरकार किसानों से उचित मूल्य पर गेहूँ और चावल खरीदती है ।

कारण (R) : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देता है ।

विकल्प :

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
- (B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
- (C) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) ग़लत है ।
- (D) (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु (R) सही है ।

20. कृष्णा निकट के खेत में कृषि मज़दूर के रूप में बहुत कम मज़दूरी पर काम करती है । अचानक बीमार पड़ने पर या परिवार में किसी समारोह पर खर्च करने के लिए भी उसे कर्ज लेना पड़ता है । भूस्वामी उसे 5 प्रतिशत मासिक ब्याज दर पर ऋण देता है । वर्तमान में उसे भूस्वामी के ₹ 5,000 देने हैं ।

ऊपर दी गई ऋण व्यवस्था का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1



18. Choose the correct statement about factors regarding globalization in India : 1

- I. Improvement in transportation technology.
- II. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment.
- III. Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.

Choose the correct options from the codes given below :

- (A) Only I and II
- (B) Only I and III
- (C) Only II and III
- (D) Only III

19. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason (R) : Public sector contributes to the economic development.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

20. Krishna is working in a neighboring field with very less wages. Expenses on sudden illnesses or functions in the family are also met through loans. The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. At present she owes the landowner ₹ 5,000.

Analyse the credit arrangements given above. 1

खण्ड ख

21. यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के शुरुआती दशकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता से संबंधित विचारों को उदारवाद की विचारधारा से किस प्रकार करीब से जोड़ा गया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
22. नीचे दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए : 1+2=3
- उन्नीसवीं सदी की शुरुआत से ही धार्मिक मसलों को लेकर बहसों का बाज़ार गर्म था । अलग-अलग समूह औपनिवेशिक समाज में हो रहे बदलावों से जूझते हुए, धर्म की अपनी-अपनी व्याख्या पेश कर रहे थे । कुछ तो मौजूदा रीति-रिवाजों की आलोचना करते हुए उनमें सुधार चाहते थे, जबकि कुछ अन्य समाज-सुधारकों के तर्कों के खिलाफ़ खड़े थे । ये सारे वाद-विवाद प्रिंट में, सरेआम पब्लिक में हुए । छपी हुई पुस्तिकाओं और अखबारों ने न केवल नए विचारों का प्रचार-प्रसार किया, बल्कि उन्होंने बहस की शकल भी तय की । इन बहसों में व्यापक जन-समुदाय भी हिस्सा ले सकता था, अपने मत ज़ाहिर कर सकता था । इस तरह के मत-मतांतर से नए विचार उभरे । यह वह समय था जब समाज और धर्म-सुधारकों तथा हिन्दू रूढ़िवादियों के बीच विधवा-दाह, एकेश्वरवाद, ब्राह्मण पुजारीवर्ग और मूर्ति-पूजा जैसे मुद्दों को लेकर तेज़ बहस ठनी हुई थी । बंगाल में जैसे-जैसे बहस चली, लगातार बढ़ती तादाद में पुस्तिकाओं और अखबारों के ज़रिए तरह-तरह के तर्क समाज के बीच आने लगे । ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा लोगों तक पहुँचने के खयाल से इन्हें आम बोलचाल की भाषा में छापा गया ।
- (22.1) धार्मिक मसलों पर हुई बहस के किसी एक मुद्दे का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।
- (22.2) इन बहसों में प्रिंट मीडिया की भूमिका की परख कीजिए ।
23. “खनिज हमारे जीवन के अपरिहार्य भाग हैं ।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- “खनिज अनेक रूपों में पाए जाते हैं ।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 3
24. भारतीय सरकार द्वारा कृषि के क्षेत्र में उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन संस्थागत सुधारों का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×3=3
25. भारत में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की प्रकृति का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

**SECTION B**

21. How were the ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism ? Explain. 3

22. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1+2=3

From the early nineteenth century, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people.

(22.1) Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

(22.2) Examine the role of print media in these debates.

23. “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.” Support this statement with examples. 3

OR

“Minerals occur in various forms.” Support this statement with examples. 3

24. Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture. 1×3=3

25. Describe the nature of the Panchayati Raj system in India. 3

26. विविधताओं को समायोजित करने में बेल्लियम के मॉडल के तत्त्वों का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
अथवा
 सत्ता की साझेदारी में क्षैतिज प्रचलित स्वरूप का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
27. माँग जमाएँ किस प्रकार मुद्रा के महत्वपूर्ण लक्षणों को समाहित किए हुए हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
अथवा
 उधारदाता उधार देते समय समर्थक ऋणाधार की माँग क्यों करते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
28. कृषि के क्षेत्र में अल्प बेरोज़गारी को कम करने के कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए । $1 \times 3 = 3$
- खण्ड ग**
29. द्वितीय विश्व युद्धोत्तर बंदोबस्त में ब्रेटन वुड्स संस्थानों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5
अथवा
 उन तरीकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनके द्वारा ब्रिटिश निर्माताओं ने सम्पूर्ण भारतीय बाज़ार पर कब्जा करने के प्रयास किए । 5
30. भारतीय रेल जाल के वितरण प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करने वाले भू-आकृतिक और आर्थिक कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5
अथवा
 सड़क परिवहन की बढ़ती महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए । 5
31. 'राजनीतिक दल' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए । भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की आवश्यकता को उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए । $1+4=5$
32. "लोकतंत्र नागरिकों की गरिमा और आज़ादी को बढ़ावा देता है ।" कथन की परख कीजिए । 5
अथवा
 "लोकतंत्र बेहतर परिणाम देने के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त है ।" कथन की परख कीजिए । 5
33. "पैसा उन सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को नहीं खरीद सकता है जो बेहतर जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं ।" कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5



26. Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities. 3

OR

Describe the horizontal power sharing arrangements. 3

27. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money ? Explain. 3

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending ? Explain. 3

28. Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in agriculture sector can be minimised. $1 \times 3 = 3$

SECTION C

29. Explain the role of Bretton Woods institutions in post-Second World War settlement. 5

OR

Explain the ways through which British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market. 5

30. Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network. 5

OR

Describe the growing importance of road transport. 5

31. Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India. $1 + 4 = 5$

32. "Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people." Examine the statement. 5

OR

"Democracy is best suited to produce better results." Examine the statement. 5

33. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain the statement. 5

34. नीचे दिए गए स्रोतों को पढ़िए और उनसे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1+2+2=5

स्रोत A – वैश्वीकरण और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

आज के विश्व में, उपभोक्ता के रूप में हम में से कुछ के सामने वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के विस्तृत विकल्प हैं। विश्व के शीर्षस्थ विनिर्माताओं द्वारा निर्मित डिजिटल कैमरे, मोबाइल फ़ोन और टेलीविज़न के नवीनतम मॉडल हमारे लिए सुलभ हैं। हमेशा भारत की सड़कों पर गाड़ियों के नए मॉडल देखे जा सकते हैं।

स्रोत B – विदेशी व्यापार और बाज़ारों का एकीकरण

विदेशी व्यापार घरेलू बाज़ारों अर्थात् अपने देश के बाज़ारों से बाहर के बाज़ारों में पहुँचने के लिए उत्पादकों को एक अवसर प्रदान करता है। उत्पादक केवल अपने देश के बाज़ारों में ही अपने उत्पाद नहीं बेच सकते हैं, बल्कि विश्व के अन्य देशों के बाज़ारों में भी प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार, दूसरे देशों में उत्पादित वस्तुओं के आयात से खरीददारों के समक्ष उन वस्तुओं के घरेलू उत्पादन के अन्य विकल्पों का विस्तार होता है।

स्रोत C – न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण के लिए संघर्ष

विगत कुछ वर्षों में, बड़े अभियानों और जनसंगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने विश्व व्यापार संगठन के व्यापार और निवेश से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों को प्रभावित किया है। यह प्रदर्शित करता है कि जनता भी न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण के संघर्ष में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है।

(34.1) **स्रोत A – वैश्वीकरण और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था**

वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव उपभोक्ताओं पर कैसे दिखाई पड़ता है ?

(34.2) **स्रोत B – विदेशी व्यापार और बाज़ारों का एकीकरण**

विदेशी व्यापार बाज़ारों को किस प्रकार एकीकृत करता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(34.3) **स्रोत C – न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण के लिए संघर्ष**

न्यायसंगत वैश्वीकरण के संघर्ष में लोग कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।



34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions related to them :

1+2+2=5

Source A – Globalisation and the Indian economy

As consumers in today's world, some of us have a wide choice of goods and services before us. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.

Source B – Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C – The struggle for fair globalisation

In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. This has demonstrated that people also can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation.

(34.1) Source A – Globalisation and the Indian economy

How is the impact of globalisation visible on consumers ?

(34.2) Source B – Foreign trade and integration of markets

How does foreign trade integrate the markets ? Explain.

(34.3) Source C – The struggle for fair globalisation

How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation ? Explain.

खण्ड घ

35. (a) दो स्थान 'A' और 'B' दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 19 पर) में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन स्थानों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 1×2=2
- (A) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का 1927 में अधिवेशन हुआ था।
 (B) वह स्थान जहाँ असहयोग आंदोलन को हिंसा के कारण बीच में रोकना पड़ा।
- (b) इसी दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं चार** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×4=4
- (i) हल्दिया — समुद्री पत्तन
 (ii) पुणे — सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
 (iii) भिलाई — लोहा एवं इस्पात संयंत्र
 (iv) काकरापारा — आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र
 (v) हीराकुड — बाँध
 (vi) इंदिरा गाँधी हवाई पत्तन — अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 35 के स्थान पर हैं। **किन्हीं छः** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

- (35.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों ने सत्याग्रह किया।
 (35.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ असहयोग आंदोलन को हिंसा के कारण बीच में रोकना पड़ा।
 (35.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का 1927 में अधिवेशन हुआ।
 (35.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है।
 (35.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पुणे सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।
 (35.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ काकरापारा आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।
 (35.7) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हीराकुड बाँध स्थित है।
 (35.8) भारत के सबसे उत्तरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन का नाम लिखिए। 1×6=6

**SECTION D**

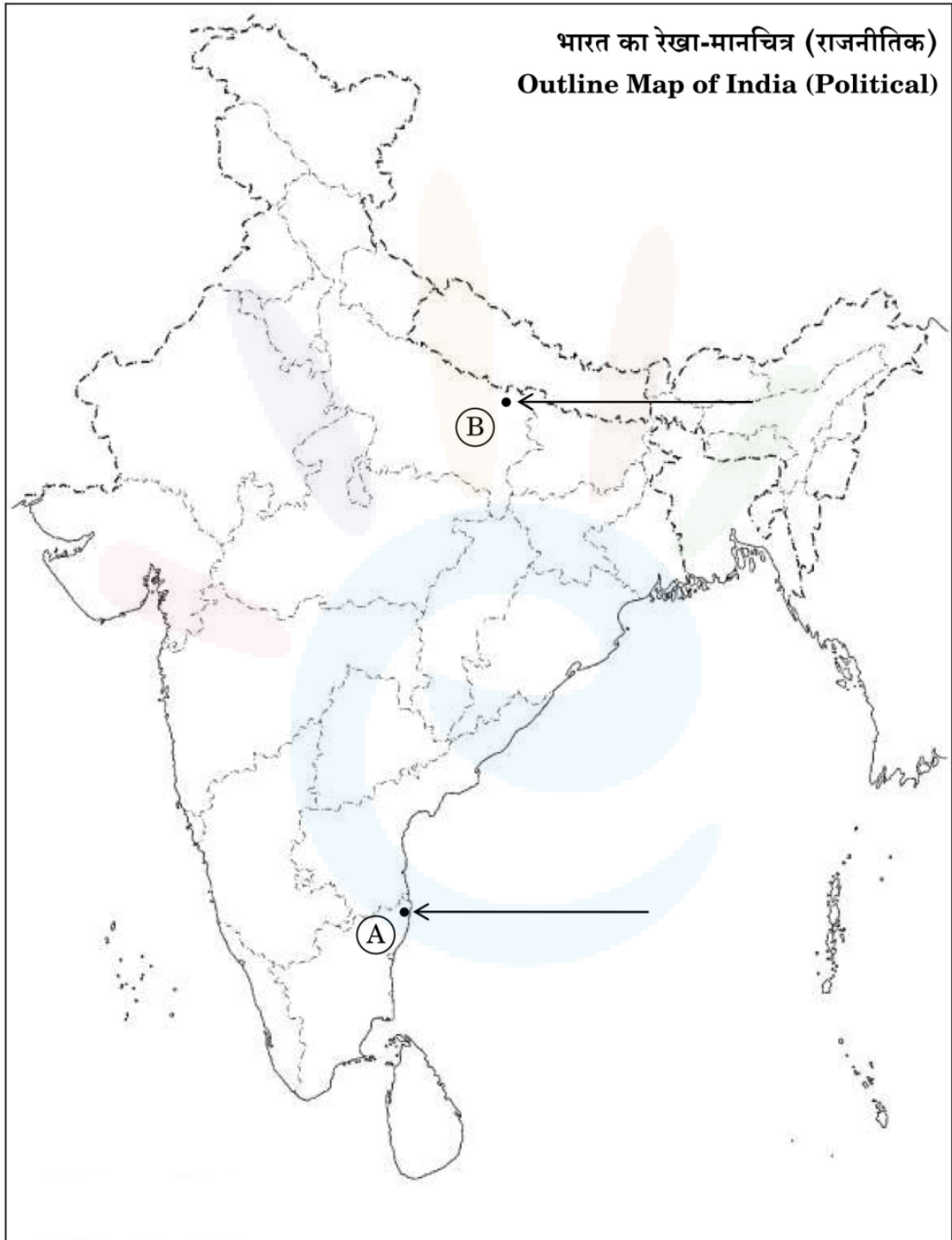
- 35.** (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 19). Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
- (B) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
- (b) Locate and label **any four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of **India** : $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Haldia — Sea-port
- (ii) Pune — Software Technology Park
- (iii) Bhilai — Iron and Steel Plant
- (iv) Kakrapara — Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Hirakud — Dam
- (vi) Indira Gandhi Airport — International Airport

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt **any six** questions :

- (35.1) Name the State where the Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.
- (35.2) Name the State where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
- (35.3) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
- (35.4) Name the State where Haldia sea-port is located.
- (35.5) Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located.
- (35.6) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located.
- (35.7) Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.
- (35.8) Name the northernmost International Airport of India. $1 \times 6 = 6$

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए

For question no. 35





Section A

1) Choose the correctly matched pair from the following: 1

- (A) Otto Von Bismarck – Germany**
- (B) Napoleon – Spain**
- (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi – France**
- (D) Bourbon Kings – Italy**

Answer -

A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

2) Identify the appropriate reason from the following options. For non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1

- (A) Industrialists were close to the Congress.**
- (B) British offered them good salaries.**
- (C) They were reluctant towards the boycott of foreign goods.**
- (D) Growth of Socialism.**

Answer -

(A) Industrialists were close to the Congress.

3) Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. 1

OR

Name the author of 'Amar Jiban'. 1

Answer -

Sambad Kaumudi

OR

Rashsundari Debi

4) Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frederic Sorrieu's paintings, "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republic".

Answer -

That has been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.



5) Name the two main leaders of 'Khilafat Committee' formed in the year 1919. 1

Answer -

Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

6) Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options. 1

(A) To control the campaign against the British in cities

(B) To look into the functioning of the British

(C) To initiate salt law in India.

(D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

Answer -

D) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.

7) Who invented the Printing Press? 1

OR

Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century?

Answer -



Johann Gutenberg

Or

Marco Polo

8) Which one of the following is a private sector industry? 1

- (A) BHEL
- (B) TISCO
- (C) OIL
- (D) SAIL

Answer -

(B) TISCO

9) Give one example of the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil. 1

OR

Give one example of the Community Owned Resources. 1

Answer -

Coffee is the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil.

Or

Burial Ground is Community Owned Resources.

10) Complete the following table with correct information for A and B: 1



Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A - ?	Hot and Humid	B - ?

Answer -

A. 75 to 100 cm

B. 21°C to 27°C

11) Suggest any one way to enhance pilgrimage tourism through Indian Railways. 1

Answer -

Railway should run various tourist and pilgrimage special trains like Bharat Darshan Train, Pilgrim special tourist train, and Buddhist special train.

12) Suggest anyone measure to promote handspun Khadi in India. 1

Answer -

The fabric of Khadi is known for its comfortable feel and ability to keep people warm in winter while keeping them cool during the summer.



13) Correct the following statement and rewrite it:

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati. 1

Answer -

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

14) Give anyone example of economic development in dictatorial regimes. 1

Answer -

Rates of economic growth of Democratic countries were 3.95 while for dictatorial regimes was 4.42.

15) Fill in the blank: 1

Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because _____.

OR

The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because _____. 1

Answer -

Castes and Caste system in modern India have undergone a great change because ***of the efforts of Socio-political reformers.***

OR

The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion because **India is a secular state.**

16) What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India? 1

OR

Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections? 1

Answer -

One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women.

Or

The State Election Commission

17. Fill in the blank: 1

Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through _____.

Answer -



Human Development Index (HDI) level in India can be improved through **Investing in the health and education of the people of the country.**

18) Choose the correct statement about factors regarding globalization in India: 1

- I. Improvement in transportation technology.**
- II. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment.**
- III. Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.**

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (A) Only I and II**
- (B) Only I and III**
- (C) Only II and III**
- (D) Only III**

Answer -

A) Only I and II

Explanation: The factors enabled globalisation in India are as follows:

- i. Improvement in transportation and communication
- ii. The liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment

19) Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).



Read the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair price.

Reason (R): Public sector contributes to the economic development.

Options:

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

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

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

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

Answer -

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

Explanation: The government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price to ensure food security in the country and protect the interest of farmers.

The public sector provides transportation, maintain law and order, provides health services, education etc. which contributes to the economic development.

20) Krishna is working in a neighbouring field with very less wages. Expenses on sudden illnesses or functions in the family are also met through



loans. The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. At present, she owes the landowner ₹ 5,000. 1

Analyse the credit arrangements given above.

Answer -

The given credit arrangement would leave Krishna worse off because his earning is very low and she has taken loan from the informal sector. The landowner i.e. a source of credit in the informal sector is charging a very high rate of interest.

21) How were the Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism? Explain. 3

Answer -

During the 19th century, was closely allied with the idea of nationalism. Liberalism, at that time, meant individual freedom and equality for all. In the context of nation-states, it emphasised on the need for a government that was chosen by consent. Since the French Revolution, it also advocated for the abolition of autocracy and privileges enjoyed by the clergy, a constitution and a representative government through parliament. It also stressed on the inviolable right to private property.

22) Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow: 1+2 = 3



From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around the religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reforms, while others countered the argument of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and print. Printed tracts and newspaper not only spread new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over a matter like a widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood, and idolatry.

In Bengal, the debate developed tracts and newspapers proliferated circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.

- (22.1) Analyses any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.**
- (22.2) Examine the role of print media in these debates.**

Answer -



22.1:

In the 19th century India, various groups interpreted changes in colonial society, in their own ways, offering wide-ranging interpretations of religion. Some called for ending archaic practices and reforms, while others countered their arguments.

22.2:

Through printed material, debates over religion and reform were circulated among and read by the public en masse. Printed tracts and newspapers helped in spreading ideas and the shaping of debates, leading to the emergence of new ideas. Their publication in the ordinary vernacular languages also facilitated their mass reading.

23) "Minerals are an indispensable part of our life support the statement with example. 3

OR

Minerals occur in various forms support this statement with example. 3

Answer -

Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.

ii. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals.

iii. Even the food that we eat contains minerals.



Or

Minerals occur in the following forms:

- i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals occur in the veins and the lodes. For example, tin, copper, and zinc.
- ii. In sedimentary rocks, minerals occur in beds or layers. For example, gypsum, and potash salt.
- iii. Some minerals occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and base of hills. For example, gold, silver, tin and platinum.
- iv. Ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals. Common salts, magnesium and bromine are derived from ocean waters.

24) Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian government in the field of agriculture. 1x3 = 3

Answer -

The technological and institutional reforms made in the field of agriculture are:

- i. Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
- ii. Green Revolution and White Revolution.
- iii. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc., the establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.
- iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.



- v. Issuing of Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.

(Any three)

25) Describe the nature of the panchayat raj system in India. 3

Answer -

Under the Panchayati Raj system, one or more villages have a Gram Panchayat, a council comprising several ward members, (Panch), and a Sarpanch, who is its President. It is directly elected by all adults of the village. It works under the Gram Sabha. All the village's voters are its members. It must meet at least twice or thrice annually to approve the Gram Panchayat's annual budget and to review its performance.

26) Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities. 3

OR

Describe the horizontal power-sharing arrangements. 3

Answer -

Elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversity-

The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities in Belgium and thus worked out an arrangement which could enable all citizens to live with harmony.

The elements of the Belgium Model are-

Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Apart from the Central and the State Government, the third kind of government called the community government is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German, which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

OR

Horizontal power-sharing arrangements-



Horizontal power-sharing refers to the distribution of between different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, which are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Horizontal separation of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power and each organ checks the others. It results in a balance of power among various institutions.

In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.

Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

27) How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain. 3

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain. 3

Answer -

The deposits with banks constitute the modern form of money. People also have the provision to withdraw their money deposited in the bank as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these



deposits are called demand deposits. Demand deposits offer another interesting facility of payment through a cheque instead of cash which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank makes out a cheque for a specific amount.

OR

Collateral is a sort of security in the shape of land, building, vehicle, livestock which the borrower gives to the lender until the loan is paid. If a borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral asset to obtain His money.

Also, the fear of losing the collateral or asset, makes the borrower more keen to repay the loan amount on time.

The default rate on the loans backed by the collateral security is comparatively less and on those which are not backed by any collateral.

28) Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in the agriculture sector can be minimized. 1x3=3

Answer -

The three measures to generate more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector are as follows: (choose any three)

1. Investment in Infrastructure - Government should invest in infrastructural projects such as the construction of roads, canals, dams, etc. that brings



employment opportunities for local people of the area.

2. Increase the availability of credit facilities-

By setting up of more cooperative banks by the government in the rural areas farmers will be able to meet their financial needs. If banks remove financial hurdles, it will make the production process more smooth that would encourage more employment generation including self-employment in small scale village industries such as dairy farming, pottery, etc.

3. The government should set up more schools and colleges

- it would absorb a large number of unemployed in the form of teaching and administrative staff. The government should open hospitals, dispensaries, etc. which will create a large number of jobs in the form of nurses, technicians, etc.

4. Encouragement to Tourism-

Government should focus on the development of tourism as tourism can give additional employment opportunities to people. For example, tourism is the base of Kashmir's economy which has been employing Kashmiris.

5. Employment under Government launched Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)-

This was launched on 2nd Feb 2006 in 200 districts of India. It has helped guarantee 100 days of employment in a year to one member of every unemployed rural family. A person



is entitled to an unemployment allowance if the government fails to provide employment to the applicant.

SECTION C

29) Explain the role of Bretton Woods institutions in post-Second World War settlement. 5

OR

Explain the ways through which British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market. 5

Answer -

The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). This post-war international economic system was aimed at preserving economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

The main role played by these institutions in the post-war economic system or the Bretton Woods System was to finance the post-war reconstruction.

The Bretton Woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the Western industrial nations and Japan. World trade grew annually at over 8 per cent between 1950 and



1970 and incomes at nearly 5 per cent. The growth was also mostly stable, without large fluctuations. For much of this period the unemployment rate, for example, averaged less than 5 per cent in most industrial countries. These decades also saw the worldwide spread of technology and enterprise. Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. Therefore, they invested vast amounts of capital, importing industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology.

The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies. But as Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus from the late 1950s, the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries.

OR

Once the East India Company established political power, it began to devise several ways to take over the Indian market. Now they could assert a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods. This it did through a series of steps.



First: the Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

Second: it prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

These were some of the ways used by the British to take over the Indian market.

30) Describe the physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution patterns of the Indian Railways network. 5

OR

Describe the growing importance of road transport. 5

Answer -

The physical and economic factors that influenced the distribution pattern of Indian Railways:



- i. Northern Plains were the most favourable because of its level land, and high population density.
- ii. In the peninsular region, railway tracks were made on low hills or through gaps and tunnels because it was a hilly region.
- iii. Northern mountains are unfavourable for railways because of the altitude, low population density and less economic activities.
- iv. The sandy plains of Rajasthan, Gujarat swamps and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand are unfavourable for the construction of railways.
- v. Konkan railway has made it convenient for the movement of goods and passengers in the most important economic region of India.

OR

The growing importance of road transport is due to the following reasons:

- i. The construction cost of roads is much lower than the other means of transport.
- ii. Roads can pass through comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- iii. It provides door to door services thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- iv. Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- v. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport.



31) Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India.
1x4=5

Answer -

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Need of Political party in India-

- i. All democracies have political parties. Democracy is meaningless if citizens do not have a choice between different parties in elections.
- ii. Rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large societies need representative democracies.
- iii. Large and complex societies need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to formulate policies.
- iv. People need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government can be formed.
- v. A mechanism is needed to make policies, implement them, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil this need of every representative democracy.



32) "Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people". Examine the statement. 5

OR

"Democracy is best suited to produce better results". Examine the statement. 5

Answer -

In the context of promoting individual dignity and freedom, democracy, as a system, stands much superior to any other form of government. In all societies, each individual wishes to get respect from other fellow beings.

Often, conflicts break out among people, as some feel that they are not given due respect. The basis of democracy lies in the love for respect and freedom for all humans. All over the world, democracies recognise this, at least in theory.

In many democracies, this has been achieved in various degrees. In societies, which were based on the basis of subordination and domination for centuries, it does not simply imply that all individuals are equal, but that they all deserve respect on equal terms.

OR

Democracy as a form of government is a form of society and social order.

It is the best suited to produce better results than any other form of government because of the following reasons: (any five)

Democracy promotes equality among citizens; each citizen is given equal rights and freedom, with no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc.

Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.

Democracy enhances dignity of individuals and permits political equality for all its citizens. There is absence of any domination and conflicts and thus it ensures that every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.

Democracy improves the quality of decision-making, based on deliberation and negotiations; it also improves the quality of decision-making.

In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.

Democracy reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.

Democracies are best suited to resolve conflicts among different groups and evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences.

Democracy produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and is legitimate in its functioning.



33) "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Explain the statement. 5

Answer -

Money cannot buy all the things on which our life depends or which we may need to live well. To live a quality life, human needs both material and non-material things. With help of money, we can buy material things like good quality food, clothing, shelter, things like books, or even can afford to go on a foreign tour but we cannot buy non-material things like healthy environment, security, freedom, etc.

For instance, women need a safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. In the absence of such an environment, women may not be willing to do a job or run a business.

Similarly, just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship, but money cannot buy friendship.

A job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

Thus, for the overall development of human beings, and to live well, several things are needed and money cannot buy all of them.



34) Read the sources given below and answer the questions related to them: $1+2+2=5$

Source A – Globalisation and the Indian economy

As consumers in today's world, some of us have a wide choice of goods and services before us. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufactures of the world are within our reach. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.

Source B – Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produces.

Sources C – The struggle for fair globalization

In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. This has



demonstrated that people also can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation.

(34.1) Source A – Globalisation and the Indian economy

How is the impact of globalization visible on consumers?

(34.2) Source B – Foreign trade and integration of markets

How does foreign trade integrate the markets? Explain.

(34.3) Source C – The struggle for fair globalization

How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization? Explain.

Answer -

34.1:

As a result of globalization, a wide choice of goods and services are available at competitive prices before the consumers.

Latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and laptops manufactured by the top multinational companies are available in all the markets are of the same quality and almost of the same price.

34.2:



With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. Producers can sell their products not only within the country but also in the markets of other countries. When foreign goods enter into a market, they have to compete against local products. If they happen to be inferior they will not gain a market. If they happen to be comparatively expensive they may not readily find consumer acceptance. These products will have to adjust, according to the prevailing prices and quality. If the imported product is better than the local product, the local producers will try to improve the quality of the product. In either case, the price will adjust and finally become equal or near equal or competitive in the two markets. This phenomenon is known as the integration of the market.

34.3:

People can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization via massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations. This can influence important decisions relating to trade and investment at the WTO.

SECTION D

35) (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 19). Identify these places with the help of the following information and write



their correct names on the lines marked near them: $1 \times 2 = 2$

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Movement session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.

(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India: $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) Haldia _____ Sea-port

(ii) Pune _____ Software Technology Park

(iii) Bhilai _____ Iron and Steel Plant

(iv) Kakrapara _____ Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Hirakund _____ Dam

(vi) Indira Gandhi Airport _____ International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt any six questions:

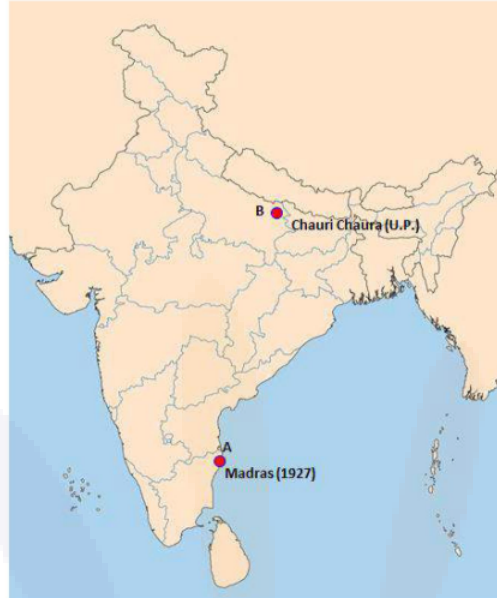
(35.1) Name the State where the Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.



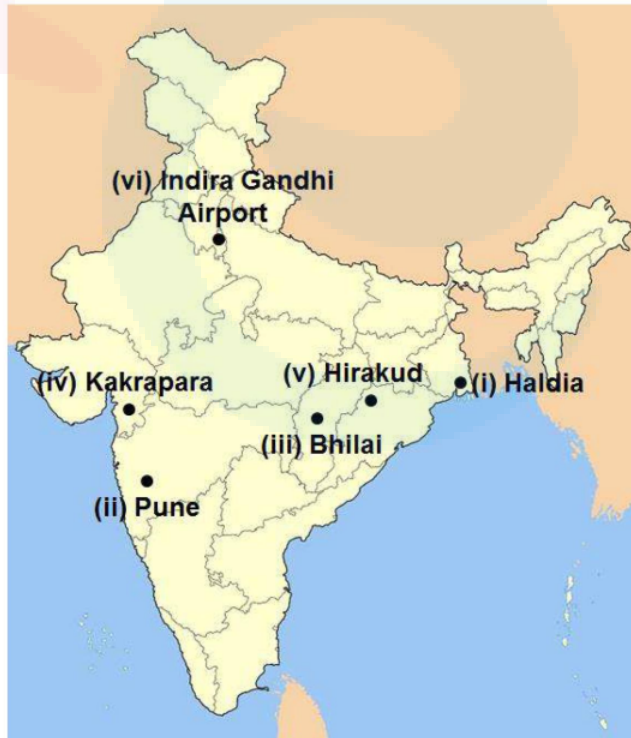
- (35.2) Name the State where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.**
- (35.3) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.**
- (35.4) Name the State where Haldia sea-port is located.**
- (35.5) Name the State where Puna Software Technology Park is located.**
- (35.6) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located.**
- (35.7) Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.**
- (35.8) Name the northernmost International Airport of India. 1x6 = 6**

Answer -

a)



b)





For Visually Impaired Candidates

(35.1) Bihar and Bengal

(35.2) Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces)

(35.3) Madras

(35.4) West Bengal

(35.5) Maharashtra

(35.6) Gujarat

(35.7) Odisha

(35.8) Raja Sansi Airport (Amritsar)

