

कोड नं. Code No. 32/1/ परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
CARD BLACK TOP AD AN INFORMATION AND A CONTRACT AND A
Candidates must write the Code of the title page of the answer-book.
0+1 मानचित्र हैं।
नम्बर क <mark>ो छात्र</mark> उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ प
ो, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
य दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न मे
) बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और
नहीं लिखेंगे।
ains 10 printed pages + 1 map.
side of the question paper should be be by the candidate.
ains 26 questions.
f the question before attempting it.
his question paper. The question paper 15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will write any answer on the answer-book
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सामान्य निर्देशः (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को चार खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है; खण्ड क, खण्ड ख, खण्ड ग और खण्ड घ। (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 26 प्रश्न हैं। (iii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। (iv) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। (v) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 7 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए। (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 8 से 18 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए। (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 25 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए। (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इसके दो भाग हैं 26(A) और 26(B) | 26(A) 2 अंक का है इतिहास से तथा 26 (B) 3 अंक का भूगोल से है। मानचित्र का प्रश्न पूर्ण होने पर उसे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी करें। General Instructions : (i) The question paper is divided into four sections. Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D. (ii) The question paper has 26 questions in all. (iii) All questions are compulsory. (iv) Marks are indicated against each question. (v) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these should not exceed 30 words.

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- (vi) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (viii) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts 26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answerbook.

खण्ड-क

SECTION-A

1. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान यूरोप में आर्थिक क्षेत्र में 'उदारवाद' की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

मेकोंग डेल्टा क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास में फ्रांसीसियों के योगदान की व्याख्या कीजिए। Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

OR

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

2. जापान में हाथ से छपाई की तकनीक कैसे प्रारंभ हुई?

अथवा

क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद प्रक्रिया ने उपन्यास की लोकप्रियता को बढ़ाने में कैसे सहायता की?

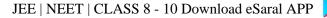
How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

OR

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

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3. पंजाब में अति सिंचाई भू-निम्नीकरण के लिए कैसे उत्तरदायी है? 1

अथवा

सीमेंट उद्योग भू-निम्नीकरण के लिए कैसे उत्तरदायी है? How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? OR How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

- د राजनीतिक रूप से सचेत नागरिकों द्वारा लोकतांत्रिक सुधार कैसे किए जा सकते हैं? 1 How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens ?
- भूमिहीन ग्रामीण मजदूरों के लिए उनकी आय के संबंध में विकास का क्या लक्ष्य हो सकता है?

अथवा

पंजाब के समृद्ध किसान का विकास का लक्ष्य क्या हो सकता है? What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

OR

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

- 'प्राथमिक' एवं 'द्वितीयक' क्षेत्रकों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors.
- هُنْه अथवा उधारदाता ऋण के बदले सार्थक ऋणाधार की मांग क्यों करते हैं? Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

खण्ड–ख SECTION-B

नेपोलियन की संहिता को फ्रांसीसी नियंत्रण के अधीन क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार लागू किया

गया? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3x1=3 अथवा

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वियतनाम की आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए जिम्मेदार तीन बाधाओं की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control ? Explain with examples.

OR

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

चीनी राजतंत्र किस प्रकार लंबे समय तक मुद्रित सामग्री का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक बना 9. रहा? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

3x1=3

अथवा

यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के दौरान उपन्यास किस प्रकार लोगों के लिए सुलभता से उपलब्ध हो रहे थे? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

OR

How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

10. 'रबी शस्य ऋतु' की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

3x1=3

अथवा

'खरीफ शस्य ऋतु' की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

11. ''भारत में विशाल और बढ़ती जनसंख्या जल की दुर्लभता का परिणाम हो सकती है।'' इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3x1=3

"Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement.

12. ''किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश में सामाजिक विभिन्नताओं पर जोर देना एक सामान्य बात है और स्वस्थ भी हो सकती है।'' तर्कों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। अथवा

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"सामाजिक विभाजन राजनीति को प्रभावित करते हैं।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए। "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. OR

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

- 13. "भारत में आजादी के बाद से महिलाओं की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, परन्तु अभी भी पुरुषों से काफी पीछे हैं।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3x1=3 "Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement.
- 14. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों को किस प्रकार क्षेत्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय दल के रूप में मान्यता

 मिलती है? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
 1½+1½=3

 How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples.
- 15. ''पर्यावरण में गिरावट के परिणाम राष्ट्रीय और राज्य सीमाओं का ख्याल नहीं करते''। इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए।

"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.

16. भारत में 'तृतीयक क्षेत्रक' महत्वपूर्ण क्यों हो रहा है? किन्हीं तीन कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

किसी देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) ज्ञात करने के लिए विविध वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की गणना हम कैसे करते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons.

OR

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.

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17. आर्थिक विकास में ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। 3x1=3

3

अथवा

अनौपचारिक ऋण के स्रोतों का कर्जदारों पर पड़ने वाले बुरे प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

OR

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

18. उपभोक्ता अपने 'क्षतिपूर्ति निवारण' के अधिकार का उपयोग किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with example.

खण्ड-ग

SECTION-C

19. 1930 में किसने दलितों को 'दमित वर्ग एसोसिएशन' में संगठित किया? उसकी उपलब्धियों का वर्णन कीजिए। 1+4=5

अथवा

'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए। 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' में अमीर और गरीब किसान समुदायों की सहभागिता का वर्णन कीजिए। Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement '

20. 'उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी की विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था का रूप तय करने में भारतीय व्यापार ने एक अहम भूमिका अदा की थी।' इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5x1=5

अथवा

'बीसवीं शताब्दी के पहले दशक तक भारत में औद्योगीकरण का स्वरूप कई बदलावों की चपेट में आ चुका था।' इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।





अथवा

'आधुनिक काल में औद्योगीकरण ने शहरीकरण के स्वरूप पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला है।' लंदन के विशेष संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyze the statement.

OR

"Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyze the statement with special reference of London.

21. भारत में उद्योग पर्यावरण निम्नीकरण के लिए किस प्रकार जिम्मेदार हैं? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5x1 = 5

How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples.

22. ''भारत में सड़क परिवहन, रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक है।'' कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। 5x1 = 5"Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the

23. स्थिति, आकार और सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के आधार पर बेल्जियम और श्रीलंका की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए।

1+1+3=5

अथवा

साझेदारी का विचार कैसे सामने आया? सामान्य रूप से प्रचलित सत्ता की साझेदारी के विभिन्न स्वरूपों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.

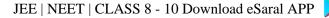
OR

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

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statement with examples.

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 - 34. जिम्मेवार और वैध शासन के रूप में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। 5x1=5
 Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government.
 - 25. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ उत्पादन के लिए कार्यालय और कारखानों को केवल विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों

 में ही क्यों स्थापित करती हैं? किन्हीं पाँच कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 5x1=5

 Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons.

खण्ड-घ (मानचित्र प्रश्न)

SECTION-D (Map Question)

- 26. (A) दो लक्षण A और B दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए- 1x2=2
 - (a) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।
 - (b) वह नगर जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना हुई।
 - (B) इसी दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं
 तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए: 1x3=3
 - (i) कलपक्कम आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र
 - (ii) विजयनगर लौह और इस्पात संयंत्र
 - (iii) नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्टनोलॉजी पार्क
 - (iv) पारादीप समुद्री पत्तन
 - (v) सरदार सरोवर बाँध
- नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर किन्हीं पाँच का उत्तर दीजिए - 1x5=5
 - (i) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना हुई।
 - (ii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ गाँधीजी ने 'नमक कानून' तोड़ा।
 - (iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ 'चौरी-चौरा' घटना घटित हुई।
 - (iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पारादीप समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है।

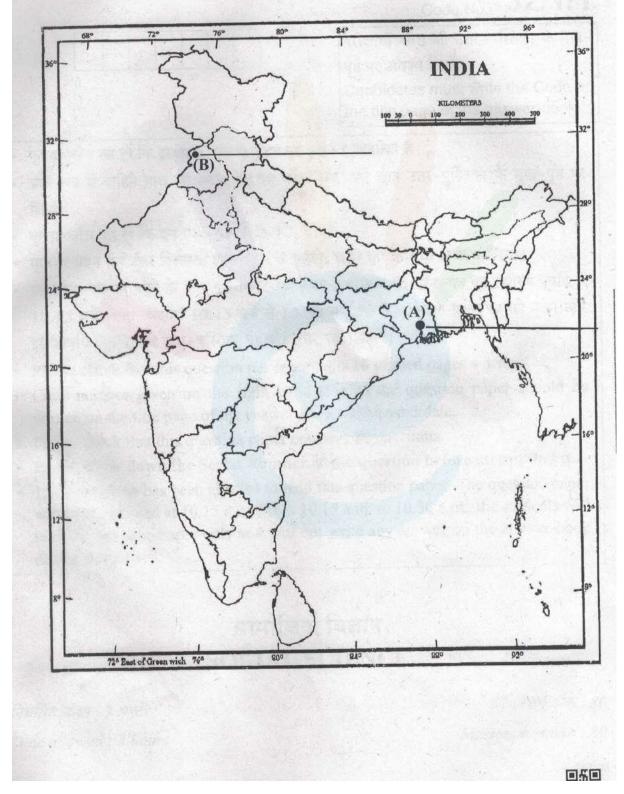


- (v) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ विजयनगर लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है।
 - (vi) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।
 - (vii) सरदार सरोवर बाँध किस नदी पर बना है?
- (A) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
 - (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - (b) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
 - (i) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
 - (ii) Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Plant
 - (iii) Noida Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Paradeep Sea Port
 - (v) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. Attempt any five questions.
 - (i) Name the state where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
 - (ii) Name the state where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
 - (iii) Name the state where 'Chauri-Chaura' incident took place.
 - (iv) Name the state where Paradeep Sea Port is located.
 - (v) Name the state where Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Plant is located.
 - (vi) Name the state where Noida Software Technology Park is located.
 - (vii) On which river is Sardar Sarovar Dam constructed?

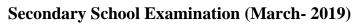


X

Map for Q. No. **26** नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या **26** के लिए







Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARK S
SECTION A	H-9	
Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere: In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.		1
OR Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region: The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation.	H-32	1
Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.	H-154	
OR Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to	H-187	1
Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab: Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. OR	G-7	
The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.	G-7	1
 Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens: 1. Increased and improved quality of political participation. 2. Strengthen democratic practices. 3. Any other relevant point. (Any one) 	DP-108	1
Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point)	E-4	1
OR Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab: 1. Assured high family income. 2. Higher support prices for crops. 3. Able to settle their children abroad. 4. Any other relevant point.	E-4	
 (Any one) Distinguish Primary and Secondary Sector: Primary Sector. 1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources. 2. Agriculture. 	E-20	1
	SECTION A Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere: In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. OR Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region: The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation. Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. OR Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas. Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjabi: Over irrigation responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. OR Out on the degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity of political participation. Ok Out increase and improved quality of political participation. Out increased and improved quality of political participation. Out increase and improved quality of political participation. Any other	NO. NO. SECTION A H-9 Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere: In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. H-32 Ocntribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region: H-32 The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation. H-154 Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. H-154 Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. H-187 Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab: G-7 Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. G-7 OR OR G-7 Cement industry responsible for land degradation: DP-108 The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation. G-7 Or OR DP-108 S. Any other relevant point. Any other relevant point. (Any one) OR E-4 Oke to settle their children abroad. E-4 (Any other relevant point. E-4 <td< td=""></td<>

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	Secondary Sector :		
	1. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.		
	2. Industries.		
	(Any one)		
7.			
,.	Bank or lenders demand collateral against loans as it is used as a	E-44	1
	guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.		
	<u>SECTION – B</u>		
	Nepoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control:	H-6	
	1. Simplified administrative divisions.		
	2. Abolished feudal system.		3x1=3
	3. Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.		571-5
	4. In towns, guild restrictions were removed.		
	5. Transport and communication system improved.		
0	6. Any other relevant point.		
8.	(Any three points to be explained with examples.)		
	OR		
	Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam:	Н-33	
	1. High population level.		
	2. Low agricultural productivity.		
	3. Extensive indebtness among the peasants.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with examples)		
9.	Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material:		
	1. Text books for examinations were printed in vast number.		
	2. The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced.	H-154	
	3. Import of new western technology and mechanical presses.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with example)		
	OR		
	Novels easily available for the masses in Europe during nineteenth		
	century:	II 170	2.1_1
	century: 1. Introduction of circulating libraries.	H-178	3x1=
	century:1. Introduction of circulating libraries.2. Technological improvements in printing.	H-178	3x1=
	 century: 1. Introduction of circulating libraries. 2. Technological improvements in printing. 3. Mass production at low cost. 	H-178	3x1=
	 century: 1. Introduction of circulating libraries. 2. Technological improvements in printing. 3. Mass production at low cost. 4. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. 	H-178	3x1=
	 century: 1. Introduction of circulating libraries. 2. Technological improvements in printing. 3. Mass production at low cost. 4. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. 5. Any other relevant point. 	H-178	3x1=
10	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) 	H-178	3x1=:
10.	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': 	H-178	3x1=:
10.	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. 		3x1=
10.	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. Harvested in Summer from April to June. 	H-178 G-36	3x1=:
10.	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. Harvested in Summer from April to June. Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and 		3x1=:
10.	 century: Introduction of circulating libraries. Technological improvements in printing. Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. Harvested in Summer from April to June. 		3x1=:





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	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described) OR		
	ŬK (
	Features of 'Kharif Crop Season':	G-36	
	1. Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the	0.50	3x1=3
	country.		
	2. Harvested in September-October.		
	3. Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur		
	(arhar) etc.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
11.	Water scarcity due to large and growing population in India:		
	1. Greater demand for water for domestic purposes.		
	2. Water resources over exploited to expand irrigated areas.	G-25	3x1=3
	3. Falling ground water levels.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be analyzed.)		
12	Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country:		
	1. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to		
	express their grievances.		3X1=3
	2. This get the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged	DP-37	571-5
	groups.		
	3. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics results		
	in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their		
	intensity.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be justified.)		
	OR		
	Social divisions affect politics:		
	1. Social divisions competing with each other can lead to		
	disintegration of a country.	DP-34,36	
	 Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and violence. 	DP-34,50	
	3. Social divisions affects voting.		
	 Social divisions affects voting. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than 		
	others.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be examined.)		
13	Women still lag much behind men in India despite some		
	improvements since independence:		2-1-2
	A lot has been done to bring women at par with men but still women	DP-42-44	3x1=3
	face disadvantages, discriminations and oppression in various ways-		
	1. The literacy rate among women still less than men.		
	2. Lesser number of girl students go for higher studies.		
	3. Unequal wages in some areas of employment.		
	4. Less representation of women in elected bodies.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be analyzed.)		





14.	Regional and National Parties: The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and	DD 7 0	1 1/2 +
	national party on following basis. 1. REGIONAL PARTY:	DP-79	$1^{1/2} = 3$
	a. A party to secure at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least two seats.		
	b. Example : Trinmool Congress, Shiv Sena, DMK etc.2. NATIONAL PARTY		
	a. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election or Assembly in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.		
	b. For example: BJP, Indian National Congress, etc.		
15.	Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national or State boundaries:		
	1. The increase in pollution of land water, air, noise and resulting in degradation of environment cannot be overlooked.	G-78	3x1=
	 Pollution of river waters effects all as most of the rivers passes through different states. Air pollution caused by the presence of high proportion of 		
	undesirable gases adversely affects human health and atmosphere as a whole.		
	4. Thermal pollution of river water effect the aquatic life irrespective of state and national boundaries.		
	5. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be justified.)		
16.	Importance of tertiary sector in India: 1. Development of services such as transport, trade and storage		
	promote agriculture and industry. 2. Rise in income level.	E-24,25	
	 Development of information and communication technology. It provide larger number of employment. 	· · · ·	
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained.)		
	OR Gross Domestic Production:		
	 GDP is undertaken by central government ministry. The value of all final goods and services produced within a 	F 44 44	1x3=
	country during a particular year calculated.3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments.	E-22,23	1x5=
	4. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained with example.)		
17.	Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic		
	Development: 1. Formal sources provide cheap credit.	E-48,49	
	 Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources. Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are 	L -10,77	





 Credit from formal source are favourable. Any other relevant point. 		
J. Any other relevant point.		
(Any three points to be described.)		
OR		
Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:		
1. Higher interest rate.		
2. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of	E-49	3x1:
the borrowers is used to repay the loan.		
3. In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean		
that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the		
borrower.		
4. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.		
5. Any other relevant point.		
(Any three points to be described.)		
Right to seek redressal:		
1. Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machining is set up for		
redressal of grievances.		
2. Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level.	DP-84	3x1
3. Consumer can file case in consumer courts depending upon		
amount of claim involved.		
4. Consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission		
against the decision of lower court/ commission.		
5. Any other relevant point.		
(Any three points to be explained with example.)		
SECTION C		
Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. P.	H-68	
Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930	H-68	
Ambedkar in 1930.	H-68	
Ambedkar in 1930. Achievements:	H-68	
Ambedkar in 1930.Achievements:1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for	H-68	
 Ambedkar in 1930. Achievements: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits. 	H-68	
 Ambedkar in 1930. Achievements: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits. British government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate 	H-68	
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		1
Disobedience Movement.		
4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to		
be remitted.		
5. Any other relevant point.		
(to be assessed as a whole)		
20. Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century:		
1. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role		
in the late nineteenth century world economy.		
2. Britain trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called 'home	H-91	
charges'.		
3. British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.		
4. Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to		
Britain.		
5. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the		
value of British import from India.		
6. Any other relevant point.		
(Any five points to be explained.)		
OR		
Series of changes affected the pattern:	11 101	
1. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered, momentum nationalists	H-121	
mobilized people to bycott foreign cloth.		
2. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective		
interest.		
3. Pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and		
grant other concessions.		
4. The export of Indian yarn to China declined.		
5. Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth		
production.		
6. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900-		
1912.		
7. Any other relevant point.		
(Any five points to be explained.)		
OR		
In deretain line time had about and the formula for the mine time.		
Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization:		
1. The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and		
Manchester attracted large number of migrants to the textile		
Mills.	H-128-	
2. Many migrants came from rural areas.	п-128- 129	
3. London became a colossal city.	129	1x5=5
4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant		
population.		
5. It became a city of clerks, shopkeeper, skilled artisans, semi		
skilled workers.		
h Anart from the London dockwards two major twose of industrias		
6. Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries		1
employed larger number of people from distinctive areas.		





21	In dustning more angible for anning more tal degree detion in India.		
21.	Industries responsible for environmental degradation in India:		
	1. Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused		
	environmental degradation.		
	2. Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in		5x1=5
	the air.	G-76,78	JAI-J
	3. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are		
	discharged into rivers.		
	4. Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless.		
	5. Rain water carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries		
	percolates and contaminated the ground water.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained with examples)		
22.	Roadways have edge over Railways in India:		
	1. Roads are easy to build and maintain as compare to railways.		
	2. Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines.	C 93	5x1=5
	3. Roads as compare to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients	G-82	oni o
	of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like		
	Himalayas.		
	4. Road transport is economical in transportation for people and		
	goods for shorter distance.		
	5. Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do.		
	6. Road transport is also used as feeder to other modes of transport		
	and provide a link between air, sea ports and railway stations.		
	7. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained with examples)		
23.	Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:		
25.	1. Belgium is located in Europe whereas Sri Lanka is located in		
	South Asia.		
	2. Belgium has a population of little over one crore whereas Sri		
	Lanka has population of two crores.		
	3. In Belgium 59 percent people living in Flemish region and	DP-2	1+1+3=
	speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia		5
	region speaking French and remaining 1 percent Belgian people		
	speaks German whereas in Sri Lanka 74 percent population are		
	Sinhalese speakers and 18 percent are Tamil speakers.		
	4. In Belgium, French-speaking community are relatively rich and		
	powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are		
	Buddhist and powerful.		
	5. In Belgium, Dutch speaking people are in numeric majority		
	whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking population are in		
	majority.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained)		
	(Any nee points to be explained)		
	OR		
	Idea of Dowar Sharing Emerged.		
	Idea of Power Sharing Emerged:		
	1. The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the		
	notions of undivided political power.		
	Different forms having common arrangements of Power sharing:		
	1. Power is shared among different organs of government such as		
	the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	DP-8,9	
	<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 7-	1+4=5





		1	
	2. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels ie.e,		
	at National and Provincial or regional levels.		
	3. Power shared among different social groups such as religious and		
	linguistic groups.		
	4. Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure		
	groups and movements control or influence those in power.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained)		
24.	Importance of Democratic Government:		
	1. It produces a government that is accountable to citizens.		
	2. It responses to the needs and expectations of citizens.	DP-91	1x5=5
	3. It ensures that decision making will be based on norms and		
	procedures for transparency making it accountable.		
	4. It has great success in setting up regular and free elections.		
	5. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is the most		
	positive feature.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be discussed)		
25.	Offices and factories of MNC's .		
	1. Availability of Raw material.		
	2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labor at low costs.	ECO-57	1x5=5
	3. Availability of other factors of production is assured like		
	electricity etc.		
	4. Smaller companies are available.		
	5. Where government policies are favorable to investors.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained)		
26.	(A) See attached filled map.		
	(B) See attached filled map.		
	(B) See attached filled map. For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26		
			1x5=5
	For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26		1x5=5
	For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26 1. Punjab		1x5=5
	For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 261. Punjab2. Gujarat		1x5=5
	 For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26 1. Punjab 2. Gujarat 3. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 		1x5=5
	 For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26 1. Punjab 2. Gujarat 3. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 4. Odisha 		1x5=5





