

Series : TYM/C

SET – 2

कोड नं.
Code No. **32/2**

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.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **10 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **26** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages + **1** Map.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains **26** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 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
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 26 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 7 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) 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।
- (v) 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।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र से सम्बंधित है। इसके दो भाग हैं 26(A) और 26(B)। 26(A) 2 अंक का इतिहास से तथा 26(B) 3 अंक का भूगोल से है। मानचित्र का प्रश्न पूर्ण होने पर उसे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ नत्थी करिए।
- (vii) पूर्ण प्रश्न-पत्र में विकल्प नहीं हैं। फिर भी कई प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प हैं। ऐसे सभी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक से आपको एक ही विकल्प हल करना है।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 26 is a map question. It has two parts 26(A) and 26(B). 26(A) of 2 marks from History and 26(B) of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.

1. बेल्जियम की सामुदायिक सरकार और श्रीलंका की बहुसंख्यकवादी सरकार में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

Differentiate between community government in Belgium and majoritarian government in Sri Lanka.

2. मुद्रा को विनिमय का माध्यम क्यों स्वीकार किया जाता है ? 1

Why is money accepted as a medium of exchange ?

3. दो व्यक्तियों के विकास के लक्ष्य किस प्रकार भिन्न हो सकते हैं ? 1

How can two persons have different developmental goals ?

4. यूरोप में 14वीं सदी के दौरान पाण्डुलिपियाँ, किताबों की बढ़ती माँग को पूरा क्यों नहीं कर सकीं ? 1

अथवा

चार्ल्स डिकिन्स द्वारा लिखित 'पिकविक पेपर्स', 1836 की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना क्यों बनी ?

Why could not manuscripts satisfy the increasing demand of books in Europe during fourteenth century ?

OR

Why was 'Pickwick Papers' written by Charles Dickens became a notable event of 1836 ?

5. जब हम प्राकृतिक उत्पादों को अन्य रूपों में परिवर्तित करते हैं, तब यह गतिविधि किस आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती है ? 1

When we change natural products into other forms, which category of economic sector such activity comes ?

6. 1960 के दौरान अधिकतर विकाशशील देशों ने अपने आपको समूह 77 में क्यों संगठित किया ? 1

अथवा

‘ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी’ ने गुमाशतों की नियुक्ति क्यों की ?

अथवा

18वीं शताब्दी में लंदन में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चों को उनके अभिभावकों द्वारा मामूली वेतन के काम पर क्यों धकेला गया ?

Why did most developing countries organize themselves into the Group of 77 during 1960s ?

OR

Why did the East India Company appoint ‘Gomasthas’ ?

OR

Why were large number of children pushed to low-paid work during the 18th century in London by their parents ?

7. समाप्यता के आधार पर संसाधनों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए । 1

Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

8. भारत में जाति व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

Describe any three factors that are responsible for breaking down of caste system in India.

9. भारत में सड़क परिवहन की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख समस्याओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

Explain any three major problems faced by road transport in India.

10. “चुनौती उन्नति के लिए अवसर है ।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 3

“Challenge is an opportunity for progress.” Justify the statement.

11. “छापेखाने से विचारों के व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार और बहस-मुबाहिसे के द्वार खुले ।” कथन का विश्लेषण यूरोप में धर्म के संदर्भ में कीजिए । 3

अथवा

“प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में समाज के हर स्तर से आए नानाविध शक्तिशाली चरित्र हैं ।” कथन का विश्लेषण उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए ।

“Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.” Analyse the statement in the context of religion in Europe.

OR

“Premchand’s novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters from all levels of society.” Analyse the statement with examples.

12. भारत में वर्षा जल संग्रहण करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

Why is there a need to develop rainwater harvesting system in India? Explain.

13. ‘प्रथम विश्व युद्ध’ के बाद ब्रिटेन की आर्थिक दशाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

अथवा

बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में भारत में ‘जॉबर्स’ की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए ।

अथवा

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान बंबई (मुम्बई) में आप्रवासियों की किन्हीं प्रमुख तीन समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the ‘First World War’.

OR

Describe the role of ‘Jobbers’ in the beginning of twentieth century in India.

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by migrants in Bombay (Mumbai) during nineteenth century.

14. भारत किस प्रकार की संघीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत आता है ? इस प्रकार की संघीय व्यवस्था की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । **1 + 2 = 3**

Under which type of federation India comes ? Mention any two features of such federation.

15. “अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक की ऋण गतिविधियों को हतोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए ।” तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.

16. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

How does public sector contribute to the economic development to the nation ? Explain.

17. “उपभोक्ता निवारण प्रक्रिया जटिल, खर्चीली और समय साध्य साबित हो रही है ।” इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए किन्हीं तीन तरीकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3 × 1 = 3**

“The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming.” Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

18. आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए सतत पोषणीय विकास अतिआवश्यक क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । **3**

Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth ? Explain.

19. लोहा तथा इस्पात उद्योग के मुख्यतः ‘छोटानागपुर’ पठारी क्षेत्र में संकेन्द्रण के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । **5 × 1 = 5**

अथवा

पटसन उद्योग के मुख्यतः हुगली नदी के तटों के साथ-साथ स्थित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Explain any five factors that are responsible for concentration of 'iron and steel' industries mainly in 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region'.

OR

Explain any five factors that are responsible for the location of the 'jute mills' mainly along the banks of the 'Hugli River'.

20. लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने में क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए । 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

लोकतांत्रिक सरकार में राजनीतिक दलों के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe the importance of regional political parties in strengthening democracy.

OR

Describe the importance of political parties in a Democratic Government.

21. “भारत में कृषि का ‘सकल घरेलू उत्पाद’ में घटता अंश गंभीर चिंता का विषय है ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5 × 1 = 5

“The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India.” Support the statement.

22. फ्रांसीसी क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा फ्रांसीसी लोगों में एक सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा करने के लिए प्रारम्भ किए गए किन्हीं पाँच उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

‘मेकोंग डेल्टा क्षेत्र’ के विकास के लिए फ्रांसीसियों द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं पाँच कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Describe any five measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the French to develop the ‘Mekong Delta Region’.

23. 'विदेशी व्यापार' से उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक किस प्रकार लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

कुछ ही वर्षों में हमारे बाजार किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो गए हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

How can consumers and producers be benefited from 'foreign trade' ? Explain with examples.

OR

How have our markets been transformed in recent years ? Explain with examples.

24. 'शिकायतों का बने रहना लोकतंत्र की सफलता की गवाही है।' इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। 5

'Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy.' Justify this statement.

25. गाँधीजी ने प्रस्तावित रॉलट एक्ट (1919) के विरुद्ध एक राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह चलाने का निर्णय क्यों लिया ? इसका विरोध किस प्रकार किया गया ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 2 + 3 = 5

अथवा

'नमक यात्रा' उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध विरोध का प्रभावी प्रतीक क्यों मानी गई ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 5

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) ? How was it opposed ? Explain.

OR

Why was the 'Salt March' considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism ? Explain.

26. (A) दो लक्षण (a) और (b) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके नाम मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

2 × 1 = 2

- (i) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।
- (ii) वह नगर जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना हुई।

- (B) इसी दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

3 × 1 = 3

- (i) कांडला : प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (ii) भिलाई : लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र
- (iii) कैगा : आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र

- (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 on the map :

- (i) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (ii) The city where 'Jallianwalla Bagh' incidence took place.

- (B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India :

- (i) Kandla : Major Sea Port
- (ii) Bhilai : Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Kaiga : Nuclear Power Plant

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं : $5 \times 1 = 5$

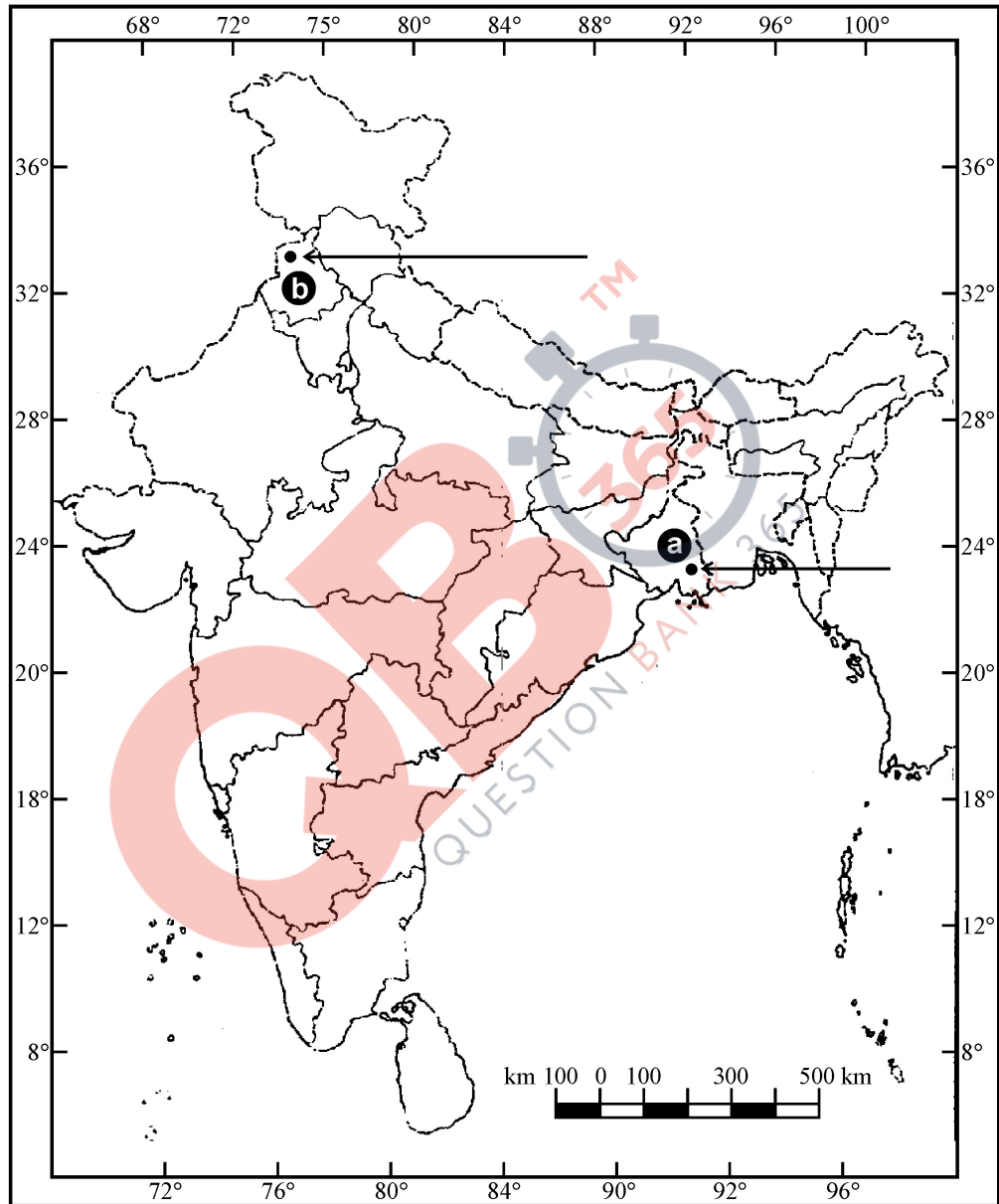
- (26.1) उस स्थान का नाम जहाँ से 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' शुरू हुआ था ।
- (26.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ चौरी-चौरा घटना घटित हुई ।
- (26.3) उस राज्य का नाम जहाँ कांडला समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।
- (26.4) उस राज्य का नाम जहाँ भिलाई लौह और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (26.5) उस राज्य का नाम जहाँ कैगा आणविक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ।

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26 :

- (26.1) Name the place from where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.
- (26.2) Name the state where Chauri-Chaura incidence took place.
- (26.3) Name the state where Kandla sea-port is located.
- (26.4) Name the state where Bhilai 'Iron and Steel Plant' is located.
- (26.5) Name the state where Kaiga 'Nuclear Power Plant' is located.

प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26

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





QB365-Question Bank Software
Secondary School Examination (July- 2018)

Social Science (087)

Compartment

Marking Scheme 32/2

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	Distinction between Belgium and Sri Lankan Government : In Belgium, all the benefits of economic development and education was given to Dutch speaking communities as well as French Minority community while in Sri Lanka, the government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy on Tamils.	Pg 3 (DP)	1
2	Money as a medium of exchange: Money is authorized by the government of the country.	Pg 40 (Eco)	1
3	Different persons have different goals : Development for one may not be development for other. It may even be destructive for the other. For e.g. Industrialist may want more dams for electricity but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. (Any other example may also be considered)	Pg 5 (Eco)	1
4	Manuscripts could not satisfy the demand of books: Copying was laborious and time consuming business/ very expensive/ fragile/ their circulation remained limited. OR 'Pick Wick Papers' became a notable event: Because pick wick papers was serialized in a magazine. They were attractive and well illustrated. Their serialization allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.	Pg 156 (H) Pg 179 (H)	1
5	Changing of Natural products into other forms: Secondary sector.	Pg 20 (Eco)	1
6	Developing countries organized themselves into group of 77: Developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth of the western economies experienced in the 1950's and 1960s. OR Appointment of Gomasthas: Gomasthas appointed to supervise weaver/ collect supplies/ examine the quality of cloth. OR	Pg 100 (H) Pg 115 (H)	1

	Children pushed to low paid work: Children were pushed to low paid work to fulfill their domestic requirements.	Pg 130 (H)	
7	Classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility: i. Renewable. ii. Non-Renewable.	Pg 2 (G)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8	Factors for breaking down of Caste System: i. Social and economic development. ii. Urbanization. iii. Occupational mobility. iv. Growth of literacy and education. v. The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination. vi. Constitutional prohibition of untouchability. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three factors to be described.	Pg 51 (DP)	3X1=3
9	Major problems faced by road transport: i. The road network is inadequate. ii. About half of the roads are unmetalled. iii. This limits their usage during the rainy season. iv. The roadways are highly congested in cities. v. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. vi. Most of the roads are not fit for smooth running. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg 84 (Geo)	3X1=3
10	Challenge is an opportunity for progress: A challenge is not just any problem. We usually call only those difficulties a challenge which are significant and which can be overcome. A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Once we overcome a challenge, we go up to higher level than before. Different countries face different kinds of challenges. At least one fourth of the Globe is still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. To be assessed as whole. Note: If a candidate justify the statement with three different challenges such as foundational challenge, challenge of expansion and challenge of deepening of democracy will also be considered.	Pg 102 (DP)	3
11	Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas: Due to print creation, those people who disagreed with established authorities could not print and circulate their ideas. Though the printed message they could persuade people to think differently. This had significance in different spheres of life. Not everyone welcomed the printed books and those who did also had fears about it. Many were		

	apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed books could have on people's mind. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. To be Analyzed OR 'Prem Chand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters': - Premchand's novels meet aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers middle class professionals and people from the margins of society. - The women characters are strong individuals, especially those who come from the lower classes and are not modernized. - Unlike many of his contemporaries, he rejected the nostalgic obsession with ancient history. - His novels look towards the future without forgetting the importance of the past. - Premchand's character create a community based on democratic values. - Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analyzed	Pg 160 (H) Pg 198 (H)	3 3X1=3
12	Development of Rain Water Harvesting : - Water harvesting system is a viable attentive both socio-economically and environmentally. - Due to increasing population demand for water is increasing in every spheres of life, so 'rain water harvesting' system is essential. - There is uneven distribution of rainfall. - Nature of soil varies. - To recharge ground water. - Changing of life style. - Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg 30, 31 (Geo)	3X1=3
13	Economic conditions of Britain after the First World War: After the I World War, Britain found difficult to recapture its earlier position. Britain was burdened with huge external debts. The war had led to an economic boom, a large increase in demand, production and employment. When the war boom ended, production contracted and unemployment increased. At the same time, the government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them into line with peace time revenues. These debts led to huge job losses. Many agricultural economists were also in crisis. To be assessed as a whole Note: If candidate write in points, it is also to be considered. OR	Pg 93 (H)	3

	Role of Jobbers: Industrialist usually employed jobbers to get new recruits. They became person with some authority and power. There were old and trusted workers. They got people from their villages. They ensured them jobs. They helped them to settle in the city. They also provided them money in times of crisis. To be assessed as a whole Note: If candidate write in points, it is also to be considered. OR Major problems faced by migrants in Bombay: - Bombay became a crowded city. - The crisis of housing in the city became acute problem - Water supply could not meet the demand. - More than 70 percent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay. - High rents of chawls forced workers to share homes, either with the relatives or caste fellows. - Chawls were divided into smaller one-room tenement which had no private toilets. - Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.	Pg 120 (H) Pg 142, 143 (H)	3X1=3
14	Type of Federation of India: India comes under 'Holding together federations' 1 Features: - It decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. - In this federation, Central government tends to be more powerful than the states. - In this system, different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. - Any other relevant point. 2X1=2 Any two features to be mentioned.	Pg 15 (DP)	1 +2=3
15	Credit Activities of the informal sector should be discouraged: - Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. - The poor households have to pay a large amount for borrowing 85% of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. - Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. - Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg 49, 50 (Eco)	3X1=3

16	Contribution of Public Sector to the Economic Development: i. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. ii. The purpose of public sector is not just to earn profits but provide facilities to public in different ways. iii. There are several things needed by the society as a whole, some of these need spending large sums of money which is beyond the capacity of private sector and it is provided by public sector. iv. The government support and encourages industrial activities providing affordable electricity on the same way to promote agricultural activities, government purchase their products on MSP and provide subsidy for the poor on these products. v. Constitutional prohibition of untouchability. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg 33 (Eco)	3x1=3
17	The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and consuming: i. Awareness of consumers is necessary to realize their role and importance. ii. Cash memo should be obtained and preserved by the purchaser iii. The existing laws should be very clear on the issue of compensation to consumers. iv. Enforcement of laws that protect workers especially in the organized sectors should be strong. v. Rules and regulations for working of markets should be followed strictly. vi. It requires a voluntary effort and struggle involving the participation of one and all. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg 86, 87 (Eco)	3x1=3
18	Sustainable development for economic growth; i. Natural resources are not unlimited. They should be used carefully. ii. Overuse of natural resources may exhaust. iii. For eg., water is an example of renewable resources but overuse/ misuse of this resource may create problem in near future. iv. Non-renewable resources are limited and warn us to use very carefully so they may be available for future generation. v. Any other relevant point. Any other example to be considered.	Pg 14, 15 (Eco)	3
19	Concentration of iron and steel industries in Chhotanagpur plateau Region : 1. High grade raw material in proximity. 2. Availability of labour.		

	3. Raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky containing heavy transport cost. 4. Roads and railways transport facilities are available. 5. Vast growth potential in the home market. 6. Low cost iron ore. 7. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR Factors responsible for the location of the Jute mills in Hugli Basin: 1. Proximity of Jute producing areas. 2. Inexpensive water transport supported by a good network. 3. Water transport is supported by good network railways and roadways. 4. Abundant water for processing raw jute. 5. Availability of cheap labour. 6. Kolkata port facility is available. 7. Insurance , banking facilities are also available. 8. Any other relevant point. Any five factors to be explained.	Pg 73 (Geo) Pg 70 (Geo)	5x1=5
20	Importance of Regional Political Parties:- Over the last three decades, the number and strength of regional parties have expanded . This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha . As a result the National Parties are compelled to form alliances with state parties since 1996 nearly everyone of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other National level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country. OR Importance of Political Parties : Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties . Political parties perform various functions. Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality . The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. To be assessed as whole .	Pg 81(D.P) Pg 74 (D.P)	5
21	Declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend (from 1951 onwards) In 2010 – 11 about 52% of the total work force was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian population dependent on agriculture for sustenance .		

	The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the government of India made concerted efforts to modernize the agriculture. To be assessed as a whole .	Pg 44(Geo)	5
22	Measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity: i. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized. ii. The notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. iii. A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. iv. The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and rename the National Assembly. v. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation. vi. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. vii. Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and the measures were adopted. viii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of Nation. ix. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described. OR Steps taken by the French to develop the Mekong Delta Region: i. They built canals. ii. Increasing cultivation area. iii. Agricultural produce increased mainly rice. iv. Rice becomes a export items. v. Vietnam become the third largest exporter of rice in the World. vi. Infrastructural facilities were developed. vii. Any other relevant point. Five points to be explained.	Pg 5 (H)	5X1=5
23	Consumers and producers be benefited from foreign trade : 1. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. 2. Producer can sell their produce not only in markets located with in the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.		

	3. For buyers import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods. 4. With the opening of trade goods travel from one market to another . 5. Choice of goods in the market rises. 6. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. 7. Producers in the two countries closely compete with each other. 8. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR Markets been transformed in recent years :- 1. We have a wide choice of goods and services before us . 2. The latest models of digital cameras , mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach now. 3. Example : every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. 4. Today , Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world. 5. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods ; from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices. 6. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	Pg 59(Eco)	5x1=5
24	Complaints are treated as testimony: It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project; It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen . To be assessed as whole .	Pg 98(D.P.)	5
25	Gandhi ji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha: i. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council . ii. Indian members opposed the act . iii. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities. iv. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. (2X1=2) Any two points to be explained. It opposed in the following ways: i. Rallies were organized in various cities.		

	ii. Workers went on strike. iii. Shops were closed. iv. Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted. v. Any other relevant point. 3x1=3 Any three points to be explained. OR Salt March : i. Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society. ii. It was the most essential item of food. iii. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over production. iv. Gandhi Ji found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. v. On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. vi. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. vii. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. viii. Any other relevant point. Pg 55 (H) 2+3=5	
	Any five points to be explained. Pg 63 (H) 5X1=5	
26	See attached filled map: For Visually Impaired Candidates : i. Dandi ii. U.P./ Uttar Pradesh iii. Gujarat iv. Chhattisgarh v. Karnataka 5x1=5	5x1=5

प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26

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

