QB365-Question Bank Software

SET-2

Series HRK/2

कोड नं.
Code No. **32/2/2**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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 **8 + 2** 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 **30** 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 **8** printed pages **+ 2** Maps.
- 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 **30** 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.

संकलित परीक्षा – II

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे | *अधिकतम अंक : 90*

Time allowed : 3 hours | *Maximum Marks : 90*

QB365-Question Bank Software

सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **30** प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।

(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।

(iii) प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **8** 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 ।

(iv) प्रश्न संख्या **9** से **20** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(v) प्रश्न संख्या **21** से **28** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **120** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(vi) प्रश्न संख्या **29** और **30** इतिहास और भूगोल के मानचित्र वाले प्रश्न **3 – 3** अंक के हैं । इन्हें पूरा करने के बाद, मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंदर नत्थी कर दीजिए ।

General Instructions :

(i) *This question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *Marks are indicated against each question.*

(iii) *Questions from serial number **1** to **8** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers of these questions should not exceed **30** words each.*

(iv) *Questions from serial number **9** to **20** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.*

(v) *Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.*

(vi) *Questions number **29** and **30** are map questions of **3** marks each from History and Geography. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.*

QB365-Question Bank Software

1. राजनीतिक सुधारों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । *1*

Explain the meaning of political reforms.

2. मुंबई के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन का नाम लिखिए । *1*

Write the name of the international airport of Mumbai.

3. उपभोक्ताओं को लुभाने के लिए एक भ्रामक विज्ञापन का उदाहरण दीजिए । *1*

Give an example of a catchy advertisement to attract consumers.

4. लेनदेन में मुद्रा किस प्रकार लाभकारी है ? *1*

How is money beneficial in transactions ?

5. लोक कल्याणकारी हित समूह किनके हित के लिए कार्य करते हैं ? *1*

For whose interest do the public welfare interest groups work ?

6. 'वन्दे मातरम्' गीत किसने लिखा था ? *1*

Who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' ?

7. 'वर्ग-विशेष के हित-समूह' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । *1*

Explain the meaning of 'sectional interest group'.

8. गुणवत्ता के प्रति आश्वस्त होने के लिए बिजली के उपकरणों पर आप कौन-से गुणवत्ता का लोगो (शब्द-चिह्न) देखना चाहेंगे ? *1*

Which quality logo would you like to see on the electric goods to be sure about their quality ?

9. 'व्यापार' में 'ऋण' की भूमिका को उदाहरणों सहित दर्शाइए । *3×1=3*

Illustrate with examples the role of 'loan' in 'business'.

10. लोकतंत्र के लिए नेपाल और बोलिविया दोनों के 'जन संघर्ष' की प्रासंगिकता को उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Explain with appropriate examples the relevance of 'popular struggle' of both Nepal and Bolivia for democracy.

QB365-Question Bank Software

11. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने भारत में किस प्रकार एक नई आर्थिक परिस्थिति पैदा की ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India ? Explain with examples.

12. बाज़ार में शोषण के विभिन्न रूपों के कोई तीन उदाहरण दीजिए । *3×1=3*

Give any three examples of different types of exploitation in the market.

13. विदेशी व्यापार किस प्रकार विभिन्न देशों के बाज़ारों को जोड़ रहा है ? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

How is foreign trade interlinking markets of different countries ? Explain with example.

14. लौह और अलौह खनिजों में उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, with examples.

15. ब्रितानी राष्ट्र राज्य के निर्माण की ओर ले जाने वाली किन्हीं तीन परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए । *3×1=3*

अथवा

फ्रांसीसियों द्वारा हुइन्ह फू सो के विचारों पर आधारित आंदोलन को कुचलने के लिए किए गए किन्हीं तीन प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation State.

OR

Describe any three efforts made by the French to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.

16. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों के महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Assess the importance of political parties in democracy.

QB365-Question Bank Software

QB365-Question Bank Software

17. किन मूल्यों के कारण लोकतंत्र अन्य शासन व्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Which values make democracy better than any other form of government ? Explain.

18. 'द्वितीय गोलमेज़ सम्मेलन' के बाद गाँधीजी ने 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' दोबारा शुरू क्यों किया ? कोई तीन कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Why did Gandhiji relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement after the Second Round Table Conference ? Explain any three reasons.

19. भारत में लौह अयस्क की बेल्लारी-चित्रदुर्ग, चिकमगलूर-तुमकुर पेटी की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । *3×1=3*

Describe any three characteristics of Bellary-Chitradurga, Chikmaglur-Tumkur iron-ore belt in India.

20. "विनिर्माण उद्योग किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ समझे जाते हैं ।" कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । *3×1=3*

"Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of economic development of a country." Support the statement with examples.

21. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्त्र उद्योग के योगदान की व्याख्या कीजिए । *5×1=5*

Explain the contribution of textile industry in the Indian economy.

22. ऐसे किन्हीं पाँच तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनके द्वारा 'दबाव समूह' राजनीति पर प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं । *5×1=5*

Analyse any five ways by which 'pressure groups' can exert influence on politics.

QB365-Question Bank Software

QB365-Question Bank Software

23. स्वच्छ जल को प्रदूषित करने के लिए उद्योग किस प्रकार उत्तरदायी हैं ? जल प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए । *2+3=5*

How are industries responsible for polluting fresh water ? Suggest any three measures to reduce the water pollution.

24. देश को एकजुट करने के प्रतीक के रूप में गाँधीजी की 'नमक यात्रा' के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *5×1=5*

Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

25. 1848 के बाद जर्मनी में 'राष्ट्र राज्य निर्माण' की प्रक्रिया की परख कीजिए । *5×1=5*

अथवा

वियतनाम पर 1930 के दशक की 'महामंदी' के प्रभावों की परख कीजिए । *5×1=5*

Examine the 'Nation State Building' process in Germany after 1848.

OR

Examine the impact of the 'Great Depression' of 1930s on Vietnam.

26. लोकतंत्र की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । *5×1=5*

Describe any five features of democracy.

27. वैश्वीकरण द्वारा छोटे उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों के समक्ष पैदा की गई समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए । *5*

Describe the problems created by globalisation for small producers and workers.

28. वैश्वीकरण को अधिक न्यायसंगत बनाने के उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । *5*

Evaluate the measures to make globalisation more fair.

QB365-Question Bank Software

29. तीन लक्षण – A, B और C **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 : *3×1=3*

A. वह स्थान जहाँ से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन शुरू हुआ था ।

B. वह स्थान जहाँ नील की खेती करने वाले किसानों का आंदोलन प्रारंभ हुआ था ।

C. वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

Three features – A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of **India**. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their names on the lines marked in the map :

A. The place from where the Civil Disobedience Movement was started.

B. The place from where the Movement of Indigo Planters was started.

C. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर हैं :*

Note : *The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 29 :*

(29.1) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ गाँधीजी ने सूती कपड़ा मिल मज़दूरों के पक्ष में सत्याग्रह किया ।

(29.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ नील की खेती करने वालों ने सत्याग्रह किया ।

(29.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग की घटना हुई । *3×1=3*

(29.1) Name the place, where Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.

(29.2) Name the State, where the Indigo Planters organised Satyagraha.

(29.3) Name the State, where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

QB365-Question Bank Software

30. **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : *3×1=3*

A. अजमेर : अभ्रक की खदानें

B. कोच्चि : प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

C. भद्रावती : लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र

On the given political outline map of **India** locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

A. Ajmer : Mica Mines

B. Kochi : Major Sea Port

C. Bhadravati : Iron and Steel Plant

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं :*

Note : *The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 30 :*

(30.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बेल्लारी लौह-अयस्क खानें स्थित हैं ।

(30.2) भारत के दक्षिणतम प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

(30.3) भद्रावती लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ? *3×1=3*

(30.1) Name the State where Bellary iron-ore mines are located.

(30.2) Name the southern-most major sea port of India.

(30.3) In which State is Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant located ?

QB365-Question Bank Software

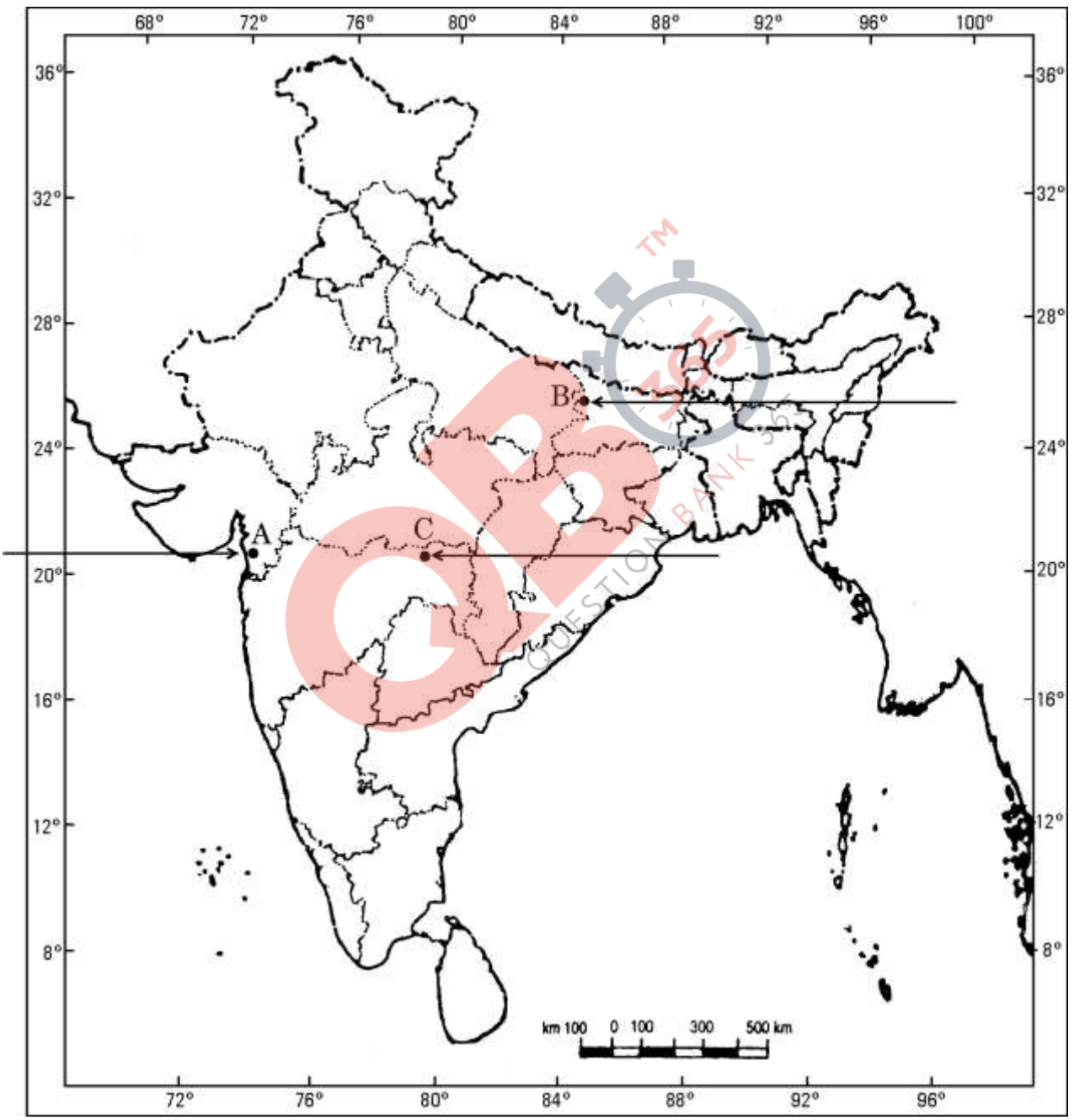
QB365-Question Bank Software

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



QB365-Question Bank Software

QB365 TM QUESTION BANK 365

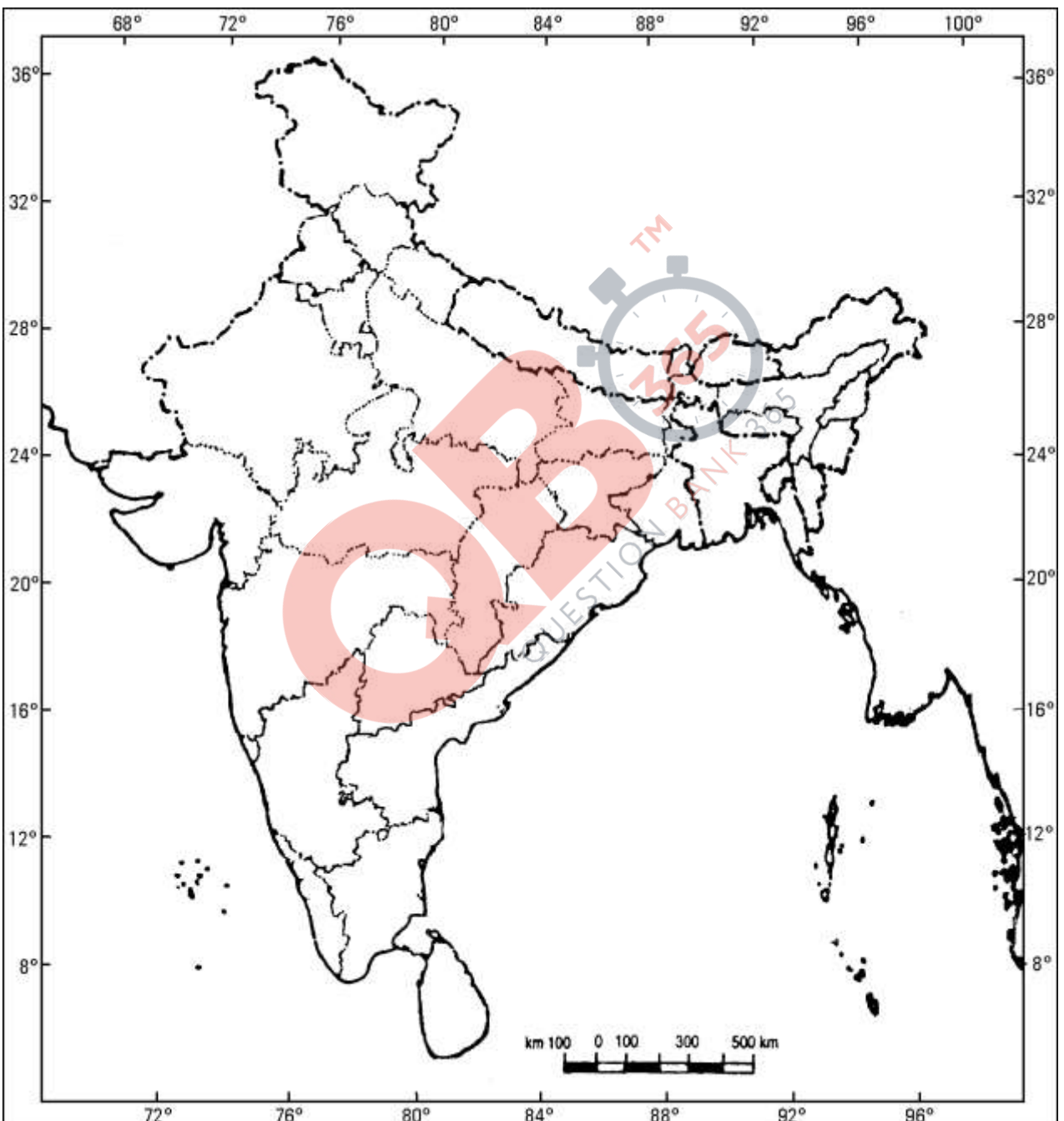
QB365-Question Bank Software

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



QB365-Question Bank Software

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2017
CODE NO. 32/2/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	**Political Reforms :** Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms.	108(PS)	1
2	**International Airport of Mumbai**-Chhatarpati Shivaji Airport.	89(G)	1
3	**Advertisements** "Win a Gold Coin inside a pack" Any other relevant advertisement.	84 (E)	1
4	**Money beneficial in transactions** It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants./It act as a medium of exchange.	40 (E)	1
5	**Public welfare groups work in favour of**-All Sections of society.	64(PS)	1
6	**"Vande Mataram"** was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	71 (H)	1
7	**Sectional Interest Group –** It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	64 (PS)	1
8	**Logo on electric goods** -ISI	85(E)	1
9	**Role of Loan** i. Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role. ii. It helps to increase earnings. iii. It makes a person economically better off than before. iv. It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis. v. It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time. vi. In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap. vii. Examples of Salim and Laksmi could be given viii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	43(E)	3X1=3

10	**Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia** i. Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy. ii. People's Successful struggle against privatization of water in Bolivia and peoples struggle in Nepal for restoring democracy are good examples of popular struggles. iii. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. iv. Public demonstrations of mass support clinched the disputes. v. Both instances involved critical role of political organization. Example in Nepal- SPA and Maoist organizations and in Bolivia – the FEDECOR. vi. Democracy evolves through popular struggle. vii. These movements became source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. viii. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
11	**First World war created a new economic situation:** i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure. ii. Increase in taxes. iii. Custom duties were raised. iv. Introduction of income tax. v. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and forced recruitment in rural area. vi. Any Other relevant point. Any Three points to be examined.	54(H)	3X1=3
12	**Ways Of Consumer Exploitation** i. Adulteration. ii. Over weighing/Under Weighing. iii. Rough behavior of shopkeepers. iv. Incomplete information of ingredients. v. Absence of expiry date on products. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	76(E)	3X1=3
13	**Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets** i. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries.	59-61(E)	3X1=3

	ii. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. iii. Producers can sell their produce in local and foreign market. iv. It is one way of expanding the choice of goods. v. Choice of goods in the markets rises. vi. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. vii. Close competition with each other. ix. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
14	**Difference between ferrous and non ferrous minerals:** **Ferrous Minerals(Containing Iron Context)** / **Ferrous Minerals(Non Iron Context)** i. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total value of metallic minerals. / i. India's reserves and production of non ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory. ii. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. / ii. They play a vital role in a number of metallurgical engineering electrical industries. iii. Iron manganese etc. is the example. / iii. Bauxite, lead, gold etc. are the examples. iv. Any Other relevant Differences. Any three differences to be stated.	52,53(G)	3X1=3
15	**The formation of British Nation State** i. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. ii. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. iii. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. iv. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. v. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.	22(H)	3X1=3

	vi. Any other relevant points. Any three points to be described. **OR** **The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So**. i. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. ii. They put him in a mental asylum. iii. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. iv. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. v. Any other relevant points Any three points to be described	40(H)	3X1=3
16	**<u>Importance of Political Parties:</u>** i. Parties **contest elections** to form government. ii. Parties put forward different **policies and programmes** and the voters choose from them iii. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports iv. Parties play a decisive role in **making laws** for a country v. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the Government vi. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. vii. Any other relevant Point. Any three points to be explained.	74(PS)	3X1=3
17	**Values of Democracy** i. Values of social justice, equality, fraternity. ii. Transparency. iii. Legitimacy. iv. Importance to public opinion. v. Provides rights to people. vi. Feeling of collective belonging. vii. Secularism and tolerance. viii. Feeling of integrity and dutifulness. ix. Respecting minorities. x. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained	91,92(PS)	3X1=3
18	**Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement**	65 (H)	3X1=3

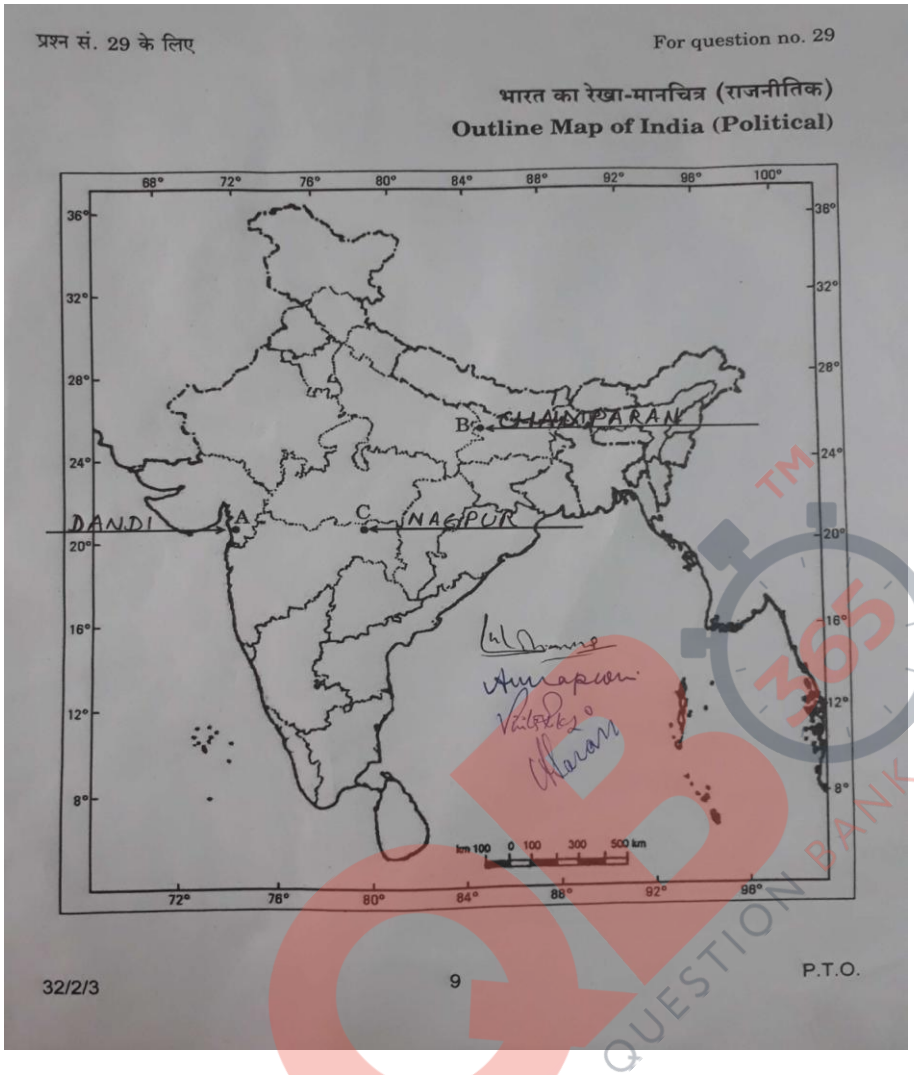
	i. The negotiations with regard to India's freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London. ii. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. iii. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail. iv. The Congress had been declared illegal. v. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation he decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained		
19	**Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt** i. It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. vi. Any Other Relevant Points Any three points to be described	53(G)	3X1=3
20	**Manufacturing industries** i. It helps in modernizing agriculture . ii. Helps in providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Reduces unemployment and poverty. iv. It brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It brings in much needed foreign exchange. vii. Example- Cotton textile, Iron and Steel industry, etc. viii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	65(G)	3x1=3
21	**Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy** i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent). ii. Helps in employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture). iii. Helps in earning foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. v. This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain from rawmaterial to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point.	68(G)	5

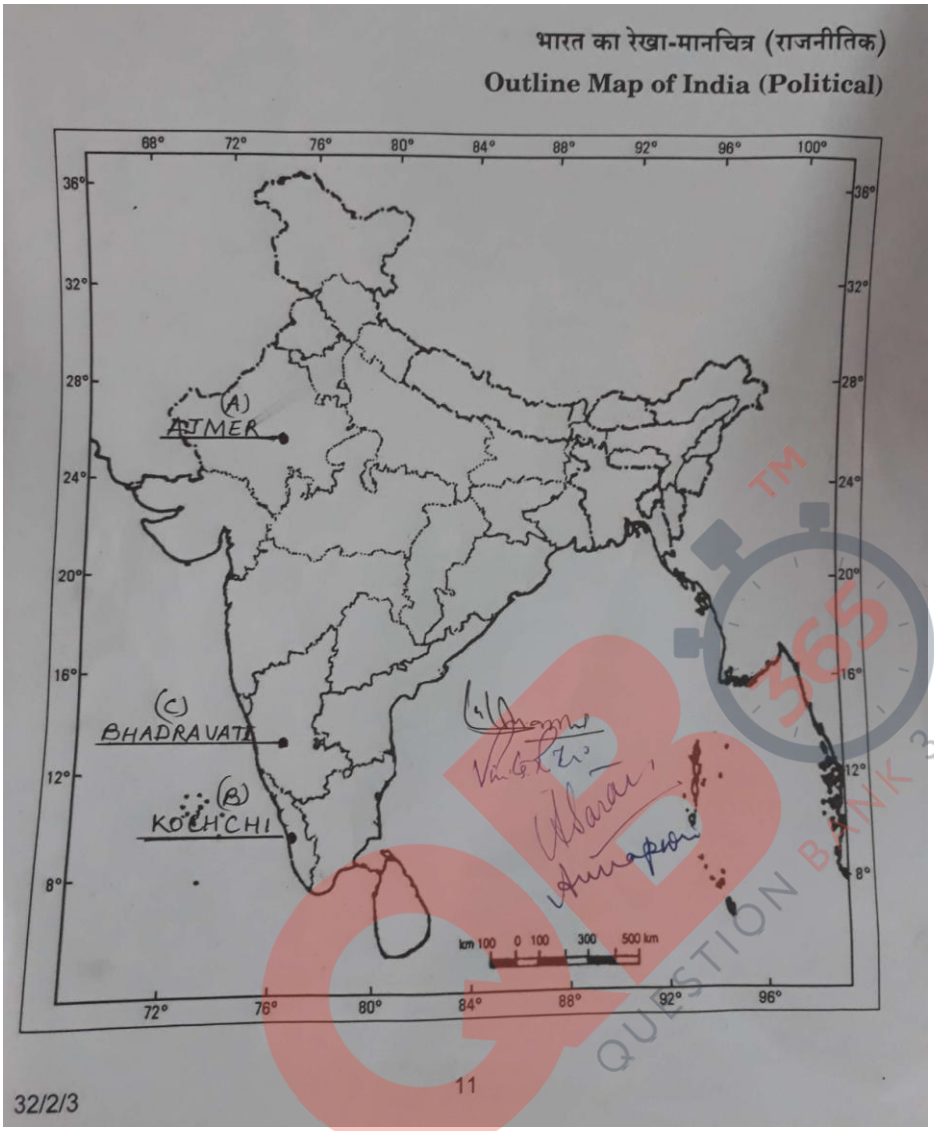
	Any five points to be explained.		
22	**Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics** i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals . ii. Their activity includes carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions, etc. iii. Most of these groups try to influence the media. iv. They often organise protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes. v. Workers' organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups often resort to these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demand. vi. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. vii. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	66(PS)	5
23	**Industries responsible for polluting fresh water.** i. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industries works and affluent discharge into river. ii. The main culprits in this regard are paper , pulp , chemical, textile and dying petroleum refinery. tanneries and electroplating industries iii. They let out dyes detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. iv. Fly ash, phospo- gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid wastes in India v. Any two points to be explained **Steps to minimize water pollution :** i. Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in	78(G)	2 3

	two or more successive stages. ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.		
24	**Importance of Salt Satyagraha** i. All classes of Indian society brought together, a united campaign. ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi. iii. Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes . vi. Village officials resigned . vii. In many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. viii. The different social groups participated. ix. In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movement. x. The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement. xi. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	62 - 65(H)	5

25	**German Unification** i. After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. ii. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. iii. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century. iv. in 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. v. This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. vi. Prussia took on the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process . **vii.** Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. **viii.** In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor. ix. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a Whole. **OR** **Impact of Great Depression on Vietnam** i. The prices of rubber and rice fell . ii. Led to rising rural debts. iii. Unemployment. iv. Rural uprisings, such as in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh. v. These provinces were among the poorest, had an old radical tradition, and have been called the 'electrical fuses' of Vietnam. vi. The French put these uprisings down with great severity, even using planes to bomb demonstrators. vii. Ho-Chi-Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietname's communist party to fight the freedom. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	19 (H) 43(H)	5
26	**Features of Democracy** i. Promotes equality among citizens. ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual. iii. Improves the quality of decision making. iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. v. Allows room to correct mistakes. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	90 (PS)	5

27	**Problems created by globalizations for Small Producers and Workers** i. Tough competition with the Big Companies. ii. Several small units are being shut down. iii. Unemployment of Workers. iv. Insecurity of Job. v. Small producers and exporters try hard to cut their cost due to competition vi. Workers are hired on temporary basis vii. Workers have to put in long working hours and work night shifts viii. Wages are low and forced to work overtime ix. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization. x. Any other relevant point Any five to be described.	66-69(E)	5
28	**Globalization More Fair** i. The government needs to frame policies for all. ii. Ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. iii. Labour laws should be properly implemented. iv. Support to small scale industries. v. Use of trade and investment barriers. vi. Negotiations in the WTO for fairer rules. vii. Aligning of countries having similar interest. viii. Massive companies and representation related to trade and investment at WTO. ix. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all. x. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.	71(E)	5

29	 **For Visually Impaired:** 29.1 Ahamdabad 29.2 Bihar(Champaren) 29.3 Punjab(Amritsar)		1+1+1=3

30	 **For Visually Impaired-** 30.1 Karnataka. 30.2 Tuticorin. 30.3 Karnataka.		1+1+1=3