

**Scoring Key**  
**Practical Skills in Science**  
**Series LRH Test Booklet Code A**  
**(Outside Regions)**

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Correct Option No.</b>
1	3
2	2
3	2
4	4
5	4
6	2
7	4
8	4
9	3
10	3
11	4
12	2
13	4
14	3
15	3
16	2
17	1
18	*
19	4
20	3
21	1
22	4
23	3
24	2
25	3
26	1
27	1
28	4
29	4
30	4

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 80*

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. *There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks for each question are indicated against the question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1 mark questions. Answers of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.*
4. *Questions from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions may be given in 60-80 words each.*
5. *Questions from serial numbers 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions. Answer of these questions may be given in 80-100 words each.*
6. *Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.*

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1. Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution. 1  

**Or**

When did Vietnam gain formal independence? 1
2. Who invented the first printing press? 1  

**Or**

What was the notable event of 1836, regarding novels? 1
3. Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their origin.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4. Mention the sowing period of Kharif crops. 1
5. What is the traditional system of rain water harvesting used in Rajasthan? 1
6. Name the industry which uses limestone as its main raw material. 1

7. Name any two subjects which are included in the Union List. 1/2+1/2= 1
8. Define the term 'Federalism.' 1
9. What is the criteria used by World Development Report 2006 for classifying countries? 1
10. In which two different forms do we participate in the market? 1/2+1/2= 1
11. Explain any three features of Napoleonic Code. 3x1=3

**Or**

Why was conflict started in Vietnam against French colonizers in all areas of life? Explain. 3

12. Analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3x1 =3

13. Study the given passage and answer the questions that follows:

'In earlier times, foreign travellers in India marvelled at the courage, truthfulness and modesty of the people of the Arya Vamsa, now they remark mainly on the absence of those qualities. In those days Hindus would set out on conquest and hoist their flags in Tatar, China and other countries; now a few soldiers from a tiny island far away are lording it over the land of India.'

Tarni Charan Chattopadhyay, Bharathasher Itihas. (The History of Bharatvarsh) Vol. 1.1858

(13.1) Mention the qualities of 'Arya Vamsa' that were admired by the foreign travellers in earlier times.

(13.2) How did folklore help in the spread of nationalism amongst the Indians? Explain. 1+2=3

14. How did print culture develop in Europe? Explain. 3x1=3

**Or**

Explain any three features of the early Bengali novels. 3x1=3

15. How do the social divisions affect politics? Explain giving example of Northern Ireland. 3

16. Explain any three factors which are responsible for breaking down the old notions of caste hierarchy. 3x1=3
17. Study the data given below in the table and answer the questions that follow: 1+2=3

**Some Comparative Data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar**

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net Attendance Ratio for Class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

- (17.1) Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?
- (17.2) Why has this state the highest infant mortality rate? Give two reasons.

**Note:** The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only; in lieu of Q. No.17.

Define the following terms:

- (17.1) Infant mortality rate
- (17.2) Literacy rate
- (17.3) Net attendance rate 3x1=3
18. Why are rules and regulations required for the protection of consumers interest in the market place? Explain two reasons. 1½+1½ = 3
19. Explain the role of technology in flourishing the trade during the late nineteenth century. 4

**Or**

Why had Indian cotton export market collapsed and the local market shrank in the beginning of nineteenth century? Explain. 2+2=4

**Or**

Explain with examples how has industrialization changed the form of urbanization in England, in the modern period. 4x1=4

20. Analyse any four reasons for the depletion of forest resources in India. 4x1=4
21. Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India. 4x1=4
22. Write any four characteristics of Kandla sea port. 4x1=4
23. Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities. 4x1=4
24. Describe in brief, any four features of movement for democracy in Nepal. 4x1=4
25. "Democracy is better form of government than other forms of governments." Justify the statement. 4
26. Give four reasons for the rising importance of tertiary sector in India. 4x1=4
27. How does the use of money make exchange of things easier? Explain with examples. 4
28. Explain the role of technology in stimulating globalization process. 4
29. Six features with serial numbers (i) to (vi) are marked in 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 in the map. 6x1=6
- (i) The place of peasants Satyagraha in Gujarat.
  - (ii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
  - (iii) Tea producing state
  - (iv) The iron-ore mine
  - (v) The coal mine
  - (vi) The terminal station of National Highway No.7.

**Or**

- Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India: 6x1=6
- (i) Chauri Chaura
  - (ii) Amritsar
  - (iii) Tungabhadra - Dam

- (iv) Talcher - Thermal Power Station
- (v) Indore - Software Technology Park
- (vi) Kandla - Sea Port

**Note:** The following questions are for the Blind Candidates, in lieu of Q. No. 29. 6x1=6

- (29.1) Name the place, where the peasant's movement was started in Gujarat.
- (29.2) Name the place, where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- (29.3) Which is the leading tea producing state in India?
- (29.4) On which river Tungabhadra dam is built?
- (29.5) Where is the Software Technology Park located in Rajasthan.
- (29.6) Name the nuclear power station located in Tamil Nadu.

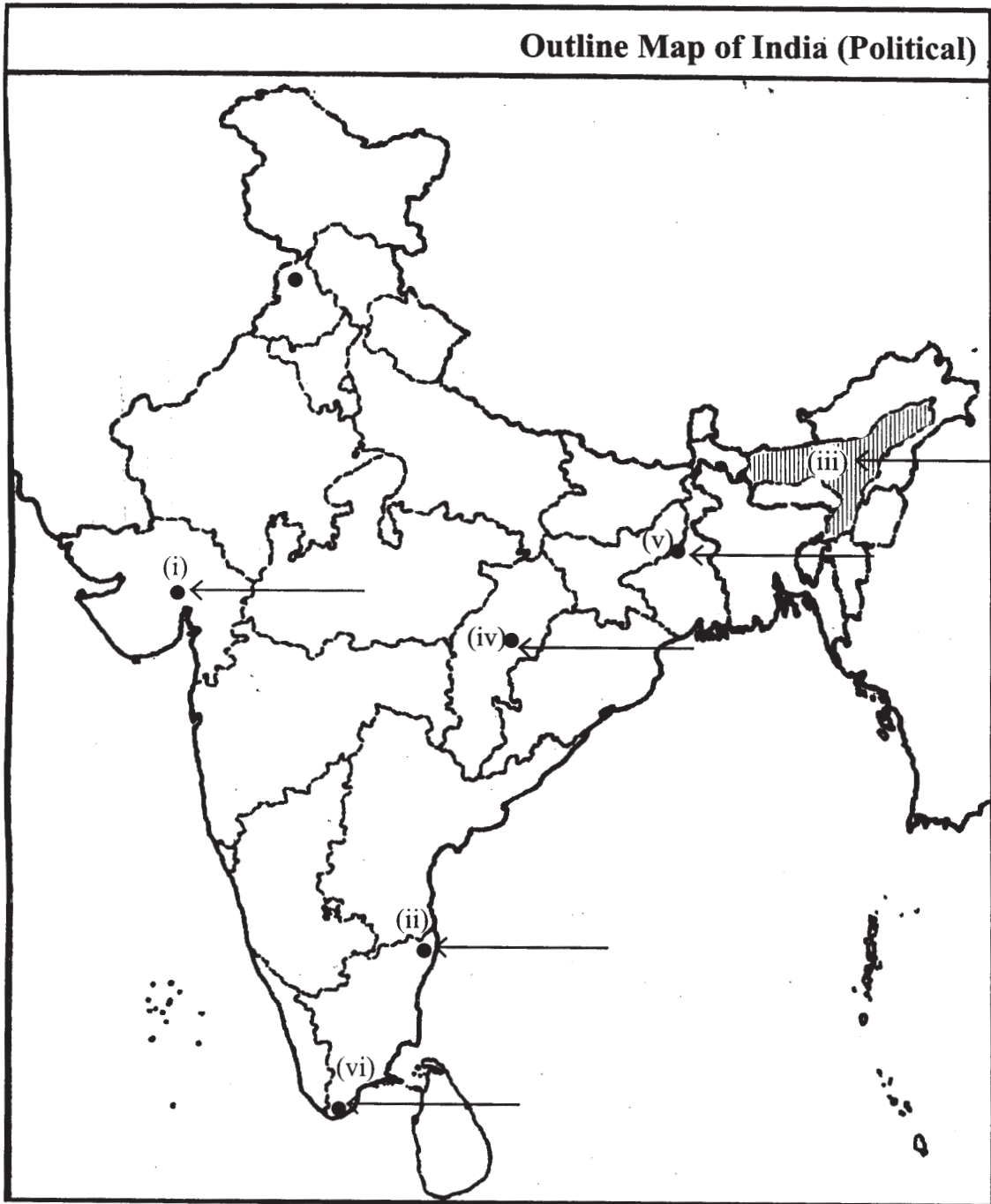
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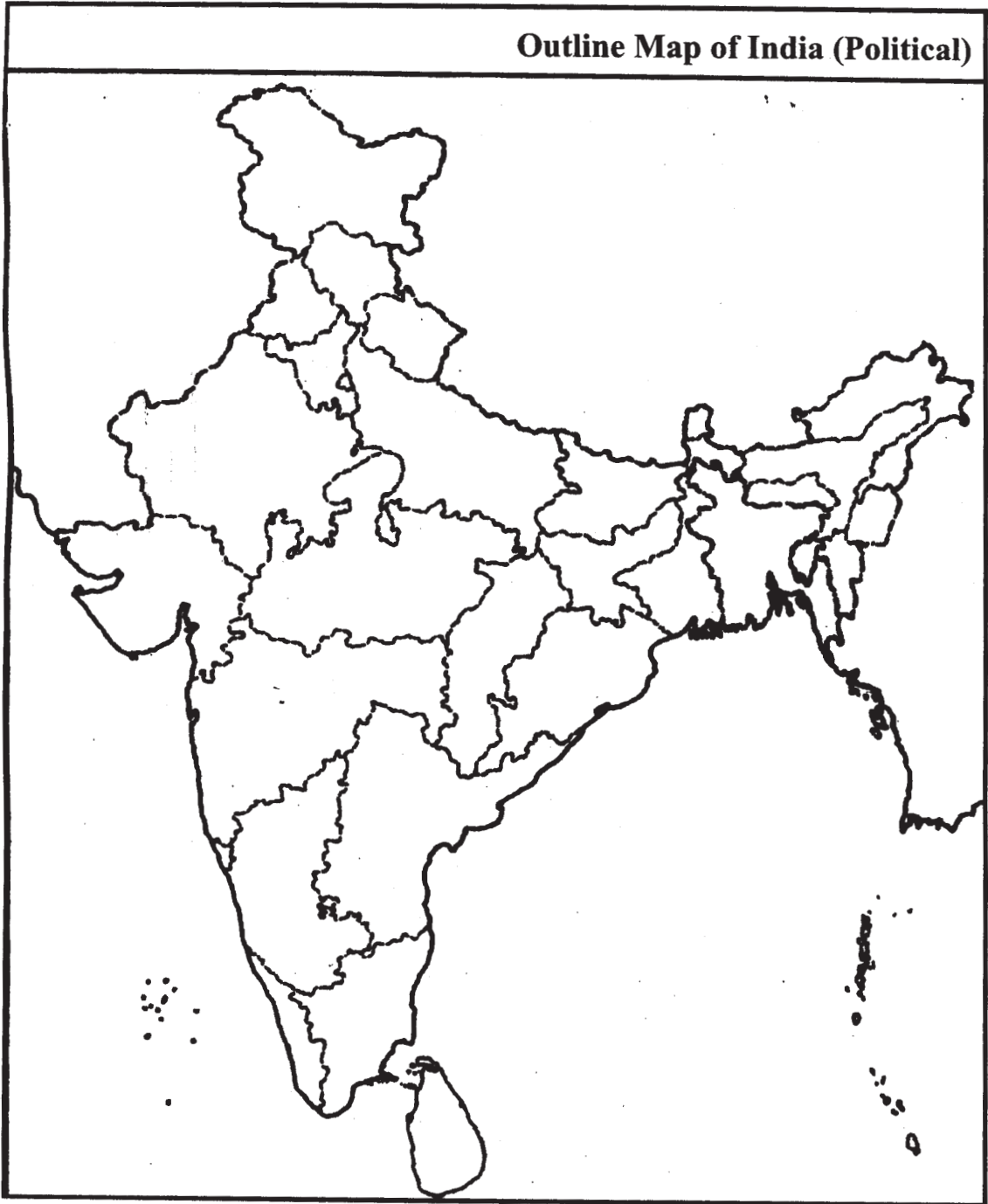
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Q. No. 29



Q. No. 29

**Outline Map of India (Political)**



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**QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1**

1. Who founded the secret society, 'Young Italy' during the 1830s ? 1

**OR**

Mention any two major barriers to economic growth in Vietnam.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

2. Who was Martin Luther ? 1

**OR**

Who wrote 'Kadambari' ? 1

3. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests? 1

4. What is 'Bangar' ? 1

5. Name the river on which Sardar Sarovar dam has been built. 1

6. What are 'Placer deposits' ? 1

7. Name the university which honoured Tommie Smith and John Carlos and installed their statues in the university campus. 1

8. Which are the two major sects of Christianity in Northern Ireland ?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

9. Name the sector which forms the base for all other products. 1

10. What is collateral ? 1

11. "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe."  
Support the statement with examples. 3

**OR**

"The schools became an important place for political and cultural battles in Vietnam against French colonialism." Support the statement with examples. 3

12. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919 ? Explain any three reasons.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

13. Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  $1 + 2 = 3$

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten - but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was - and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence - I needed the lesson more than they - and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.’

(13.1) How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them?

(13.2) Explain what did Nehru mean when he said, “I needed the lesson more than they.”

14. Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India. 3x1=3

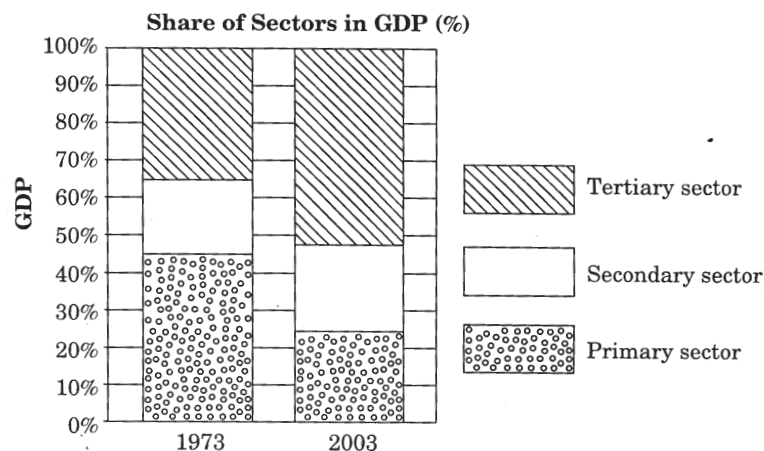
**OR**

“Novels were useful for both the colonial administrators and Indians in colonial India.”  
Support the statement with examples. 1½+1½= 3

15. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problems. 3x1=3

16. Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. 3x1 =3

17. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow: 3x1=3



- (17.1) Which sector shows the highest increase in share of G.D.P. in the given period?
- (17.2) Which sector shows the decreasing trend in the share of its G.D.P. ?
- (17.3) Why has the primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in G.D.P. ? Give one reason.

Note: The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 17.

Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important than the other economic sectors? Explain any three reasons.

3x1=3

18. Mention any three points of distinction between formal sector loans and informal sector loans. 3x1=3
19. Explain how the First World War was so horrible a war like none other before. 4

**OR**

Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation.

4

**OR**

Explain any four steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.

4x1=4

20. What are the reasons for land degradation? Describe briefly any four measures to conserve land from degradation. 2+2=4
21. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other." Justify the statement. 4x1=4
22. Explain any four merits of pipeline transport in India. 4x1=4
23. Caste can take various forms in politics. Describe any four forms. 4x1=4
24. Explain two features each of sectional interest groups and public interest groups. 2+2=4
25. Explain any four features that are common in all democratic set-ups of government. 4x1=4
26. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well." Explain giving suitable examples. 4
27. Explain any four ways by which MNCs exercise control on production. 4x1=4
28. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome? Give four reasons. 4x1=4

29. Six features with serial numbers (1) to (6) are marked in 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 in the map : 6x1=6

- (29.1) Centre of cotton textile mill workers' Satyagraha
- (29.2) Place where Indian National Congress Session 1920 was held
- (29.3) Coffee producing state
- (29.4) Major iron-ore mine
- (29.5) Important coal mine
- (29.6) Terminal station of N.H. 1

**OR**

Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of **India** : 6x1=6

- (29.1) Champaran
- (29.2) Dandi
- (29.3) Hirakud Dam
- (29.4) Uran - Thermal Power Station
- (29.5) Jaipur - Software Technology Park
- (29.6) Vishakhapatnam - Sea-port

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

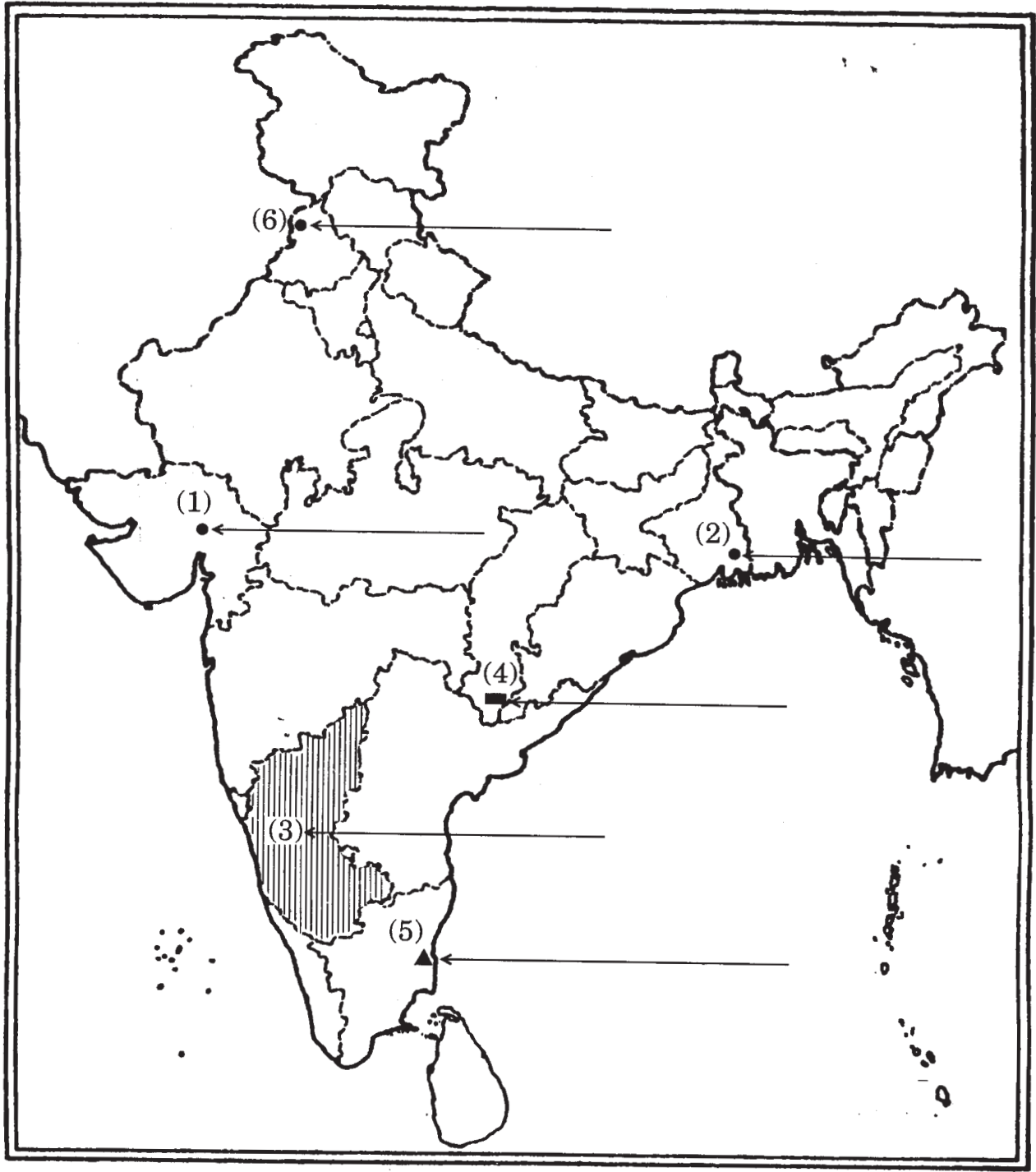
- (29.1) Name the place where Gandhiji began the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law.
- (29.2) At which place was the Indian National Congress Session 1920 held?
- (29.3) Name the leading coffee producing state of India.
- (29.4) On which river is Hirakud dam built ?
- (29.5) Name the major sea-port located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (29.6) Name the terminal stations of National Highway 1. 6x1=6

For question no. 29

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



For question no. 29 OR

प्रश्न सं. 29 अथवा के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



## Marking Scheme — Social Science

### General Instructions

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin.
5. If a child has attempted an extra choice question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. While evaluating the answer book it should be remembered that Social Science course at this stage is a part of general education and therefore does not require a specialized study of the four subjects- History, Geography, Civics and Economics which comprise it.
7. Except for questions which require recall of information, the responses of students should be evaluated in terms of the understanding that they reflect. Listing down of points without any explanation may not be proper indication of the examinee's understanding.
8. A mere listing of a large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answers of the latter type should be given credit.
9. Reference to the page number of the prescribed text books has been given for various questions. This is for the information of the examiners and a reading of these pages of the text books may be useful in assessing the answer scripts. Page number in the Marking Scheme refers to the N.C.E.R.T books(latest edition)
10. A full scale of marks 0 to 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

### **Specific Instructions**

12. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
13. Some of the questions may relate to higher order thinking ability/skills (HOTS). These questions have been indicated separately by putting \* on the question number. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and the students' understanding/analytical ability may be judged.

### **QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1**

1. **Proclamation of the French Revolution:**

The French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism /  
To help other people of Europe to become nations./ The revolution  
proclaimed that it was the people who would constitute the nation  
and shape its destiny.

Page 5 1

**OR**

Vietnam gained formal independence in 1945.

Page 29 1

2. The first printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.

Page 156

**OR**

In 1836 a notable event took place when Charles Dickens' Pickwick  
papers was serialized in a magazine.

Page 179 1

3. On the basis of origin, resources are classified into-

(i) Biotic Resources

(ii) Abiotic Resources

Page 2  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

4. Sowing Period of Kharif crops –

Onset of Monsoon/June-July

Page 36 1



5. Traditional system of rain water harvesting-  
Underground tanks or Tankas/Rooftop rain water harvesting  
Page 30, 31 1
6. The industry which uses limestone as its main raw material-  
Cement Industry Page 75 1
7. Subjects which are included in the Union List-
- (1) Defence of the country
  - (2) Foreign affairs
  - (3) Banking
  - (4) Communication
  - (5) Currency (Any two) Page 16  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country/Federalism means two or more levels of government. Pages 14,15 1
9. Per capita income per annum is the criteria used by World Development Report 2006 for classifying countries. Page 8 1
10. We participate in the market as :
- (1) Consumers
  - (2) Producers Page 76  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
11. Features of Napoleonic Code-
- 1) All privileges based on birth were withdrawn.
  - 2) Established equality before the law.
  - 3) Secured the right to property
  - 4) Simplified administrative divisions
  - 5) Abolished the feudal system
  - 6) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

- 7) Guild restrictions were removed
- 8) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- 9) Any other relevant point

(Any three features to be explained )

Page 6

3x1 = 3

**OR**

Conflict was started in Vietnam against French colonizers-

- 1) French control on military
- 2) Economic dominance..
- 3) Reshape the culture of the Vietnamese
- 4) Racial discrimination
- 5) Humiliation was done in different ways.
- 6) Any other relevant point

(Any three features to be explained )

Page 30

3x1 = 3

12.\* Role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement-

- 1) Merchants reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- 2) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
- 3) They wanted rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- 4) Industrialists formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920.
- 5) They formed the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- 6) They refused to sell or buy imported goods.
- 7) They gave financial assistance and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 8) They attacked colonial control over the Indian economy.
- 9) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be analysed)

Page 66

3 x 1 = 3

13.\* Sources based question:

13.1 The qualities of 'Arya Vamsa' -

- (1) Courage
- (2) Truthfulness
- (3) Modesty of the people.

(Any two qualities)

13.2 Folklore helped in the spread of nationalism amongst the Indians-

- 1) Indian folklore gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.
- 2) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

Pages no.71,72

1+2=3

14. Print culture developed in Europe-

1. Chinese paper reached Europe which made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes.
2. Marco Polo brought the technology of woodblock printing by which Italians began producing books with woodblocks and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.
3. Book fairs were held at different places.
4. Production of handwritten manuscripts was organized in new ways to meet the expanded demand.
5. Woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular and was widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures etc.
6. The first known printing press was developed by Johann Gutenberg.
7. (Any three points to be explained)

Page 156

3x1=3

**OR**

Features of the early Bengali novels-

1. The early Bengali novels lived in two worlds.

2. These novels were located in the past, their characters, events and love stories based on historical events.
3. Another group of novels depicted the inner world of domestic life in contemporary settings.
4. Domestic novels frequently dealt with the social problems.
5. Some novels dealt with romantic relationship between men and women.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Pages 189,190

3x1=3

15. The social divisions affect politics-

1. Democracy involves competition among various political parties.
2. Their competition tends to divide any society.
3. It leads to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.

For example in the case of Northern Ireland. Its population is divided into two major sects of Christianity : 53% protestants and 44% Roman Catholics.

The Catholics were represented by nationalists parties who demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the Republic of Ireland.

The Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with UK.

(To be assessed as a whole)

Page 34

3

16. Factors responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy

1. Economic development.
2. Large scale urbanisation
3. Growth of literacy and education
4. Occupational mobility
5. The weakening of the position of landlords in the villages.
6. Constitution prohibited any caste-based discrimination/untouchability.
7. Any other relevant point

(Any three factors to be explained)

Page 51

3x1 = 3

17. Table based Question

(17.1) Bihar (1 mark)

(17.2) Inadequate provision for :

- (i) Basic health
- (ii) Educational facilities
- (iii) PDS
- (iv) Any other relevant point

(Any two - 2 marks)

1+2 = 3

**For blind candidates:**

(17.1) Infant Mortality rate–It is the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

(17.2) Literacy rate–It is the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

(17.3) Net attendance rate–It is the total number of children of age – group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Page 10

1+1+1=3

18. Rules and regulations are required because :

- (i) Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position.
- (ii) Seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer.
- (iii) Unfair trade practices.
- (iv) Adulterated / defective goods are sold.
- (v) False information is given and passed on through the media.
- (vi) Any other relevant point

(Any two reasons to be explained )

Page 76

1½ + 1½ = 3

19. Role of technology during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century-

1. The railways, steamships, the telegraph etc were important inventions without which one cannot imagine the transformed 19<sup>th</sup> century world.

2. Technological advancement was often the result of large social, political and economic factors.
3. Improvements in transport : faster railways ,lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply.
4. New technology like refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Pages 83,84

4x1 = 4

**OR**

Indian cotton export market collapsed

1. Arrival of cheap and durable goods from Manchester.
2. Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets.
3. Import duties imposed on Indian cotton textiles in Britain.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained, 2 marks)

The local market shrank

1. Produced by machine cotton cloth was sold so cheap that Indian weavers could not easily compete with them.
2. By 1860, Britishers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality as the American civil war broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off. Then Britain turned to India Raw cotton exports from India increased due to this prices of raw cotton shot up.
3. Weavers in India were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices.
4. Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained, 2 marks )

Pages 116,117

2+2 = 4

**OR**

Industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation in England-

1. Textile mills attracted the large number of migrants from rural areas.

2. A large number of people migrated from other places to Leeds, Manchester and London.
3. London became city of clerks, shopkeepers, etc.
4. Five major types of industries employed large numbers.
5. During the first world war, London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Pages 128,129

4x1 = 4

20.\* Reasons for the depletion of forest resources-

- 1 The greatest damage was done during the colonial period due to the expansion of the railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry.
- 2 Due to agricultural expansion over 26,200 sq. km of forest area was converted into agricultural land.
- 3 Deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation.
- 4 Large scale development projects e.g. Narmada Sagar Project
- 5 Mining activity
- 6 Grazing and fuel wood collection
- 7 Rapidly expanding industrial- urban economy
- 8 Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, forest fires etc
- 9 Any other relevant point

(Any four reasons)

Pages 16-18

4x1=4

21. Reasons responsible for water scarcity-

1. Variation in seasonal and annual precipitation.
2. Over-exploitation.
3. Excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.
4. Rapid growth of industrialisation.
5. Urbanisation.

6. More use of water in agriculture sector.
7. Bad quality of water.
8. Growing population.
9. Any other relevant point  
(Any four points to be explained) Pages 24,25 4x1 = 4

22. Characteristics of Kandla Sea Port

1. Kandla was the first port developed soon after Independence.
2. To ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.
3. Kandla Port located in Kuchchh in Gujarat.
4. It is a tidal port.
5. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports for Northern and Western states of India.
6. Any other relevant point.  
(Any four characteristics) Page 87 4x1 = 4

23.\* Reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities-

1. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.
2. The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
3. An act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language.
4. Preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for government jobs.
5. A new constitution stipulated that the state protect and foster Buddhism.
6. The government policies denied them equal political rights.
7. Any other relevant point.  
(Any four reasons to be examined)

Page 3 4x1 = 4



24. Features of movement for democracy in Nepal-

1. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006, which was aimed at regaining popular control over the government from the king.
2. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance.
3. Four day strike called in Kathmandu, turned into an indefinite strike.
4. Maoist insurgents and various other organizations joined hands.
5. On 21 April, they served an ultimatum to the king and stuck to their demand for restoration of parliament power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.
6. On 24 April, the last day of the ultimatum the king was forced to concede all the three demands.
7. The new constituent assembly was going to be known as Nepal's second movement for democracy.
8. Any other relevant point.

(Any four features to be described)

Pages 58,59

4x1 = 4

25.\* Democracy is a better form of government-

1. Promotes equality among citizens.
2. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
3. Improves the quality of decision making.
4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
5. Allows room to correct mistakes.

(Justify any two points)

Page 90

2+2=4

26. Importance of tertiary sector

- (i) Provision of basic services such as medical, education , post and telegraph by the government
- (ii) Development of agriculture and industry leads to development of services such as trade, transport, storage.

- (iii) Rise in income level results in more demand for services like eating out, tourism, private schooling.
- (iv) Emergence of new services such as those based on information and communication technology.
- (v) Any other relevant point.
- (Any four) Page 24 1x4 = 4
27. Money makes exchange of things easier-
- (i) With the use of money, exchange becomes possible without double coincidence of wants.
- (ii) Goods and services are being bought and sold with the use of money.
- (iii) Any other relevant point  
(To be explained with two relevant examples) Page 39 2x2 = 4
28. Role of Technology-
- (i) Improvements in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- (ii) Developments in information and communication technology has helped to contact one another around the world.
- (iii) Satellite communication devices have helped to access information instantly even from remote areas.
- (iv) Internet allows us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.
- (v) Any other relevant point  
(Any four points to be explained) Pages 62,63 4x1 = 4
29. Filled up maps attached 6x1 = 6

**For the blind Candidates**

(29.1) Kheda

(29.2) Madras

(29.3) Assam

(29.4) Tungabhadra river

(29.5) Jaipur

(29.6) Kalpakkam

6x1 = 6

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यहाँ से काटें

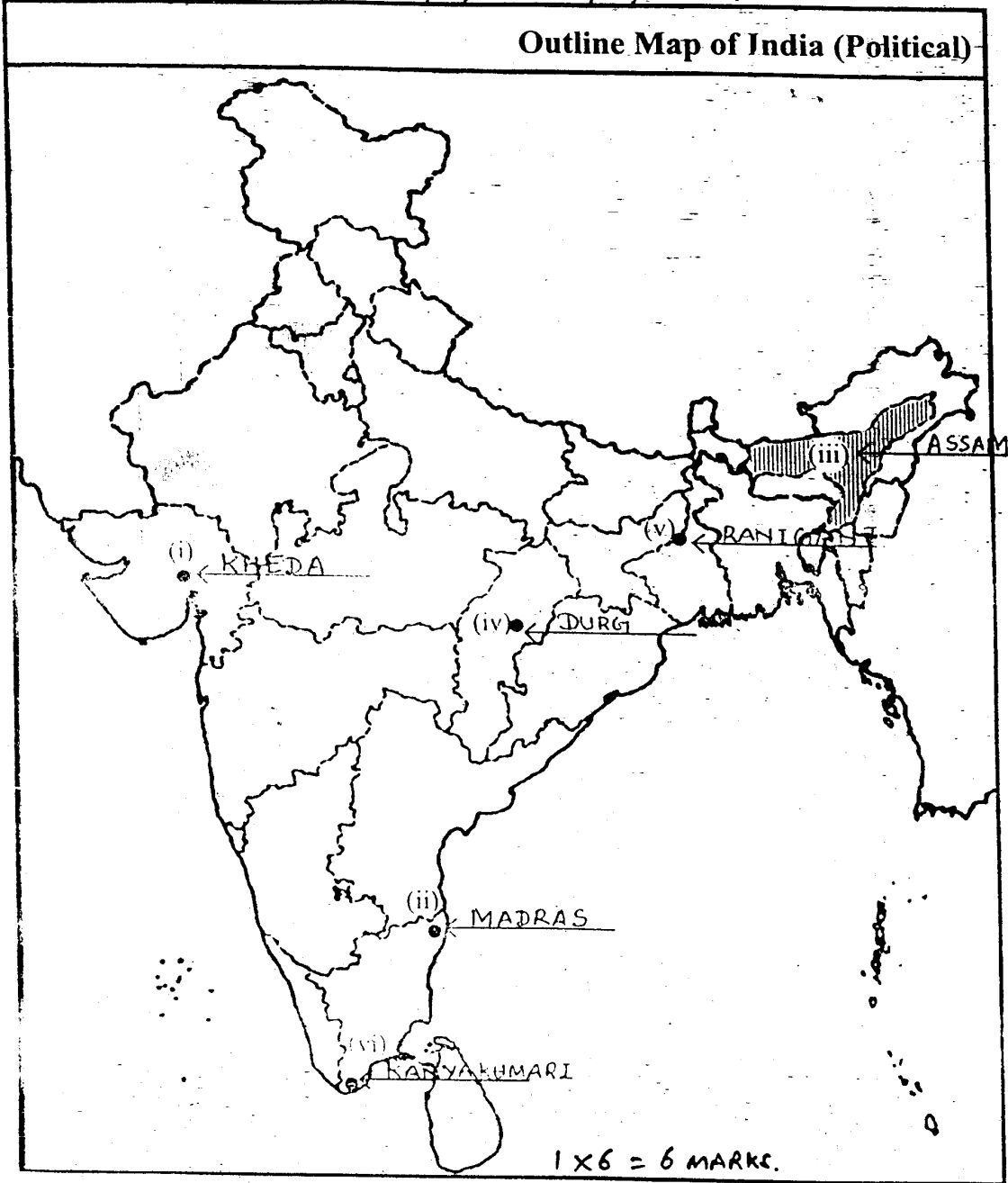
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यहाँ से काटें

Q. No. 29

32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

Outline Map of India (Political)

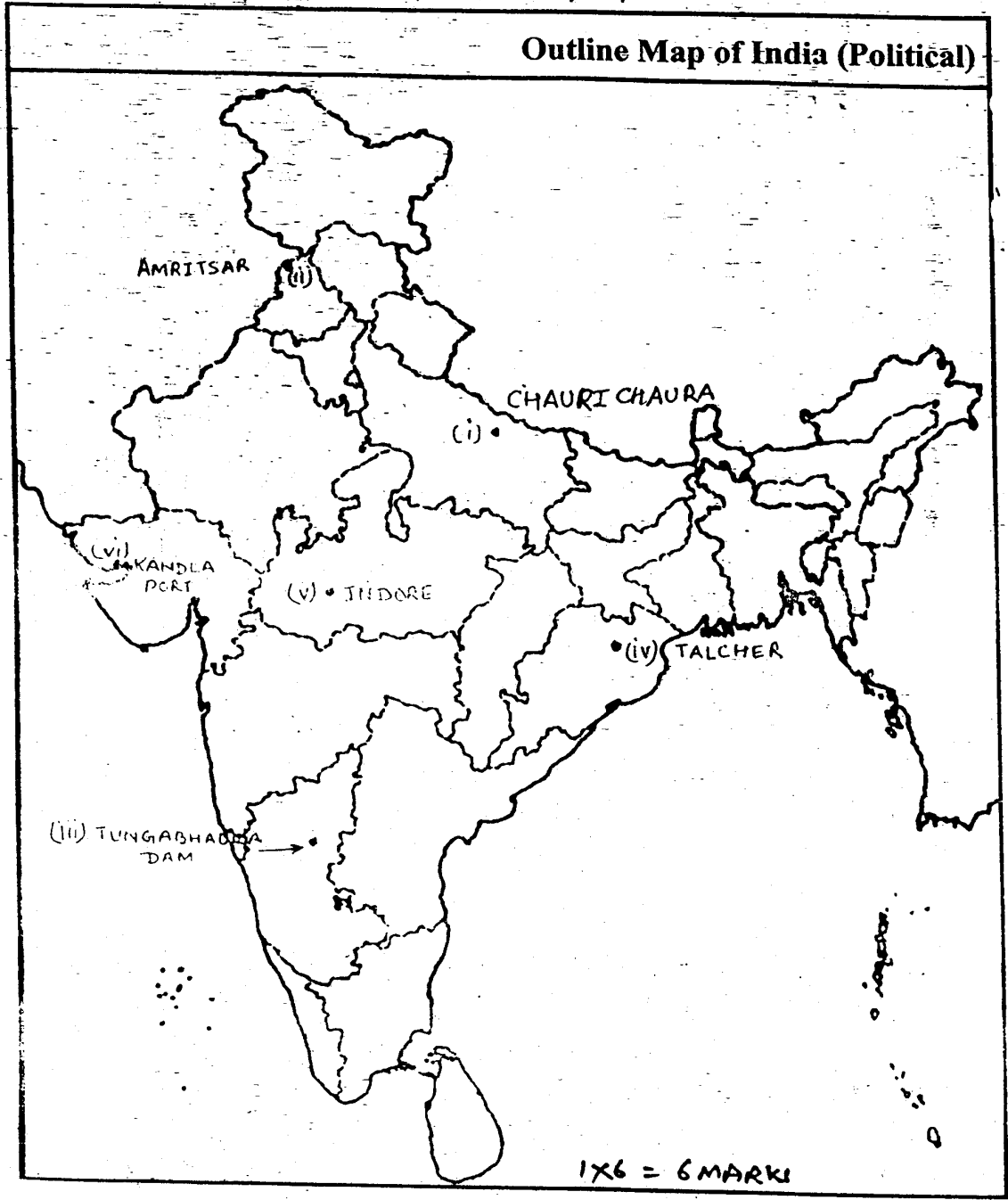


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Q. No. 29 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

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**QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1**

1.	GIUSEPPE MAZZINI	Page12	1
<b><u>OR</u></b>			
	1. High population levels		
	2. Low agricultural productivity		
	3. Extensive indebtedness among peasants		
	4. Any other relevant point		
	(Any two points)	Page 33	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2.	Religious /protestant reformer	Page 160	1
<b><u>OR</u></b>			
	Banabhatta	Page 187	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Page20	1
4.	Old Alluvial Soil	Page8	1
5.	River Narmada	Page27	1
6.	Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills, known as placer deposits	Page52	1
7.	San Jose State University	Page30	1
8.	Catholics and Protestants	Page 33	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
9.	Primary Sector	Page20	1
10.	It is an asset that the borrowers own and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.	Page44	1
11.*	1. Art and poetry ,stories and music helped to express to shape nationalist feelings.		
	2. Romanticism is a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.		
	3. Romantic artists and poets focussed on emotions, intentions		

and intuitions and mystical feelings rather than reason and science.

4. Vernacular eg. Karol Korpinski celebrated national struggle through operas and music.
5. Their effort created shared collective heritage, a common past as the basis of a nation.
6. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among common people.
7. It was through folk songs, poetry and folk dances that true spirit of the nationalism was popularized.
8. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments eg. After Russian occupation, Russian Language was imposed throughout Poland and the use of Polish Language came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
9. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

Pages 13-15

1+1+1=3

**OR**

1. The teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum.
2. A major protest took place in Saigon Native Girls School for showing discrimination between Vietnamese and French children.
3. Students fought against the colonial government to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs.
4. While teaching, Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the text and criticised what stated in it.
5. They were inspired by patriotic feelings and thoughts . It was the duty of educated to fight for the benefit of society.
6. By 1920 students formed into various political parties such as the Party of Young Annan and started publishing national journals.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

Page36

1+1+1=3

12. 1. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council and despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
2. It gave enormous powers to government to repress political activities.
3. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violence, civil disobedience against such unjust laws which could start with a hartal on 6<sup>th</sup> April.
5. Any other relevant point  
(Any three points to be explained) Page55 1+1+1=3
- 13.\* 13.1. They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. (1 mark)
- 13.2 (1) Nehru meant that he forgot non-violence for a moment under anger.
- (2) He needed to learn the lesson of non-violence from the peasants who were calm and unruffled.
- (3) Any other relevant point Page 59 1+2=3  
(Any two, 2 marks)
- 14.\* 1. They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
2. Pages were beautifully illustrated .
3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation .
4. Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages.
5. Highly expensive and fragile.
6. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles.
7. They were not widely used in every day life.
8. Any other relevant point  
(Any three points to be explained) Pages167,168 1+1+1=3



**OR**

**To colonial administration**

1. A source to understand native life and customs.
2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes.
3. Novels helped to know the domestic life, dresses, religious worships etc.
4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.

(Any three points  $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

**To Indians**

1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticise defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies.
2. To establish relationship to its past.
3. To propagate their ideas about society.
4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of national pride among the readers.
5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language.

For example, Writers like Viresalingam used the novel to propagate their ideas about society. (any other example)

6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points  $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$  marks)

Page 191       $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

15.
  1. The Belgium leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities through accommodation method.
  2. Dutch and French speaking ministers are equal number in the central government.
  3. Many powers of the central government had been given to the state governments of the two regions.
  4. State governments are not subordinate to the central government.

5. Brussels have a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
6. There is a separate 'community government' elected by the people belonging to one language community-no matter where they live.
7. Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained)

Pages 4,5

1+1+1=3

16 **Union List ;**

1. Subjects which are of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.
2. Union Government can alone make laws related to these subjects.

**State List**

1. Subjects of State and local importance are given in the list like police, trade, commerce, agricultural and irrigation.
2. State Governments alone can make laws related to those subjects.

**Concurrent list**

1. It includes subjects of common interest like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both Union and State Governments can make laws. If there is a conflict with each other, the laws made by the Union Government will prevail.

Pages16,17

1+1+1=3

17 (17.1) Tertiary Sector (1 mark)

(17.2) Primary Sector (1 mark)

- (17.3)
1. It provides employment to a large number of people.
  2. It is the base for the other products.
  3. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

(Any one 1 mark)

Page24

1+1+1=3

**(For blind candidates)**

Importance of Tertiary Sector:

1. It provides basic services.
2. Helps in the development of other sectors.
3. Increasing demand due to increase in income level.
4. Increase in IT and Communication Technology.
5. Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

Page25

1+1+1=3

18. **Formal Sector Loans**

1. Controlled by the government
2. Banks and Cooperatives
3. Charges low interest rates.
4. Needs collateral
5. Supervised by RBI
6. They maintain accounts and follow fair methods of collection of loans.

**Informal Sector Loans**

1. No organisation to supervise.
2. Moneylenders, relatives and friends constitute this sector.
3. High rate of interest.
4. They use unfair methods of loan collection and involve in malpractices.
5. Accounts are not transparent.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points of distinction)

Pages 48-49

3x1 = 3

19. 1. It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations
2. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc., are used on a massive scale.
  3. Unthinkable death and destruction

4. Most of the people killed and injured were men of working age.
5. Declined the household income.
6. Men were forced to join in the war.
7. Women stepped in to undertake jobs which they were not used to.
8. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page92

1+1+1+1=4

**OR**

Main features of Proto-Industrialisation

1. Production was not based on factories.
2. Large scale home based production for international market.
3. Merchants moved to countryside and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.
4. It provided alternative source of income
5. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
6. Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
7. Close relationship developed between the towns and countryside.
8. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page105

1+1+1+1=4

**OR**

Four steps to clean up London:

1. Attempts were made to decongest localities
2. To green the open spaces
3. To reduce pollution
4. To landscape the city
5. Large blocks of apartments were built.

6. Introduction of rent control.
7. Demands were made for new 'lungs for the city'
8. Architects and planners developed the principles of the 'Garden City'.
9. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

pages 132, 133 1+1+1+1=4

20. **Reasons for land degradation**

1. Deforestation
2. Overgrazing
3. Over irrigation
4. Mining and quarrying
5. Industrial effluents
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any two points, 2x1 = 2 marks)

**Conservation Methods**

1. Afforestation
2. Shelter belts of plants
3. Control on overgrazing
4. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes
5. Proper discharge of industrial wastes
6. Control on overmining
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be described,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$  marks)

Pages 6,7 2 + 2 = 4

- 21.\*
1. Agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
  2. Agriculture supplies raw material to industries.

3. Industries supply irrigation pumps, fertilizers, machines and tools to farmers.
4. Industries made the agricultural production very efficient.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points, 1 mark each)

Pages 65,66

1x4 = 4

22 Merits of pipeline transport.

1. It is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.
2. Solids can also be transported through pipeline in the form of slurry.
3. Refineries can be set up in interior places.
4. Fertilizer Industries and Thermal Power Plants can be set up anywhere.
5. Maintenance cost is cheap
6. It rules out transshipment losses and delay.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained, 1 mark each)

Page85

1 x 4 = 4

- 23
1. While choosing the candidates parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes.
  2. In government formation political parties take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it
  3. Political parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment to get support.
  4. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
  5. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to mobilise and secure political support.

6. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were earlier treated as inferior and low.
7. Any other relevant point.  
(Any four points to be described, 1 mark each)

Pages 51, 53

1 x 4 = 4

24 **Sectional Interest group**

1. Seeks to promote interests of particular section or group of society.
2. They represent a section of society, caste and religion.
3. Principle concern is the betterment of their members but not society in general.
4. Sometimes they represent some common general interest.
5. Any other relevant point.  
(Any two points to be explained, 2x1 = 2 marks)

**Public Interest Groups**

1. Promote collective rather than selective goods.
2. They aim to help groups other than their own groups.
3. Their concern is social justice with social equality for the entire society.
4. Any other relevant point.  
(Any two points to be explained, 2x1 = 2 marks)

Pages 64,65

2+2=4

25 **Features of democratic setup**

1. It has formal constitution.
2. It holds elections.
3. It has political parties.
4. It guarantees rights of citizens.
5. Any other relevant point.  
(Any four points to be explained, 1 mark each)

Page 90

1 x 4 = 4

- 26\* 1. Money cannot buy pollution free environment.
2. It cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
3. It cannot protect you from infectious diseases.
4. Girls are not able to achieve secondary level schooling because government or society has not provided adequate facilities.
5. Money cannot provide safety, security and freedom to one's life.
6. Any other relevant point  
(Any four points to be explained, 1 mark each)

Pages 10,11

1x4 = 4

- 27 1. MNC s setup production jointly with some of the local companies.
2. They provide money for additional investments and expand production.
3. They control production by placing order with small producers.
4. By closely competing with local companies .
5. They exercise tremendous power and determine the price.
6. They also have the power to decide quality , delivery and labour conditions for distance producers.
7. They have the power to sell their brand names to the customers.
8. Any other relevant point  
(Any four points to be explained, 1 mark each)

Page 58

1x4 = 4

28. 1. Expensive
2. Time consuming
3. Required to engage lawyers
4. In most purchases cash memos are not issued.
5. Most purchases in the markets are small retail sales.
6. The existing laws are not very clear on the issue of compensation.



7. The rules and regulations for working of markets are often not followed.
8. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained, 1 mark each)

Pages 86.87

1x4 = 4

29. **Identification**

1. Ahmedabad
2. Kolkata
3. Karnataka
4. Bailadila
5. Neyveli
6. Amritsar



See the attached map

6

**For Blind candidates**

- (29.1) Dandi
- (29.2) Calcutta or Nagpur
- (29.3) Karnatka
- (29.4) River Mahanadi.
- (29.5) Vishakhapatnam
- (29.6) Amritsar and Delhi.

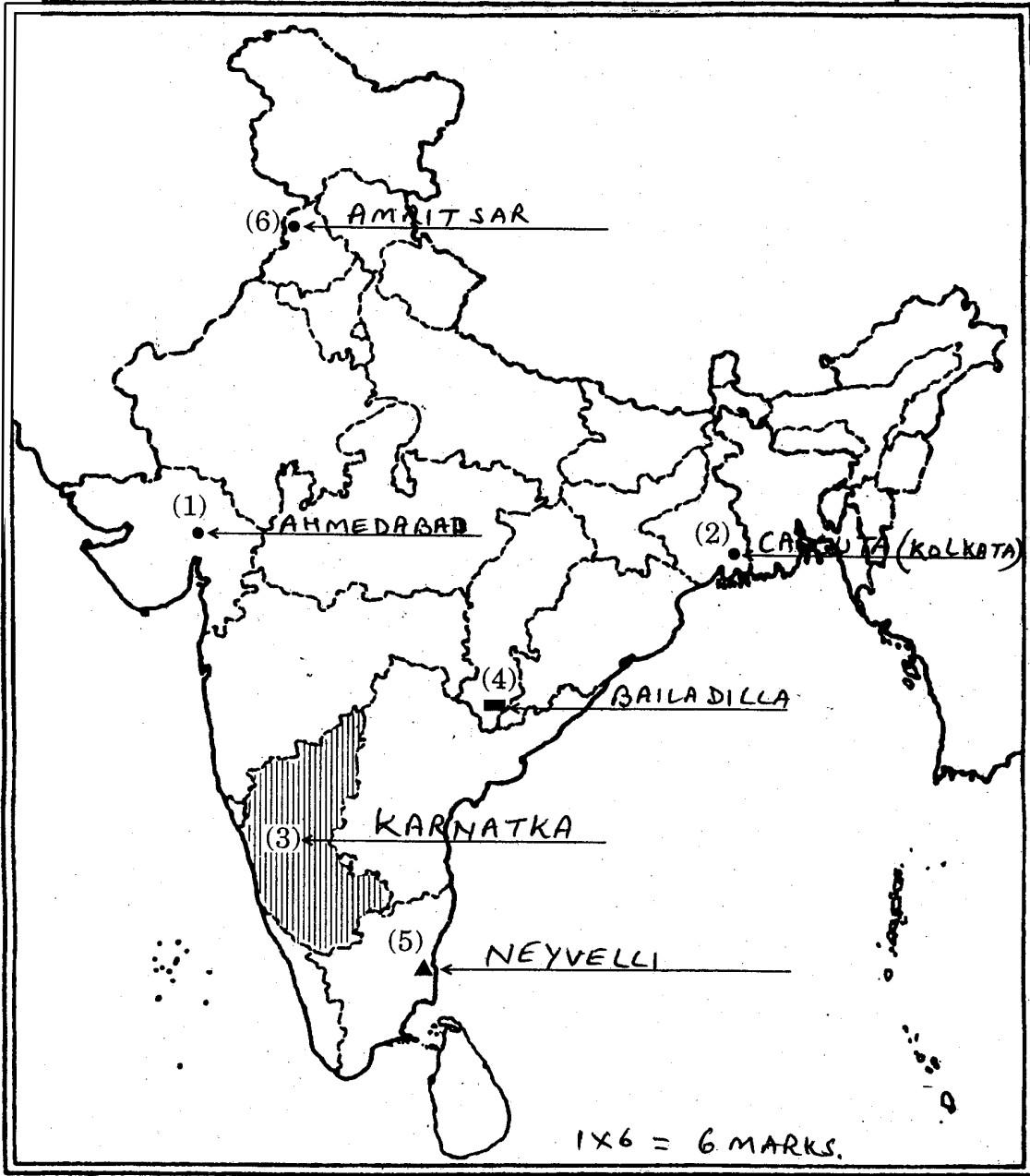
6

For question no. 29 OR

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



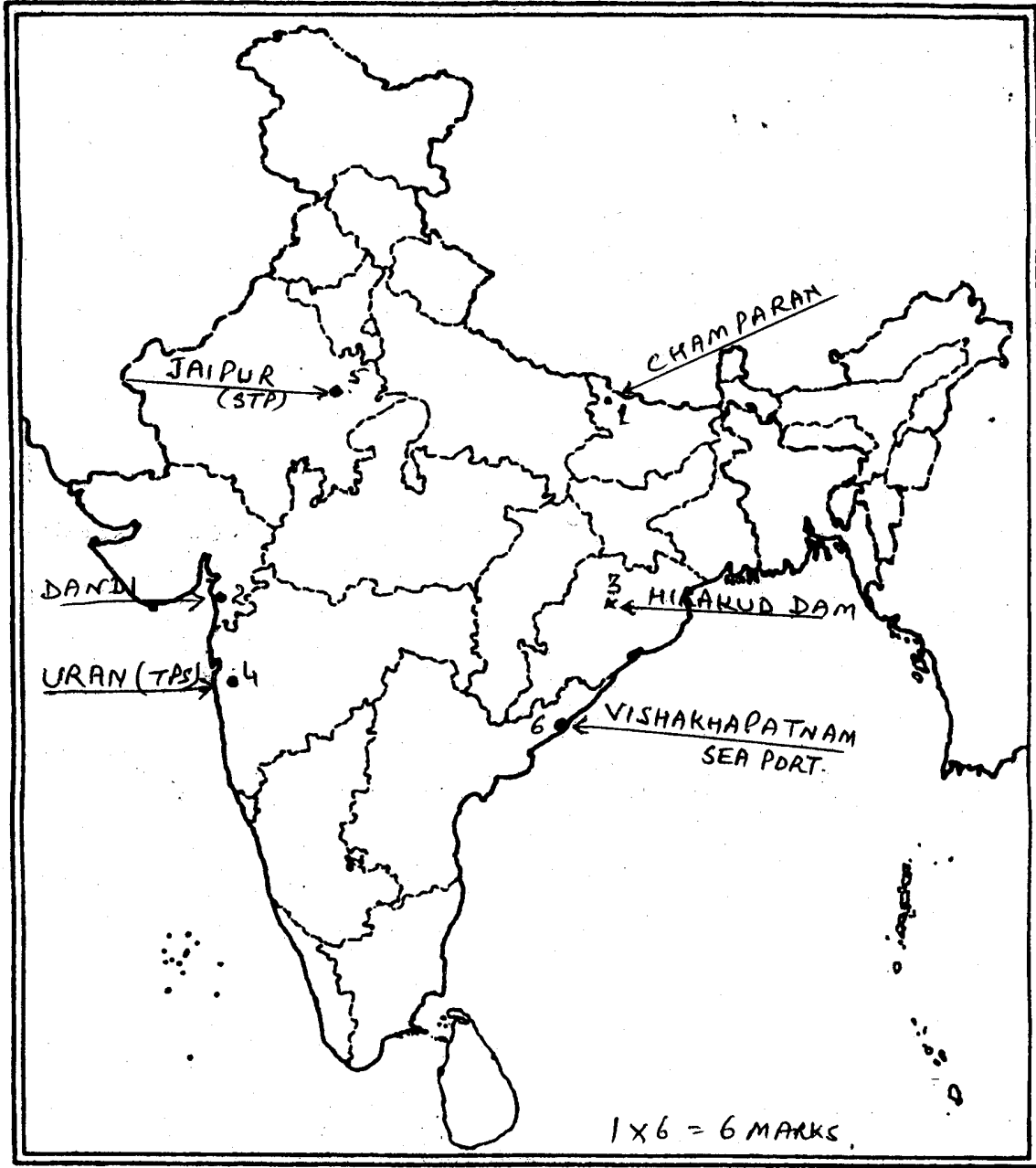
32/1, 32/2, 32/3

For question no. 29 OR

प्रश्न सं. 29 अथवा के लिए

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



32/1, 32/2, 32/3