

8.	Measures for the development of secondary sector i. Adoption of new and advance technology. ii. In service training programs. iii. Incentives to be provided by the government to promote secondary sector. iv. Any other relevant point. (Any one of the above)	E-20	1
9.	Kandla was the major sea port developed soon after independence OR Kolkata is an inland riverine major sea port of India.	G-88 G-88	1 1
10.	a / Rajasthan	G-61	1
11.	Tariff -Tax imposed on a country's imports from rest of the world. OR Fly shuttle - It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies.	H-100 H-122	1 1
12.	Japan printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 AD.	H-154	1
13.	(b) / Dutch and French	D.P-2	1
14.	Horizontal distribution of power -When power is shared among different organs of the government such as Legislature , Executive and Judiciary , it is called horizontal distribution of power.	D.P-8	1
15.	Fill in the blanks <u>Jaisalmer</u>	G-62	1
16.	(c) /Bauxite Mines (iii) Odisha	G-55	1
17.	Fill in the blanks A- Community Resource B- Individual Resource	G-2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $+\frac{1}{2}=1$
18.	a) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.	H-163	1
19.	(a)/ They were cheap and small books	H-162	1
20.	Fill in the blank- Portuguese OR Tamil	H-168 H-168	1 1
SECTION-B			
21.	Major problems faced by Jute Industries in India i. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes. ii. High cost of production. iii. Storage of raw Jute. iv. Shortage of Power Supply. v. Growth of Jute mills in Bangladesh and loss of foreign marke. vi. Emergence of substitute goods against gunny bags and loss of demand for jute goods both at home and abroad. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be described.) OR Factors affecting location of industries in a region. i. Availability of raw material. ii. Availability of cheap labour.	G-70	3

	iii. Availability of Capital iv. Availability of Power v. Close proximity to Market (Any three points to be described.)	G-66	3
22.	<p>Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment</p> i. Terms of employment are regular ii. Paid leave and Medical leave. iii. Gratuity and provident fund. iv. Minimum wages cut. i. Fixed hours of work. ii. Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>All services are not growing equally</p> i. Service section in India has different kinds of people in service sector. ii. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. iii. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. iv. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services. (iii) There is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance. (To be assessed as a whole)	E-30-31	3
23.	<p>Three effects of scraping Corn laws in Britain</p> i. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be. ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated. iv. Thousands of men and women thrown out of work. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons of Silk and Cotton goods dominance</p> i. Finer quality of cotton and silk of India. ii. Bales of fine textile were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts. iii. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. iv. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to Gulf and Red sea ports. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be explained)	H-81	3
24.	<p>The Indian Postal Network</p> i. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. ii. First class mails are air lifted between stations covering both Land and	H-113	3

	<p>air.</p> <p>iii. Second class mail are carried by surface mail by land and water transport.</p> <p>iv. For quick delivery of mails, six channels are introduced.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be explained.)</p>	G-90	3
25.	<p>Problems of communalism in Indian Politics</p> <p>i.. Sometimes religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms.</p> <p>ii Religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.</p> <p>iii.. Political mobilization on religious lines</p> <p>iv A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious Community.</p> <p>iv. Special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p> <p>vi. Sometimes communication can cause communal violence, riots and massacre.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of low representation of women in Indian legislature.</p> <p>i. India is still a male dominated, Patriarchal society.</p> <p>ii. Law literacy rates among women.</p> <p>iii. women are not given proper attention.</p> <p>v. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is pending for more than one decade.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-47	3
	<p>OR</p> <p>Problems of low representation of women in Indian legislature.</p> <p>i. India is still a male dominated, Patriarchal society.</p> <p>ii. Law literacy rates among women.</p> <p>iii. women are not given proper attention.</p> <p>v. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is pending for more than one decade.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-44	3
26.	<p>Characteristics of Union list</p> <p>i. Union list includes subjects of National importance.</p> <p>ii. Subjects include—Defense of country, Foreign affairs banking, communication and currency.</p> <p>iii. Union government alone can make laws on their subjects.</p> <p>iv. There are the basis for making uniform policy for the whole nation.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-16	3
27.	<p>Ways to improve education in India</p> <p>i. Government should open schools and provide facilities so that all children have a chance to study.</p> <p>ii. Steps should be taken to improve girl's education.</p> <p>iii. Equal opportunity should be provided to both sons and daughters for higher education.</p> <p>iv. States should implement the laws made by central government for free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14.</p> <p>v. Schools should provide nutritious mid day meals to poor students.</p> <p>vi. Vocational education should be provided to students.</p> <p>vii. More schools be opened at rural areas to provide education to poor children.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	E-11	3

28.	<p><u>Source based question</u></p> <p>21.1 <i>Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire.</i> (1) (i) Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <p>21.2 <i>British Survived in India</i> (1) (i) Because of Co-operation of Indians.</p> <p>21.3 <i>Gandhiji's Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement.</i> (1) (i) Gandhiji proposed that Non-cooperation movement should unfold in stages. (ii) Surrender of titles. (iii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, boycott of schools and foreign goods. (Any one to be explained)</p>	H-57	1+1+1=3)
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -C</p> <p><u>Role of Otto-Von Bismarck</u></p> <p>i. Otto Von Bismarck was the architect in the process of carried for the unification of Germany. ii. In this process he took the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy. iii. He fought three wars for seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. iv. The wars ended with Prussian victory and complied the process of unification of Germany. v. In Jan 1871 , The Prussian king , William I was proclaimed German emperor. vi. The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. Vii The currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany were modernized. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.) (To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Role of Giuseppe Mazzini</u></p> <p>i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary. ii. He has sought to put together a programme for a united Italian Republic. iii. He formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. iv. After the failure of revolutionary uprising both in 1831 and 1843 the responsibility of unification of Italy fell on Sardinia- Piedmont ruled by King Victor Emmanuel II through war. v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy. vi. A unified Italy offered them a possibility of economic development and political dominance.</p>	H-19	5
		H-20	5

	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)		
30.	<u>Effect of Globalisation on Indian Agriculture</u> i. Globalization has helped Indian agriculture to improve its production by use of new tools, fertilizers, HYV seeds etc. ii. Due to globalization Indian farmers are able to export spices, cotton and other food items to world countries. iii. Due to globalization farmers in India have been exposed to new challenge. iv. Due to globalization marginal and small farmers are not benefitted as compared to big farmers. v. Globalization has helped to earn more foreign exchange. vi. It is alleged that it has caused land degradation as farmers are using more fertilizers, pesticides to produce more to export more and earn profit. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)	G-46	5
31.	<u>Features of Indian National Congress</u> i. Indian National Congress is one of the oldest parties of the world. ii. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. iii. This party has played a dominant role in Indian politics at National and State level. iv. Indian National Congress has played an important role in freedom struggle of India. v. Under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru the party sought to build a modern secular and democratic republic of India. vi. The party supports new economic reforms but with a human face. vii. it is a centrist party. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)	D.P-80	5
32.	Source based question Source A- Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government. <i>32.1 How does democratic government develop mechanism for citizens to be the part of political decision making?</i> i) By ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. ii) Citizens are able to participate in decision making through their representatives. (1) iii) any other relevant point		

	<p>Anyone point to be explained</p> <p>Source B- Economic growth and development</p> <p>32.2 <i>To what extent we can say democracy work for economic development?</i></p> <p>i) Democracy works for people s welfare ii) Democracy try to promote economic growth iii)Democratic government try to reduce poverty and inequality iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained (2)</p> <p>Source C – Dignity and Freedom of Citizens</p> <p>32.3 <i>To what extent democracy promote dignity and freedom of individual?</i></p> <p>i. Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes and minorities by providing them equal status and equal opportunities. Example - Untouchability has been abolished by law. ii. Respect and equal treatment with women. iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained (2)</p>	<p>DP 91, 93, 97</p>	<p>(1+2+2 =5)</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p><u>The Reserve Bank of India</u></p> <p>i. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan. ii. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining the cash balance. iii. RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to a profit-making business and trades but also to small cultivators and small-scale industries and farmers also. iv. Periodically banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending to whom and at what interest rate. v. RBI supervises whether banks maintain minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Self Help Group</u></p> <p>i. Rural poor in particular women organize SHGs and pool their savings.</p>	<p>E-48</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>ii. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs.</p> <p>iii. The group charges very less rate of interest on the loan.</p> <p>iv. SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collaterals.</p> <p>v. After one or two years if the group is regular in saving it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p> <p>vi. Loan is given on the name of group which create employment opportunities to its members.</p> <p>vii. Small loans are provided to its members for working capital needs- purchasing seeds, fertilizers, raw material, sewing machines etc.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E-51	5
34.	<p><u>Role of MNCs</u></p> <p>i. MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.</p> <p>ii. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in a region where they can get cheap labours and other resources to get more profit.</p> <p>iii. MNCs set up production where it is close to market.</p> <p>iv. At times MNCs set up production jointly with some local companies.</p> <p>v. MNCs provide money to local companies to buy new machines and develop infrastructure.</p> <p>vi. MNCs might bring with them latest technology for production.</p> <p>vii. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Eg.- garments, foot wears , sports items etc.</p> <p>viii. These large MNCs have termed as power to determine price , quality , delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	E-57-58	5
35.	<p>For 35 a and 35- see filled attached map</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 Punjab</p> <p>35.2 Ahmedabad</p> <p>35.3 Madras</p> <p>35.4 Uttarakhand</p> <p>35.5 Chhattisgarh</p> <p>35.6 Karnataka</p> <p>35.7 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.8 Tamil Nadu</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 35

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

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

