

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
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**Secondary School Examination March - 2024**  
**SUBJECT NAME: Social Science      SUBJECT CODE 087      PAPER CODE 32/3/1**

**General Instructions: -**

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”**
3. 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. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4. The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6. Evaluators will mark( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( ✓ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
7. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **“Extra Question”**.
10. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11. A full scale of marks \_\_\_\_\_80\_\_\_\_\_ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-  
 Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
  - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - 
  - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
14.	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15.	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> " before starting the actual evaluation.
17.	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18.	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

**Marking Scheme**  
**Class X -Social Science (087)**  
**SET-32/3/1**

**SET -1**

**MM-80**

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	<b>Section A</b> <b>Multiple Choice Question</b>		<b>(20X1=20)</b>
1	C - Raja Ram Mohan Roy	121 H	1
2	B - I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a	40-45G	1
3	A - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	10 H	1
4	D - Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.	4 P	1
5	C - Gross Domestic Product	10 E	1
6	C - Only I, II and III are correct	54 H	1
7	B - I, II, IV and III	44 H	1
8	D - To use bamboo drip irrigation system	25 G	1
9	D - Rice	32 G	1
10	B - I-b, II-c, III-a, IV- d	17 P	1
11	C – Ensuring equal opportunities are rights for women.	31 P	1
12	D – Through Election and Voter Support	49 P	1
13	C – I, III and IV	64 P	1
14	B – Supreme Court of India	21 P	1
15	D – Access to New markets	62 E	1
16	B – The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above	10 E	1
17	A – Country ‘A’	13 E	1
18	A - 362255 <b>Only for Visually Impaired Student</b> C - Bank	41 E 48 E	1
19	B – Nature of activities	20 E	1
20	C – Reserve Bank of India	40 E	1

<b>Section B</b>			<b>(4X2=8)</b>
<b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>			
<b>21</b>	<p><b>How was the Indian subcontinent crucial for the trade network during the sixteenth century? Explain.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. European sailors found a sea route to Asia and successfully crossed the western oceans to America.</li> <li>ii. The Indian sub-continent was central to these flows and crucial point in their network.</li> <li>iii. The entry of the European helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>55 H</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>(a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Afforestation and proper management of posture.</li> <li>ii. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.</li> <li>iii. Proper management of waste lands.</li> <li>iv. Control of mining activities.</li> <li>v. Proper discharge and disposal of industries effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Avoid over utilization of Resources.</li> <li>ii. Recycle of Resources.</li> <li>iii. Reduce wastage of resources.</li> <li>iv. Judicious use of resources.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any two points to be suggested.</b></p>	<b>6 G</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>23</b>	<p><b>How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) development criteria differ from the World Bank? Explain.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The World Bank uses GDP and per capita income to measure development.</li> <li>ii. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses the criterion of Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the development of countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income.</li> <li>iii. Any other relevant points.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>13 E</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>

24	<p><b>“Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country.”</b></p> <p><b>Examine the statement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Women representation are ensured in our democratic processes.</li> <li>ii. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74th Constitutional amendment have given 33% reservation to women at local level.</li> <li>iii. Due to education and training more women are coming forward to take part in policy making process in the country.</li> <li>iv. Women are heading panchayats.</li> <li>v. Women are heading the posts of President and Cabinet Minister in India, as well as Chief Ministers of various states.</li> <li>vi. Indian voters have elected women to numerous state legislative assemblies and national parliament of many decades.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant points.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any two points to be examined.</b></p>	33 P	2X1=2
<p><b>Section C</b></p> <p><b>Short Answer Type Questions</b></p>			(5X3=15)
25	<p><b>(a) Analyse the process of German unification.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle- class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation – state governed by elected parliament.</li> <li>ii. This liberal initiative to nation – building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.</li> <li>iii. Three –wars over seven years – with Austria, Demark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed process of Unification.</li> <li>iv. On 18 January 1871, the Prussia king, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German emperor is a ceremony held at Versailles.</li> <li>v. The nation – building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>To be assessed as a whole.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyse the process of Italian unification.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.</li> <li>ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent Programme for a unitary Italian Republic.</li> <li>iii. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the region of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.</li> <li>iv. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859.</li> <li>v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol>	19 H	3X1=3
		20 H	3X1=3

	<b>To be assessed as a whole.</b>		
26	<p><b>“The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of information technology (I.T) and electronic industry.” Explain the statement with examples.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The electronics industry covers a wide range of product from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radar, computers and many other equipment’s required by telecommunication industry.</li> <li>ii. Bengaluru has emerges as the electronic capital of India.</li> <li>iii. Other important centers for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.</li> <li>iv. The speedy communication has given boost to India’s contact with the outside world.</li> <li>v. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.</li> <li>vi. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry.</li> <li>vii. Development of satellite technology.</li> <li>viii. Due to information technology and electronic industry trade and commerce are expanding.</li> <li>ix. Expansion of diversified Manufacturing Industries.</li> <li>x. It helps in providing economic strength of nation.</li> <li>xi. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	65 G	3X1=3
27	<p><b>Describe any three functions of the political parties.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Political parties run and form government.</li> <li>ii. Political parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them.</li> <li>iii. Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.</li> <li>iv. Political parties play the role of opposition.</li> <li>v. Political parties shape the public opinion.</li> <li>vi. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.</li> </ol>	49 P	3X1=3

	vii. Any other relevant point. <b>Any three points to be explained.</b>		
<b>28</b>	<b>How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Explain.</b> i. To save poor farmers and workers from the exploitation. ii. Formal sector charge a low interest rate on loans. iii. To save from debt trap. iv. It provides cheap and affordable credit. v. RBI supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers etc. and not just to profit – making business and traders. vi. Any other relevant point. <b>Any three points to be explained.</b>	<b>44-45</b> <b>E</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Examine the role of public sector in the development and well-being of a country.</b> i. In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services. ii. It promotes rapid economic development through infrastructure creation. iii. It constructs roads, bridges, railway, harbors, generates electricity etc. iv. Providing irrigation through dams etc. v. Fair Price Ration shop. vi. It creates employment opportunities. vii. Attention to aspect of human development such as availability of safe drinking water. viii. Housing facilities for the poor. ix. The Public sector plays a vital role in contributing to the Human Development Index via its functioning in health and education services. x. Any other relevant point. <b>Any three examples to be examined.</b>	<b>33-34</b> <b>E</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>Section D</b> <b>Long Answer Type Questions</b>			<b>(4X5=20)</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>(a) There were variety of cultural process is through which Indian nationalism captured people imaginations. Explain the statement with examples.</b> i. With the growth of nationalism the identity of India associated with the image of Bharat Mata. ii. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.	<b>47 H</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>

- iii. During Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- iv. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- v. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists like Rabindra Nath Tagore and Natesa Sastri began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- vi. 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.
- vii. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.
- viii. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre.
- ix. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement.
- x. Any other relevant point.

**Any Five points to be Explained.**

**OR**

**(b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience movement? Explain with examples.**

- (i) In the countryside: Rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and Jats of UP were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depression and found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
- (ii) Poor Peasants: Many poor peasants were tenants cultivating the rented land from landlords. Depression made it difficult for them to pay the rents. They wanted the unpaid rents to the landlords to remit.
- (iii) Merchants and Industrialists: They opposed the colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (iv) Industrial workers: Industrial working class did not participate enthusiastically except in Nagpur. They organized movements against low wages and poor working condition. There were strikes by railway workers and dock workers.

**41 H**

**5X1=5**

	<p>(v) Women: women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops. Many went to Jail.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any Five points to be Explained.</b></p>		
<b>31</b>	<p><b>(a) Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Gives employment- Two-third of India's population engaged in agricultural activities.</li> <li>ii. Provide livelihood to more than half of the population.</li> <li>iii. Produces food for consumption.</li> <li>iv. Produces raw material for various industries.</li> <li>v. Provides agricultural products for exports (E.g., Tea, coffee, spices) Contributes to the National income.</li> <li>vi. Contribute in the GDP.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the Technological and Institutional reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Green Revolution based on package technology.</li> <li>ii. White Revolution</li> <li>iii. Weather Bulletin</li> <li>iv. Agricultural programs for the farmers on radio and televisions</li> <li>v. HYV Seeds</li> <li>vi. Use of fertilizers, manure, insecticides, pesticides, etc.</li> <li>vii. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease.</li> <li>viii. Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies, and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.</li> <li>ix. Kissan Credit Card (KCC)</li> <li>x. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).</li> <li>xi. Special Weather Bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.</li> </ol>	<b>30 G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>
		<b>38 G</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>

	<p>xii. The government has also announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.</p> <p>xiii. Check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.</p> <p>xiv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p>		
32	<p><b>(a) How do we assess democracy's outcome? Explain.</b></p> <p>The outcomes of democracy will be assessed on following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It promote equality among its citizens.</li> <li>ii. It enhances the dignity of the individual.</li> <li>iii. It improve the quality of decision – making.</li> <li>iv. It provide a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>v. It allow room to correct mistakes.</li> <li>vi. It be accountable to its citizens.</li> <li>vii. It accommodate social diversity.</li> <li>viii. It respects civil and human rights.</li> <li>ix. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Democracy is an accountable responsive and legitimate government. Explain the statement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision-making.</li> <li>ii Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations.</li> <li>iii Regular, free and fair election.</li> <li>iv Open public debate on major policies and legislations.</li> <li>v Citizens have right to information about government and its functioning.</li> <li>vi It promotes equality among citizens.</li> <li>vii It provides a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>viii It gives respect to the integrity of people.</li> <li>ix Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society</li> <li>x Democracy is responsive to the needs of the people.</li> <li>xi Democracy gives moral force to individual freedom and dignity.</li> </ol>	64 P	1x5=5
		65 P	1x5=5

	<p>xii Democracy promotes equal status and equal opportunity to the disadvantaged.</p> <p>xiii It is transparent as whatever policies govt. is forming, the knowledge of the same is there with the people also.</p> <p>xiv A democratic government is a legitimate government.</p> <p>xv They accommodate differences</p> <p>xvi Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p>		
33	<p><b>(a) Analyse the role of liberalization in the globalisation.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Removing barriers or restrictions set by government is known as liberalization.</li> <li>ii. Liberalization of trade, business are allowed to make decisions freely.</li> <li>iii. It has promoted free import.</li> <li>iv. It has promoted free export</li> <li>v. Starting around 1991, Indian government made some far – reaching changes in policy.</li> <li>vi. Foreign companies could set up factories.</li> <li>vii. Foreign investment are encouraged.</li> <li>viii. Enable the use of latest Technology</li> <li>ix. Local companies can works as a MNC’s.</li> <li>x. Production of services can be spread easily.</li> <li>xi. Foreign trade can be integrated.</li> <li>xii. It strength the production and market</li> <li>xiii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any five points to be analyzed.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Examine five factors to promote the process of globalisation.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technology has stimulated the process.</li> <li>ii. Telecommunication facilities (Telephone, fax, emails, satellites technology)</li> <li>iii. Transportation facilities</li> <li>iv. Liberalization of foreign trade.</li> <li>v. Foreign investment Policy.</li> <li>vi. Flexibility in labor law.</li> <li>vii. Setting up Industrial Zone (SEZs).</li> <li>viii. New opportunities have been created for companies.</li> </ol>	62 E	5X1=5

	ix. Any other relevant point.  <b>Any five points to be examined.</b>		
	<b>Section E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</b>		<b>3X4=12</b>
<b>34</b>	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Why Newspaper?</b></p> <p>"Krishna ji trimbak Ranade inhabited of Pune intense to publish a newspaper in the Marathi language with a view of a fooding useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities statistics history and geography of the country and of the Deccan specially the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited. Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849 'the task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the house of commons in parliament in England. That is of critically examination government policy to suggest improvement by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people and also by insuring speedy implementation. These associations out to carefully study the particular issues gather diverse relevant information on the no nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements and this will surely earn it considerable influence.</p> <p><b>34.1 Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspapers. 1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing useful information on topics of local interest.</li> <li>ii. Allowing free discussion on subjects of general utilities.</li> <li>iii. Scientific investigation.</li> <li>iv. Speculations related to antiquities and etc.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p><b>Any One point to be analyzed</b></p> <p><b>34.2 Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region? 1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing valuable information on a wide range of subjects.</li> <li>ii. Encouraging open discussion on important topics.</li> </ol>	<b>122 H</b>	<b>1+1+2=4</b>

	<p>iii. Seeking patronage and support from individual's interest in spreading knowledge and promoting the welfare of the people.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any One point to be mentioned</b></p> <p><b>34.3 What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention any two. <span style="float: right;">2X1=2</span></b></p> <p>i. Studying specific issues in depth.</p> <p>ii. Gathering diverse and relevant information about the nation and potential improvements.</p> <p>iii. Utilizing their influence to advocate for positive changes in government policies.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any two point to be explained</b></p>		
35	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species</b></p> <p>Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) and kadamba (<i>Anthocaphalus cadamba</i>) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and mango (<i>mangifera indica</i>) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and</p>	17G	1+1+2=4

around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

**35.1 How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship?**

**1**

- i. The concept of 'Sacred Groves' refers to patches of untouched, pristine forests that are preserved in nature worship.
- ii. These groves are considered sacred and are protected by local communities as they believe that all creations of nature must be safeguarded.
- iii. In these areas human interference is banned to maintain the sanctity of natural environment. The groves exemplify the deep-rooted connection between nature worship and environment conservation.
- iv. Any other relevant points

**Any one Point**

**35.2 How do communities incorporate trees into their culture practices?**

**1**

- i. Certain societies express reverence for specific trees by incorporating them into their cultural practices.
- ii. The Mundas and Santhal tribes worship the mahua and kadamba trees, respectively, during ceremonies.
- iii. During weddings, the tribes in Odisha and Bihar hold special reverence for tamarind beliefs, reflecting a harmonious relationship between natures.
- iv. Any other relevant points

**Any one Point**

**35.3 Explain the culture values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.**

**2X1=2**

- i. Animals like blackbucks, nilgai and peacocks hold significance for the Bishnoi communities in Rajasthan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. They are considered integral to the community and way of life, representing a harmonious relationship with nature.</li> <li>iii. The Bishnois follow the principle of and Jeev daya; (compassion for all living beings) and have a strong cultural commitment to protect animals and the environment.</li> <li>iv. This coexistence is driven by their religious beliefs and values that prioritize the well – being of all creatures.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant points</li> </ul> <p><b>Any two points to be mentioned.</b></p>		
36	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Panchayati Raj</b></p> <p>"Panchayati Raj we need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hobs of the makers of our constitution panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. IT restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people. Giving power to panchayat is only a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of development exercise greater control over these scheme of our democracy."</p> <p><b>36.1 How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi? 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The passage highlights that giving power to Panchayats aligns with the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and the intentions of Constitution and framers.</li> <li>ii. It enables true democracy by involving the people in decision – making and governance.</li> <li>iii. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>Any one point to be explained</b></p> <p><b>36.2 Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The primary objective of giving more power to the panchayats is to realize the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the aspirations of the makers of the Constitution.</li> </ul>	11 P	1+1+2=4

	<p>ii. This aims to establish true democracy and place power in the hands of the people.</p> <p>iii. Giving knowledge of democratic processes at the Grass root level.</p> <p>iv. For political mobilization and political socialization for residing issues at local levels.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Any one point to be explained</b></p> <p><b>36.3 How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain. 2</b></p> <p>i. Power to the people, where it rightfully belongs in a democratic system.</p> <p>ii. Promoting grassroots democratic governance.</p> <p>iii. By involving the people in decision – making and governance.</p> <p>iv. People participate in the planning and implementation of development schemes.</p> <p>v. They gain greater control over these schemes.</p> <p>vi. This involvement can naturally lead to increased accountability.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant points</p> <p><b>Any two point to be explained</b></p>		
	<p><b>Section F</b></p> <p><b>Map Based Questions</b></p>		<p><b>(2+3=5)</b></p>
<p><b>37</b></p>	<p>Two places ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:</p> <p>i. The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.</p> <p>ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.</p> <p><b>Please see the attached Map.</b></p> <p>On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>i. Bhakra Nangal – Dam</p> <p>ii. Noida – Software Technology Park</p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1x3=3</b></p>

iii. Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant

iv. Haldia – Sea Port

**Please see the attached Map.**

**Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.**

**i. Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.**

Amritsar/Punjab

**ii. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.**

Madras/Chennai

**iii. Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located.**

Punjab/Himachal Pradesh

**iv. Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located.**

Maharashtra

**v. Name the state Noida Software Technology Park is located.**

Uttar Pradesh

**vi. Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located.**

Kolkata

1x5=5

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 37

