

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination March - 2024
SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/1/3

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"> • 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.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
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 " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " 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-32/1/3

SET -3

MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1=20)
1	(d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D	16-P	1
2	(b) Secular	37-P	1
3	(d) Feminists	31- P	1
4	(c) Laterite soil	9 - G	1
5	(c) I, II and IV	32- G	1
6	(c) Non – Metallic Minerals - Limestone	43 - G	1
7	(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha	35 - H	1
8	Marks to be given if the question has been attempted by the candidate.	H	1
9	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).	26 – H	1
10	(b) Italy	21-H	1
11	(b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. For visually impaired Students only (a) Reserve Bank of India	40-E 48-E	1
12	(d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.	44-E	1
13	(c) II and III are correct.	4-E	1
14	(d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.	30-E	1
15	(c) Liberalization	64-E	1
16	(d) Per capita Income	8-E	1
17	(c) 32,500/-	9-E	1
18	(b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.	8-P	1
19	(b) United Kingdom	22-H	1
20	(d) Ensuring Linguistic accommodation.	20-P	1

Section B			(4X2=8)
Very Short Answer Type Questions			
21	<p>(A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of the forest.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests. ii. More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests. iii. Paper products such as old newspapers, magazines, books and notebooks etc. should be recycled. iv. Laws should be implemented to save the forest. v. Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To survey and collect all the information about wildlife, especially, their number of growth. ii. To protect habitat by protecting forests. iii. To delimit the areas of their natural habitat. iv. To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazard. v. In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up. vi. Laws should be implemented to save the wildlife. vii. Programmes such as Joint Forest Management should be encouraged. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	13-14 G	2X1=2
22	<p>“The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre - modern trade and the cultural link between distant parts of the world”. Explain the statement with any two examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Silk routes are the good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. ii. The name ‘silk routes points to be the importance of West –bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. iii. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. iv. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. v. Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver- flowed from Europe. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two examples to be explained</p>	54 H	2X1=2

23	<p>Explain the prudential reasons of Power Sharing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Ensures the stability of political order. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	6P	2X1=2				
24	<p>Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of economy.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 409 1185 892"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="219 409 641 451">Primary Sector</th> <th data-bbox="641 409 1185 451">Secondary Sector</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="219 451 641 892"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. </td> <td data-bbox="641 451 1185 892"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing. It is also known as industrial sector. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points of differences to be explained.</p>	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing. It is also known as industrial sector. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. 		2X1=2
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<p>Section C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p>			(5X3=15)				
25	<p>(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rowlatt Act Government of India Act 1919. Jallianwala Bagh incident. Khilafat Movement. Demand of Swaraj Congress Session of 1920s Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. 	31-32 H	3X1=3				
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. 	39 H	3X1=3				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation. iii. Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest. iv. Imposition of Salt law. v. Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status vi. Lahore Session of Congress (1929). vii. Demand of “Poorna Swaraj.” viii. Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>		
26	<p>Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	78 G	3X1=3
27	<p>Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of internal democracy within parties ii. Political parties do not conduct regular internal elections and do not hold meetings. iii. Dynastic Succession iv. Growing role of money and muscle power in parties v. Lack of meaningful choice to the voters vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three challenges to be mentioned.</p>	57P	3X1=3

28	<p>‘Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platforms towards socio –economic development. Give arguments in support of your answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self –Help Groups in rural society is a way of providing loans to the poor. ii. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. iii. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. iv. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. v. Loan is sanctioned by the bank in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. vi. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. vii. The group decides the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. viii. Any case of nonrepayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. ix. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	50-51 E	3X1=3
29	<p>How is the issue of sustainability important for the development? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. ii. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. iii. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. iv. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of 	14-15 E	3X1=3

	<p>groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.</p> <p>v. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked</p> <p>vi. Conservation of resources for the future generations.</p> <p>vii. We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section D</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(A) How did the ideology of liberalism affect the Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.</p> <p>i. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth – century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.</p> <p>ii. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.</p> <p>iii. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.</p> <p>iv. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state – imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>v. It also stood for constitution and representative government through Parliament.</p> <p>vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property.</p> <p>vii. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Explain the process of formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?</p> <p>i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to the 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.</p> <p>ii. The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power and extended its influence over other nations of the islands.</p> <p>iii. In 1688, nation – state with England at its center came to be forged English parliament seized power from the monarchy.</p> <p>iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain.’</p> <p>v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.</p> <p>vi. British Parliament was dominated by English members.</p>	9 H	5X1=5
		22 H	5X1=5

	<p>vii. Thus formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long drawn process.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p>		
31	<p>(A) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.</p> <p>i. Natural Gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.</p> <p>ii. It is used as fuel in power sector to generate electricity.</p> <p>iii. It is used for heating purpose in Industries.</p> <p>iv. It is used as raw material in chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries, as transport fuel and as cooking fuel.</p> <p>v. Natural gas is also emerging as a preferred transport fuel (CNG)</p> <p>vi. It is used as cooking fuel (PNG) at homes.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) ‘Minerals generally occur in different rocks.’ Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.</p> <p>ii. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.</p> <p>iii. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Example are: Coal and some forms of iron ore.</p> <p>iv. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors.</p> <p>v. Base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits.’ For example: Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> <p>vi. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be examined.</p>	60 G	5X1=5
32	<p>(A) Analyse any five values of democracy.</p> <p>i. Promotes equality among citizens</p> <p>ii. Enhance the dignity of the individual</p> <p>iii. Improve the quality of decision making</p> <p>iv. Provides a method of resolve conflict</p> <p>v. Allows room to correct mistakes</p> <p>vi. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government</p> <p>vii. Reduction of inequality and poverty</p> <p>viii. Accommodation of social diversity</p> <p>ix. Dignity and freedom of the citizens</p> <p>x. Liberty</p> <p>xi. Fraternity</p>	64 P	5x1=5

	<p>xii. Accountability xiii. Gender equality Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be analyzed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) ‘The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.’ Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognised dignity and freedom in principle. (iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees. (v) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged. (vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be justified.</p>	71 P	5x1=5
33	<p>(A) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. Globalisation has encouraged foreign investments. ii. MNCs set up production close to the markets and availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs. iii. MNCs will choose countries which have policies which enable easy operations. iv. MNCs set up production jointly with local companies. v. There is better exchange of technologies. vi. Globalisation has increased the interdependence between countries. vii. Consumers have more access to global products. viii. Globalisation helps the integration of markets of the countries. ix. It makes countries culturally rich. x. Sharing technology between countries benefitted human being. xi. Kargil foods, Reliance Industries and other MNCs are the prime examples of industries which are help to integrate the countries. xii. Any other relevant point.</p>	62-63 E	5X1=5

	<p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. ii. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. iii. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. iv. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. v. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. vi. The rush of new ideas and his intelligence's easy adoption of them suggests that reading catalysis cognitive growth and encourages new perspectives and insights. vii. It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	62-63 E	5X1=5
	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FLOODS</p> <p>Basic safety precautions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to radio oblique TV for the latest weather bulletin and warning pass on the information to others. • Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio public transistor, torch batteries first aid box along with essential medicines or is dry food items drinking water, match boxes and other essential item. • Keep hurricane lamps, ropes umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful. • Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents etc in a safe place. 	29 G	1+1+2=4

- If there is a flood move along with your family members and cattle to save play areas like relief camps centres elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods:

- Don't enter into flood waters it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage lines gutters, drains and culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use with electrical appliance get them check before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water – borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

34.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.' **1/2+1/2=1**

The family emergency kit should include items such as:

- i. Portable radio/ transistors
- ii. Torch
- iii. Spare Batteries
- iv. First Aid Box
- v. Essential Medicines (such as ORS)
- vi. Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water)
- vii. Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies.
- viii. Any other relevant points

Any Two

34.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? **1**

These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations.

Any Other relevant point

34.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. **2x1=2**

- i. It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members.
- ii. To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken.

	iii. Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards. iv. Any other relevant points. Any two points to be described.		
35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world first of constitutional status for local government has helped to democracy in our country. It has also increase presentation and voice in our democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local government resources long way from realising the ideal of self-government.</p> <p>35.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India. ii. Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level. iii. Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process. iv. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>35.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It deepens the democracy. ii. Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy. iii. It promotes inclusivity iv. It promotes gender equality. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p>	24 P	1+1+2=4

	<p>35.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2X1=2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country. ii. It has also enhanced women’s representation and women’s participation in the democratic process. iii. This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance. iv. It promotes inclusive decision – making. v. Solution of local societal issues at local levels vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
36	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Printed Words</p> <p>This is how Mercier describe the impact of the printed word and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thrust who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... lightning my map with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungry into the reading. And easy eloquence and animated carried me from one page to the next without my notation it. Of the hours in the silence of the shadows and I heard nothing. Only appeal light but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rust into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'</p> <p>36.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water. ii. External distractions did not bother him. 	115 H	1+1+2=4

	<p>iii. Pale light even did not affects his attention.</p> <p>iv. Mercier’s description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>36.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1</p> <p>i. Mercier became deeply engaged with the text.</p> <p>ii. He was immersed to the creation point.</p> <p>iii. He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>36.3 How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. 2x1=2</p> <p>i. Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.</p> <p>ii. He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.</p> <p>iii. New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability.</p> <p>iv. Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.</p> <p>v. He was ready to embrace new ideas.</p> <p>vi. He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p>		
	<p>Section F</p> <p>Map Based Questions</p>		<p>(2+3=5)</p>
<p>37</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 Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.</p> <p>ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>i. Hirakud – Dam</p> <p>ii. Mumbai – Software Technology Park</p> <p>iii. Raja Sansi – International Airport</p> <p>iv. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.</p> <p>i. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. Dandi</p> <p>ii. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. Madras/Chennai</p> <p>iii. Name the state where Hirkud dam is located. Odisha</p> <p>iv. Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra</p> <p>v. Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located. Punjab</p> <p>vi. Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located. Uttar Pradesh</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x5=5</p>

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF
INDIA

a. 37.

