

8. SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-X
Summative Assessment-II
March 2012
Design of Question paper

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks : 80

1. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS

Form of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1. Multiple Choice Questions (M.C.Qs)	1	16	16
2. Short Answer (S.A.)	3	13	39
3. Long Answer (L.A.)	4	5	20
4. Map Question	2,3	1+1=2	5
Total	-	36	80

2. UNIT-WISE DIVISION OF QUESTIONS

Unit No.	Subject	Marks	No. of 1 mark Questions	No. of 3 marks Questions	No. of 4 marks Questions	Map Questions	Total
1.	India and the Contemporary World II (History)	20	4	2	2	2(1)	20 (9)
2.	Contemporary India II (Geography)	20	4	3	1	3(1)	20 (9)
3.	Democratic Politics II (Political Science)	20	4	4	1	-	20 (9)
4.	Understanding Economic Development I (Economics)	20	4	4	1	-	20 (9)
	TOTAL	80	16	13	5	5(2)	80(36)

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-X
Summative Assessment-II
March 2012
List of Map Items for Examination

A. History

Chapter 3 : Nationalism in India - (1918-1930)

(i) For locating and labelling/Identification on Outline Political Map of India

1. Indian National Congress Session : Calcutta (Sep. 1920), Nagpur (Dec. 1920), Madras (1927) and Lahore (1929).
2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement
(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)
 - (i) Champaran (Bihar) : Movement of Indigo Planters
 - (ii) Kheda (Gujarat) : Peasant Satyagraha
 - (iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) : Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
 - (iv) Amritsar (Punjab) : Jallianwala Bagh incident.
 - (v) Chauri Chaura (UP) : calling off the NCM.
 - (vi) Bardoli (Gujarat) : no tax campaign.
 - (vii) Dandi (Gujarat) : Civil Disobedience Movement.

B. Geography

Chapter 5 : Mineral and Energy Resources

Minerals : (Identification only)

- (i) **Iron ore mines** : Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary and Kudremukh.
- (ii) **Mica mines** : Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya and Hazaribagh.
- (iii) **Coal mines** : Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni and Neyveli
- (iv) **Oil Fields** : Digbi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol and Ankaleshwar.

Power Plants : (Locating and Labelling only)

- (a) **Thermal** : Namrup, Talcher, Harduaganj, Korba, Uran, Ramagundam, Vijaywada and Tuticorin.

(b) **Nuclear** : Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga and Kalpakkam.

Chapter 6 : Manufacturing Industries

For Locating and Labelling Only

- (i) **Cotton Textile Industries** : Mumbai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore and Madurai.
- (ii) **Woollen Industry** : Srinagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mirzapur and Jamnagar.
- (iii) **Silk Industry** : Anantnag, Srinagar, Murshidabad and Mysore.
- (iv) **Iron and Steel Plants** : Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, and Salem.
- (v) **Software Technology Parks** : Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram.

Chapter 7 : Lifelines of National Economy

Identification Only :

Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor

National Highways : NH-1, NH-2 and NH-7

Location and Labelling :

- (i) **Major Ports** : Kandla, Mumbai, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia and Kolkata.
- (ii) **International Airports** : Amritsar (Raja Sansi), Delhi (Indira Gandhi International); Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji), Thiruvananthapuram (Nedimbacherry) ; Chennai (Meenam Bakkam), Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) and Hyderabad

Note : Items of locating and labelling may also be given for identification.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class X)
TERM-II

S.NO & UNIT	CHAPTER OF THE PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOKS	FORM OF QUESTIONS				TOTAL OF UNITS
		MCQ 1 MARK	SAQ 3 MARKS	LAQ 4 MARKS	MAP Q MARK	
i History	1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe OR 2. The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China	2(2) ^(1,2)	3(1) ⁽¹⁷⁾	4(1) ⁽³⁰⁾	–	– 20(9)
	3. Nationalism in India	2(2) ^(3,4)	3(1) ⁽¹⁸⁾	4(1) ⁽³¹⁾	–	
	Map Work (Ch. 3)	–	–	–	2(1) ⁽³⁵⁾	
ii Geography	5. Mineral and Energy Resources	2(2) ^(5,6)	3(1) ⁽¹⁹⁾	–	–	20(9)
	6. Manufacturing Industries	1(1) ⁽⁷⁾	6(2) ^(20,21)	–	–	
	7. Life Lines of National Economy	1(1) ⁽⁸⁾	–	4(1) ⁽³²⁾	–	
	Map Work (Ch. 5-7)	–	–	–	3(1) ⁽³⁶⁾	
iii Pol. Science	5. Popular Struggles and Movements	2(2) ^(9,10)	3(1) ⁽²²⁾	–	–	20(9)
	6. Political Parties	1(1) ⁽¹¹⁾	–	4(1) ⁽³³⁾	–	
	7. Outcomes of Democracy	–	6(2) ^(23,24)	–	–	
	8. Challenges to Democracy	1(1) ⁽¹²⁾	3(1) ⁽²⁵⁾	–	–	
iv Economics	3. Money and Credit	2(2) ^(13,14)	–	4(1) ⁽³⁴⁾	–	20(9)
	4. Globalisation and The Indian Economy	1(1) ⁽¹⁵⁾	6(2) ^(26,27)	–	–	
	5. Consumer Rights	1(1) ⁽¹⁶⁾	6(2) ^(28,29)	–	–	
TOTAL		16(16)	39(13)	20(5)	5(2)	80(36)
S. No. of Questions		1-16	17-29	30-34	35-36	1-36

Note : Figures within brackets indicate number of Questions and outside the brackets their total marks (ii) Figures withing circles indicate S.No. of Questions in the Question Paper.

Social Science
Sample Question Paper
Summative Assessment II
(March-2012)
Class X

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

1. *The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks are indicated against each question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1-16 are multiple choice Questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct or the most appropriate alternative in your answer book.*
4. *Questions from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each*
5. *Questions from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each*
6. *Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.*

1. Which one of the following is not true regarding the conservative regimes set up in 1815?

- (a) They did not tolerate criticism regarding the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- (b) Most of them imposed censorship on press.
- (c) They believed in the established traditional institutions like Monarchy Church etc.
- (d) They favoured the idea of liberty and freedom.

1

OR

Why did the 'Go East Movement' become popular in Vietnam during the first decade of 20th Century?

- (a) Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire education.
- (b) They went to Japan to learn Japanese language.

- (c) They went to get lucrative jobs.
- (d) They looked for foreign arms and helped to drive away the French from Vietnam. 1

2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the 'Balkan Problem'?

- (a) The Balkan states were very jealous of each other.
- (b) Each state wanted to gain more territory at the expense of others.
- (c) The Balkans was also the scene of big power rivalry.
- (d) The Balkans was not under the control of Ottoman Empire. 1

OR

Which one of the following is not true regarding the regime of Ngo-Dinh-Diem in South Vietnam?

- (a) He built a repressive and authoritarian government.
- (b) He laid the foundation of a democratic form of government.
- (c) Any one who opposed him was jailed and killed.
- (d) He permitted christianity but outlawed Buddhism. 1

3. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?

- (a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- (b) He wanted to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.
- (c) He wanted to demoralise the local congress leaders.
- (d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government. 1

4. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits?

- (a) Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- (b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.
- (c) With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society.
- (d) The condition of dalits would become better. 1

5. Which one of the following minerals belongs to the category of ferrous mineral?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Copper
- (c) Manganese
- (d) Bauxite 1

6. Which one of the following states is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

- (a) Orissa (b) Gujarat
(c) Jharkhand (d) Maharashtra 1

7. Which one of the following factors plays the most dominant role in industrial location in a region?

- (a) Availability of raw material
(b) Cheap and skilled labour
(c) Nearness of the market
(d) Least Cost. 1

8. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 7.

- (a) Delhi- Amritsar (b) Delhi- Kolkata
(c) Delhi- Mumbai (d) Varanasi- Kanyakumari

9. Identify the element which is NOT shared both by the movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia.

- (a) A political conflict that led to popular struggle.
(b) The struggle involved mass mobilisation
(c) It was about the foundations of the country's politics.
(d) It involved critical role of political organisation. 1

10. Which one of the following political parties grew out of a movement?

- (a) Communist Party of India. (b) Asom Gana Parishad.
(c) All India Congress (d) Bahujan Samaj Party 1

11. Which one of the following is NOT a function of political parties?

- (a) Parties contest elections
(b) Parties do not shape public opinion
(c) Parties put forward different policies and programmes
(d) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. 1

12. Which one of following statements does not reflect the right impact of 'the Right to Information Act'?

- (a) It supplements the existing laws that banned corruption
(b) It empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government.
(c) It enables the people to become law abiding good citizens.
(d) It acts as a watch dog of democracy. 1

13. Which among the following is an essential feature of barter system?

- (a) A person holding money can easily exchange any commodity.
- (b) It is based on double coincidence of wants.
- (c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money.
- (d) It acts as a measure and store of value. 1

14. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks?

- (a) Lack of capital
- (b) Not affordable due to high rate of interest
- (c) Absence of collateral security
- (d) Absence of mediators 1

15. Which one of the following is a basic function of foreign trade?

- (a) It flourishes trade in the domestic market
- (b) Goods and services are produced for internal market
- (c) It gives opportunity for the production to reach beyond the domestic market.
- (d) Investment is done to expand the trade within the domestic markets. 1

16. Right to Information Act ensures its citizens to get all information of which one of the following? :

- (a) About the Public Schools
- (b) About the functions of government departments
- (c) About all the technological institutions
- (d) About all private organisations and institutions 1

17. Explain any three reasons for the Greeks to win the Greek war of independence. 3x1=1

OR

Explain any three features of scholars revolt in 1868 in Vietnam. 3x1=3

18. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain giving three reasons. 3x1=3

19. What is the importance of energy resources? Give two examples each of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 1+1+1=3

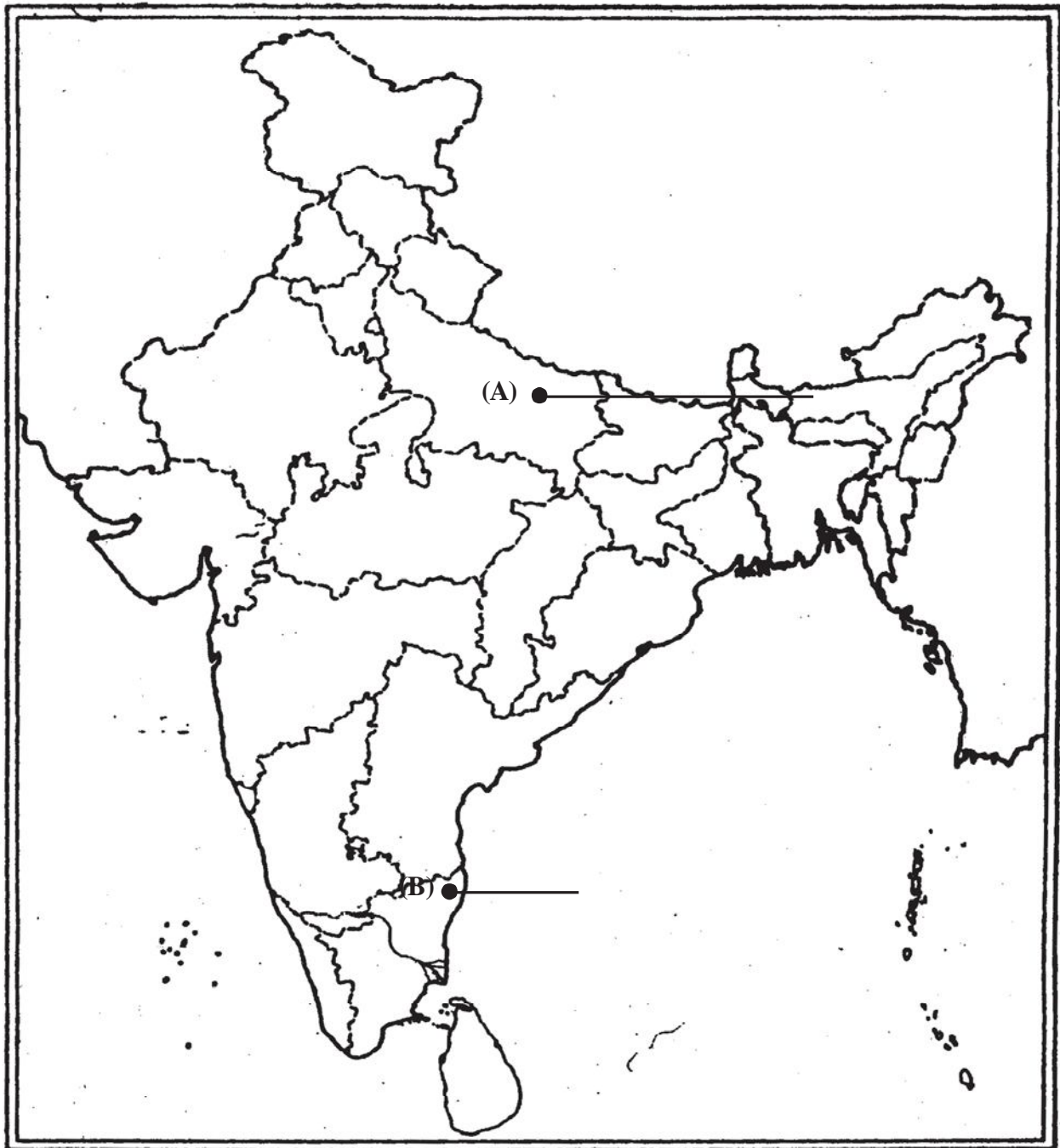
20. Why is manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country? Explain any three reasons with examples. 3x1=3

21. Explain any three factors which are responsible for localisation of jute textile mills mainly along the banks of the Hugli river. 3x1=3
22. How do the pressure groups and movements exert their influence on politics? Explain any three ways to do so. 3x1=3
23. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Justify your answer by three suitable arguments. 3x1=3
24. "Most destructive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over." Support the statement with three appropriate arguments. 3x1=3
25. Suggest any three broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. 3x1=3
26. Describe any three factors which have enabled globalisation in India. 3x1=3
27. Explain any three features of MNCs. 3x1=1
28. Explain any three ways in which a consumer is exploited. 3x1=3
29. Explain any three consumer's rights as user of goods and services. 3x1=3
30. Explain any four measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 4x1=4

OR

- Who was the founder of Ho Chi Minh movement? Explain his contribution by giving any three points. 1+3=4
31. Explain any four features of Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. 4x1=4
 32. How do physiographic and Economic factors influence the distribution pattern of railway network in our country? Explain with examples. 2+2=4
 33. Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any four reasons. 4x1=4
 34. Which are the two groups of various sources of credit in India?
Write any three features of each group. 1+3=3
 35. Two features (A) and (B) are marked in the given outline political 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:
 - (A) The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
 - (B) The place where Indian National Congress Session 1927 was held. 2x1=2

Map for Question
No. 35 and 35 (OR)



OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map.

- (i) Kheda - The place of Peasant Satyagrah
- (ii) Chauri Chaura - The centre of calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement. 2x1=2

Note : The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES Only, in lieu of Q.No. 35

(35.1) Name the place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(35.2) At which place the movement of Indigo planters was started? 2x1=2

36. Three features - (A), (B) and (C) 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:

(A) Iron-Ore Field

(B) Silk Textile Centre

(C) The Terminal Station of East-West Corridor. 3x1=3

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols:

(i) Narora - Nuclear Power Plant

(ii) Surat - Textile Centre.

(iii) Paradip - Sea Port. 3x1=3

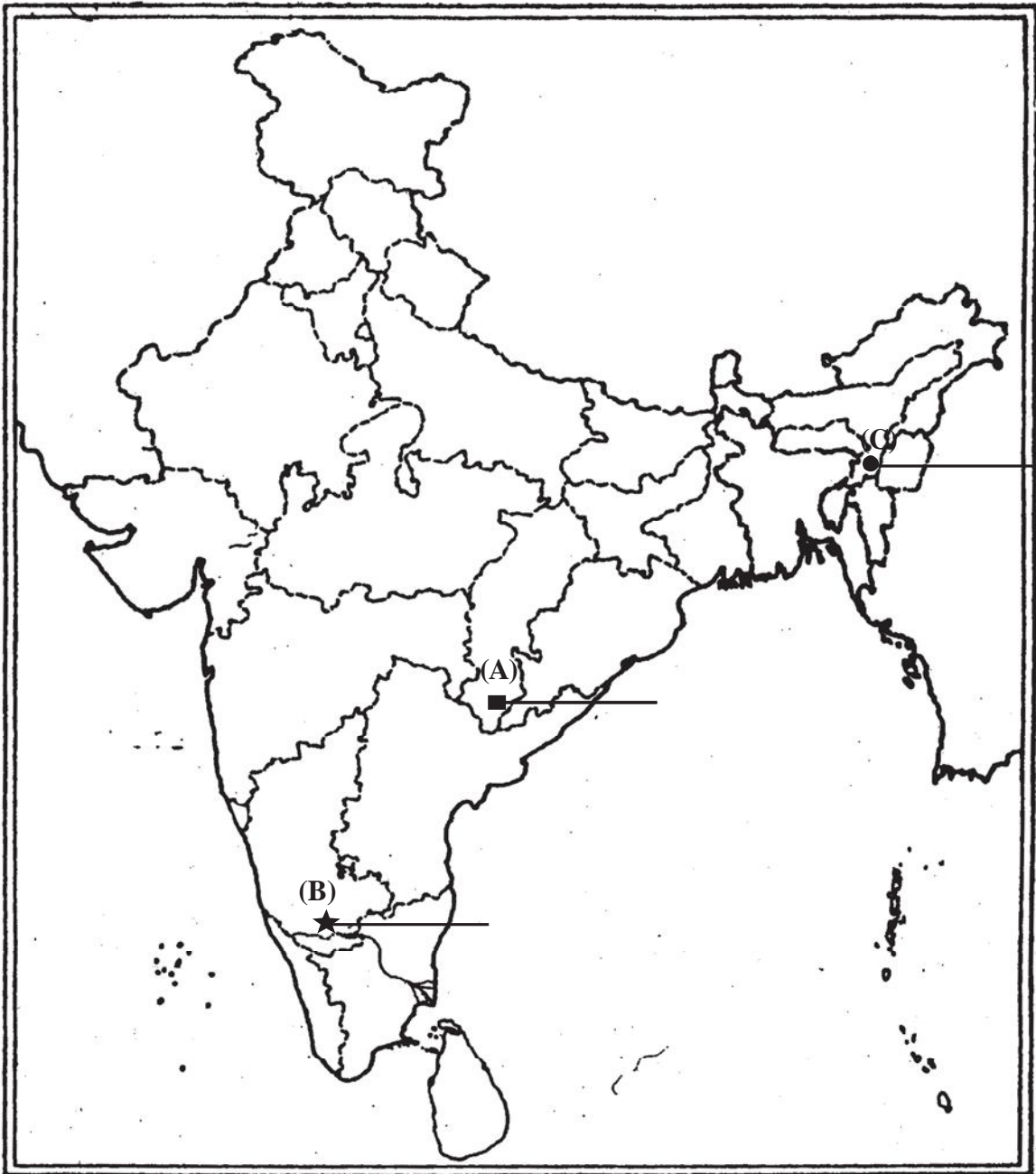
Note : The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Q. No. 36.

(36.1) Name the eastern terminal station of East - West Corridor.

(36.2) In which state is Narora Nuclear Power Plant located?

(36.3) Write the name of the state in which Paradip sea port is located. 3x1=3

Map for Question
No. 36 and 36 (OR)



**Social Science
Marking Scheme
Class X**

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|-----|---|
| 1. | (d) | or | (d) | 1 |
| 2. | (d) | or | (b) | 1 |
| 3. | (b) | | | 1 |
| 4. | (b) | | | 1 |
| 5. | (c) | | | 1 |
| 6. | (a) | | | 1 |
| 7. | (d) | | | 1 |
| 8. | (d) | | | 1 |
| 9. | (c) | | | 1 |
| 10. | (b) | | | 1 |
| 11. | (b) | | | 1 |
| 12. | (c) | | | 1 |
| 13. | (b) | | | 1 |
| 14. | (c) | | | 1 |
| 15. | (c) | | | 1 |
| 16. | (b) | | | 1 |

17. Reasons for winning the war :

- (1) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked of a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks.
- (2) Nationalism in Greece got the support from other Greeks living in exile.
- (3) West Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek Culture.
- (4) Poets & artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation & mobilized public spirit in support of Greek struggle against a Muslim empire.
- (5) The English poet, Lord Byron organised funds and went to fight in the war.
- (6) The treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent state.
- (7) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained).

3x1=3

OR

Scholars Revolt :

- (1) Scholars Revolt was an early movement against French control and spread of christianity.

- (2) This revolt was led by the officials at the imperial court angered by the spread of Catholicism and French power.
 - (3) They led a general uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces where thousands of Catholics were killed.
 - (4) This movement served to inspire other patriots to rise against the French.
- (Any three points to be explained). 3x1=3

18. Spread of Non Cooperation Movement:

- (1) The peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment.
 - (2) The peasants demanded reduction of land revenue and abolition of begar.
 - (3) The tenants had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted from land.
 - (4) In Awadh Baba Ramchandra led the movement.
 - (5) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained). 3x1=3

19. Importance of energy resources :

- (1) It is required for all activities
 - (2) It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat.
 - (3) It is highly required for transport and communication
 - (4) Industries are closely related to energy
- (Any two) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ mark}$

Conventional sources: Firewood, cattle dung, coal, petroleum, gas etc.

(Any two) 2 x = 1 mark

Non-Conventional Sources : Solar, Wind, Tidal, Geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.

(Any two) 2 x = 1 mark

- 20.**
- (1) Manufacturing sector helps in modernising agriculture.
 - (2) It also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture.
 - (3) It provides jobs to the large number of people.
 - (4) It reduces poverty from the country.
 - (6) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
 - (7) Export brings foreign exchange.

- (8) Transformation of raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods also provides higher cost.

(Explanation of any three points with examples).

3x1=3

21. Factors responsible for location of Jute textiles.

- (1) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- (2) Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways.
- (3) Abundance of water for processing raw jute.
- (4) Cheap labour is available from West-Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Utter Pradesh.
- (5) Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.
- (6) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained).

3x1=3

22. Ways to influence politics

- (1) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals.
- (2) They often organise protest activities.
- (3) They employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements.
- (4) Some of the pressure groups are either formed by leaders of political parties or led by them.

(Any three points to be explained).

3x1=3

23. In actual life, we find that democracy does not lead to just distribution of goods and opportunities.

Arguments:

- (1) Although individuals have political equality, we find growing economic inequalities.
- (2) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate show of wealth and incomes.
- (3) The income of those at the bottom of the society is declining so much so that it becomes difficult to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing etc.
- (4) Although the poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet democratically elected governments do not provide them opportunities on equal footing.

(Any three points).

3x1=3

Note : If a candidate writes 'yes' to the answer, he/she has to give appropriate arguments like the effects of fundamental Rights etc.

24. Suitable Arguments:

- (1) As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more.
- (2) People always come up with more expectations from the democratic set up.
- (3) They also have complaints against democracy.

- (4) More and more suggestions and complaints by the people is also a testimony to the success of democracy.
 - (5) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project.
- (Any three points) 3x1=3

25. Broad Guidelines

- (1) The changes in laws should be carefully devised.
 - (2) Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics.
 - (3) Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practices.
 - (4) Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is good solution but also about who will implement it and how?
- (Any three points) 3x1=3

26. Following factors have enabled globalisation in India :

- (1) Improvement in Transportation - This has made much faster the delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
 - (2) Improvement in Information and Technology : It has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. $\frac{1}{2}$
Computers have now entered almost every field of activity. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail across the world at negligible costs.
 - (3) Liberalisation : Nations have removed the barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment and thus promoted and facilitated globalisations.
 - 4. Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points) 3x1=3

27.

- (1) **Features of MNCs** : MNCs operate in more than one nation.
 - (2) They bring latest technology.
 - (3) MNCs have huge financial resources.
 - (4) The most common route for MNC investment is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.
 - (5) MNCs have tremendous power to determine price, quality, delivery and labour conditions for these distant producers.
 - (6) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be highlighted) 3x1=3

28. Consumer is exploited when traders :

- (1) Charge higher prices.
- (2) Follow Unfair trade practices
- (3) Weighs less than they should.
- (4) Self Adulterated goods.
- (5) Self Defective goods.
- (6) Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained

3x1=3

29. Consumer has following rights.

- (1) **Right to Safety** : The consumer has the right to be protected against the marketing of goods which have hazards to health, life and property.
- (2) **Right to be informed** : Consumer has the right to know important facts and information about the goods and services they purchase.
- (3) **Right to choose** : The consumer has the right to buy the product of his choice.
- (4) **Right to seek Redressal** : The consumer has the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation.
- (5) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

30. Measures & practices introduced by revolutionaries :

- (1) The ideas of la-patrie & le-citoyen emphasised the nation of united community enjoying equal rights under the constitution.
- (2) New French flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard
- (3) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (4) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated.
- (5) Internal customs and duties were abolished.
- (6) Uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.
- (7) Regional dialects were discouraged and French was written & spoken in Paris.
- (8) Any other relevant points.

(Any four points to be explained)

4x1=4

OR

Hoah Hao movement : The founder of this movement was a man called Huynh Phu.

His Contribution :

1mark

1. He was always helpful to the poor people.

- (2) His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal.
- (3) He also opposed the sale of girl brides.
- (4) He opposed gambling and use of alcohol and opium.
- (5) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

3x1=3marks

1+3=4

31. Features of Civil Disobedience movement

- (1) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (2) They made salt and demonstrated in front of Govt. salt factories.
- (3) Foreign clothes were boycotted.
- (4) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (5) Peasants refused to pay the land revenue.
- (6) Village officials resigned their jobs.
- (7) People violated forest laws.
- (8) Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

4x1=4

32. Physiographic Factors:

- (1) Northern plains are vast level land. It provides the most favourable conditions to lay down railway tracks.
- (2) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region railway tracks are laid through low hills gaps, which increased the cost of construction of railway tracks.
- (3) Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief and sparse population.
- (4) Desert region of western Rajasthan does not allow to develop railway lines in that region.
- (5) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand are also not suited to construct railway lines.

(Any two)

2x1=2mark

Economic Factors:

- (1) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
- (2) Northern plains have high population density and rich agricultural resources.
- (3) Plateau region of Chhota Nagpur is rich in mineral resources. As a result railway tracks are spread over the region.
- (4) Industrial regions of the country directly linked with railway lines.
- (5) Any other relevant point.

Any two points are to be explained

2x1=2

33. Reasons :

If there are no political parties in a democracy:

- (1) Every candidate in the elections will be independent.
- (2) No one will make promises to the people about any major policy change.
- (3) The government may be formed, but its utility will remain be uncertain.
- (4) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency only or locality only.
- (5) No one will be accountable to the nation as a whole.
- (6) Any other relewant point

(Any four points to be explained)

4x1=4

34. **A. Formal sector Loans :** Formal credit sector is known as organised sector. (ii) This sector provides loan at low rate of interest. (iii) This sector is supervised and controlled by Reserve Bank of India. (iv) It mainly includes : **Commercial Banks :**

Cooperative Society :

3 x = marks

B Informal Sector Loans :

Features:

1 + 1 + 1 = 4

- (i) Informal credit sectors in India include credit given by unorganised sectors.
- (ii) These sectors meet the credit needs of poor households.
- (iii) They charge high interest rate.
- (iv) There is no organisation which supervises and controls the lending activities of

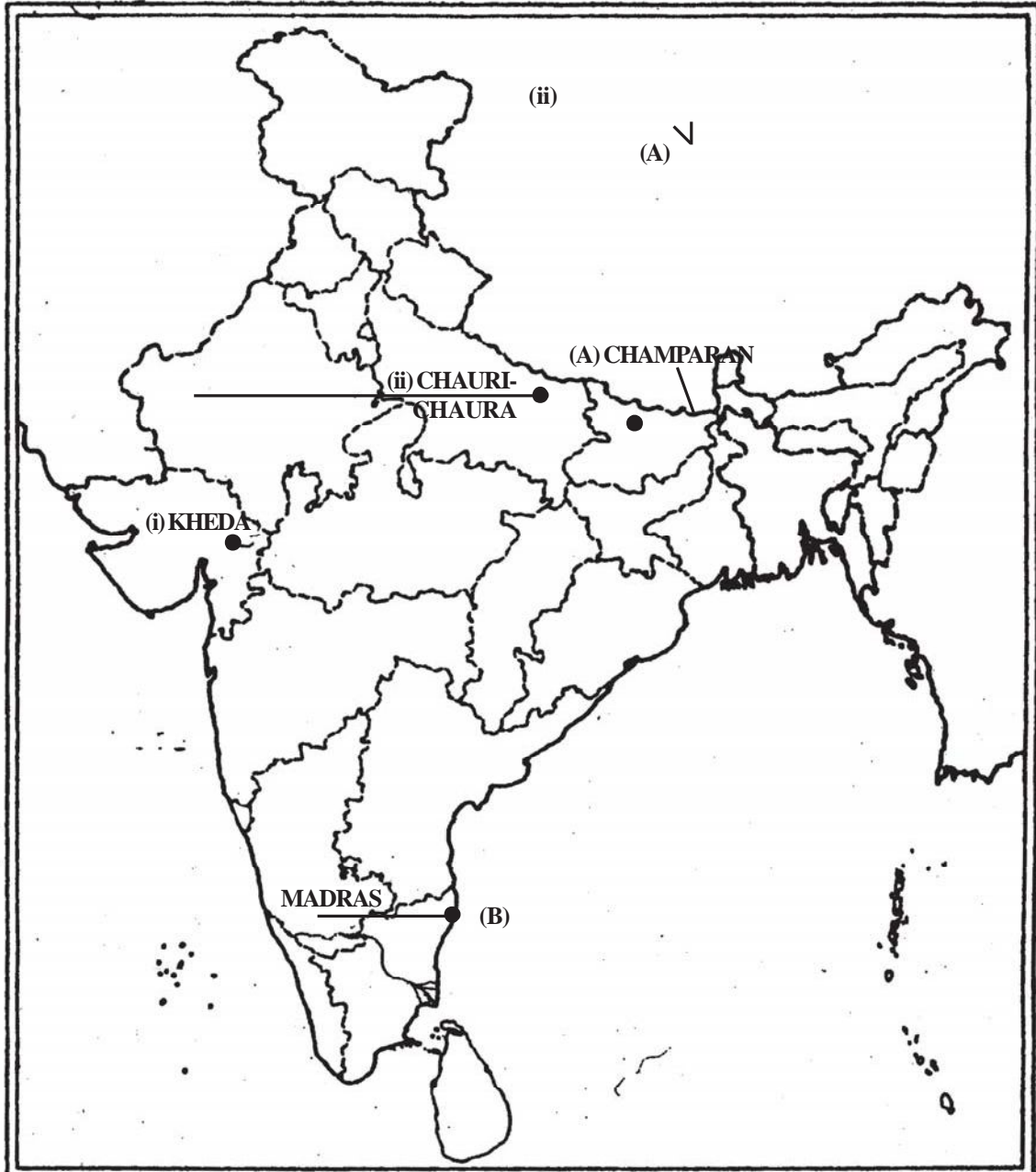
informal sector. (v) The main informal credit sources are : Local Money lenders, Traders, Employers, Relatives and Friends etc, Any other relevant point.

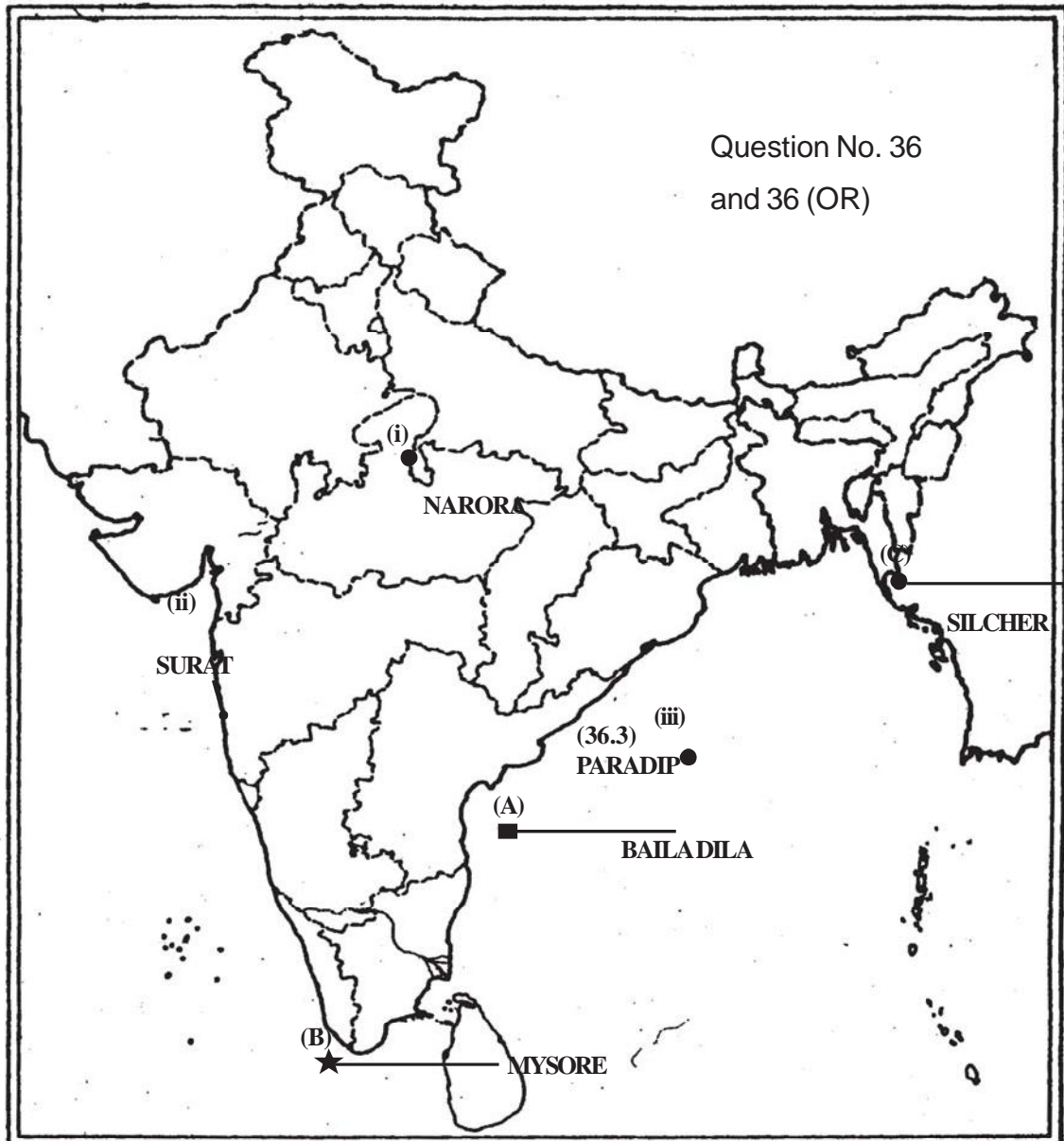
Question No. 35

(Any three features)

and 35 (OR)

3 x + 1 marks





35/35(OR) Please see the map above.

For blind candidates only :

35.1 Madras

35.1 Champaran (Bihar)

36/36(OR) (a) Please see the map above.

For Blind Candidates only.

36.1 Silchar

36.2 Uttar Pradesh

36.3 Orissa

