

Marking Scheme — Social Science

General Instructions:

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

Specific Instructions

11. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
12. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
13. All the Head Examiner/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1.	B page 20 OR C page 44	1
2.	D page 5 OR A page 34	1
3.	A page 55	1
4.	B page 57	1
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12.	B page 90	1
13.	A page 39	1
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16.	D page 84	1
17.	Unification of Germany:-	
(i)	Nationalist feelings were wide spread among middle class Germans	
(ii)	They tried to unify Germany in 1848.	
(iii)	Their feelings were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and military.	
(iv)	Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification	
(v)	Otto von Bismark with the help of military and bureaucracy was the architect of this process.	
(vi)	Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian Victory and completed the process of unification in January, 1871.	
(viii)	The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor.	

(To be assessed as a whole) (Page 19) 3

OR

Infrastructural projects Developed by the French :-

- (i) They built canals and drained lands in Mecong Delta to increase cultivation.
- (ii) Rice production was increased and allowed the export of rice to the international market
- (iii) Vietnam exported two thirds of its rice production.
- (iv) Development of infrastructure projects to help transport goods for trade, move military garrison and control the entire region.

(v) Construction of a trans-indo-china rail.

(vi) Any other relevant point

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Page 32)

3

18. Non Co-Operation Movement gradually slow down in cities because :-

(i) Khadi cloth was more expensive

(ii) Poor people could not afford to buy it

(iii) It was very difficult for them to boycott mill made cloth

(iv) There was not a alternative arrangement for education

(v) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools

(vi) Lawyers also joined back work in courts.

(vii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points are to be explained)

(Page 58)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

19. Iron Ore Belts :

(a) Orissa – Jharkhand Belt

(b) Durg-Baster-Chandrapur Belt

(c) Bellary Chitradurga, Chikmaglur – Tumkur Belt

(d) Maharashtra – Goa Belt

(Any three belts including C)

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Characteristics:- Bellary – Chitradurga – Chikmaglur – Tumkur Belt

(i) It lies in Karanataka

(ii) It has large reserves of iron ore

(iii) Kudremukh deposits ore one of the largest in the world.

(iv) The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangalore

(v) Kudremukh mines are a 100 per cent export unit

(Any three points only)

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

(Page 53) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

20. Air pollution by industries:
- Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases.
 - Smoke is emitted by various types of factories. Toxic gas leakage can also be hazardous.
- (Any one point only) 1
- III effects of air pollution :
- (i) Human health
 - (ii) Animal and plant lives are also adversely affected by air pollution
 - (iii) Buildings are also affected.
 - (iv) The atmosphere as a whole is also adversely affected by air pollution.
 - (v) Any other relevant point
- (Any two effects to be explained) 2 (Page 78) 1+2=3
21. Concentration of Cotton Textile Industry.
- Reasons:
- (i) Availability of raw cotton
 - (ii) Market
 - (iii) Transport
 - (iv) Port facilities
 - (v) Labour
 - (vi) Moist climate
 - (vii) Any other relevant point
- (Any three reasons to be explained) (page 68) 3×1=3

22. Movement of Nepal in April 2006 :
- King Birendra was killed in 2001. King Gyanendra was not prepared to accept Democracy. In February 2005 the king dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the parliament. All major political parties formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four days strike in Kathmandu. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike, various other organizations joined hands.

People defied curfew and took to the streets. On 24 April 2006 the last day of the ultimatum the king was forced to concede all the three demands and the SPA choose Girija Prasad Koirala as a New Prime Minister of the interim government.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Page 58)

3

23. Democracies can not exist without political parties because :

- (i) Parties perform a series of functions.
- (ii) Without political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent
- (iii) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- (iv) Elected candidates will be accountable only to their constituencies. No one will be responsible for how the country will be run.
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any three reasons to be explained)

(Page 74)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

24. Steps taken to reform political parties :

- (i) The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
- (ii) According to the constitution , MPs and MLAs have to accept what ever the party leaders decide.
- (iii) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals
- (iv) The Election Commissioner passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained)

(Page 86)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

25. “Democracy is seen to be good in principle but not in practice.”

The expectations of people in a democracy are too high. If they get fulfilled in time, new expectations arise. It is not possible to fulfil all the expectations of all the people. Some of the people would not be satisfied with the democracy in practice. If some

of their expectations are not met people start blaming democracy and start to appreciate other forms of government. Democracy can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Page 90)

3

26. Money is something that can act as medium of exchange in transactions.

It may be in different forms.

1

Modern money currency is accepted as a medium of exchange :

- (i) It is authorized by the government of the country.
- (ii) In India the RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the government.
- (iii) As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.
- (iv) No one in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained) 2

(Page 40)

1+2=3

27. Importance of cheap and affordable credit :

- (i) In India farmers and owners of cottage and small scale industries are poor. They need loans.
- (ii) Most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.
- (iii) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan. Hence borrowers have less income left for themselves.
- (iv) Banks and co-operative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained)

(Page 49)

3×1=3

28. MNC's are spreading their productions across the country by setting up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. This is done so that the cost of production is low and they can earn higher

profits. For example: A large MNC producing industrial equipment designs its products in research centers in U.S.A. and then has the components manufactured in China. These are then shipped to Mexico and Eastern Europe where the products are assembled and the finished goods/products are sold all over the world. Meanwhile, the company's customer care is carried out through call centres located in India.

Any other relevant example can also be given.

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Page 57)

3

29. Results of heavy tax on import of Chinese toys by Indian Government:

- (i) The cost of Chinese Toys will increase.
- (ii) Within no time shops having Chinese Toys will be replaced by Indian toys.
- (iii) Indian toy makers would be more benefitted and would earn more money.
- (iv) Less choice of toys for the buyers.
- (v) Toys will be available at higher cost.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

(Page 60)

3x1=3

30. Administrative changes brought by Napolean :

- (i) The Civil Code of 1804 did away with all privileges based on birth.
- (ii) Established equality before law
- (iii) Secured the right to property
- (iv) Simplified administrative divisions
- (v) Abolished the feudal system
- (vi) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues in the towns
- (vii) Removal of restrictions on guilds
- (viii) Any other relevant point

(Any four points to be explained)

(Page 6)

4x1=4

OR

Series of events following division of Vietnam.

- (i) Death and destruction to its people as well as the environment.
- (ii) The Bao Dai regime was overthrown.

- (iii) Ngo Dinh Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government.
- (iv) Any one who opposed him was called communist and was jailed and killed.
- (v) Diem retained Ordinance 10.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained) (Page 44) 4x1=4

31. Reactions of people to the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) People broke the colonial laws
- (ii) Broke salt law, manufactured salt
- (iii) Foreign clothes was boycotted
- (iv) Liquor shops were picketed
- (v) Village officials resigned
- (vi) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained) 2

Reactions of the colonial government to the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) Arrested Congress Leaders
- (ii) Satyagrahis were attacked
- (iii) Women and children were beaten
- (iv) About one lakh people were arrested
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained) 2 (Page 64) 2+2=4

32. Efficient network of transport and communication is necessary for trade :

- (i) Modern means of transport and communication serve as life-line of our nation and its modern economy
- (ii) The exchange of goods and services among people, states and countries is possible only through various means of transport and communication
- (iii) Means of transport and communication are the basis of national and international trade
- (iv) They link the supply and demand locations

- (v) Efficient means of transport and communication plays a significant role in facilitating long distances trade.

- (vi) Any other relevant point

(Any four arguments to be given)

(Page 81)

$4 \times 1 = 4$

33. Most of the democratic countries face the challenge of expansion. This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all regions, different social groups and various institutions, ensuring greater power to local bodies, extension of federal principle to all units of the federations, inclusion of human and minority groups etc. fall under this challenge e.g. in India women's bill on 1/3rd seat in the parliament is still to be passed. In Sri Lanka minorities face discrimination

(Any other relevant example can also be given)

(Page 102)

4

34. Ways of exploitation.

- (i) Some times traders indulge unfair trade practices

- (ii) Markets do not work in fair manner when producers are few and powerful.

- (iii) Passing false information through the media

- (iv) Sometimes producers do not write warning on the products

- (v) Producers charge more for a product

- (vi) Selling of adulterated products

- (vii) Any other relevant point

(Any four points to be explained)

(Page 76)

$4 \times 1 = 4$

35. See map for answer.

$1+1=2$

36. See map for answer.

$1+1+1=3$

(FOR BLIND CANDIDATES ONLY)

35. 35.1 Nagpur

- 35.2 Kheda

$1+1=2$

36. 36.1 Varanasi

- 36.2 Karanataka

- 36.3 West Bengal

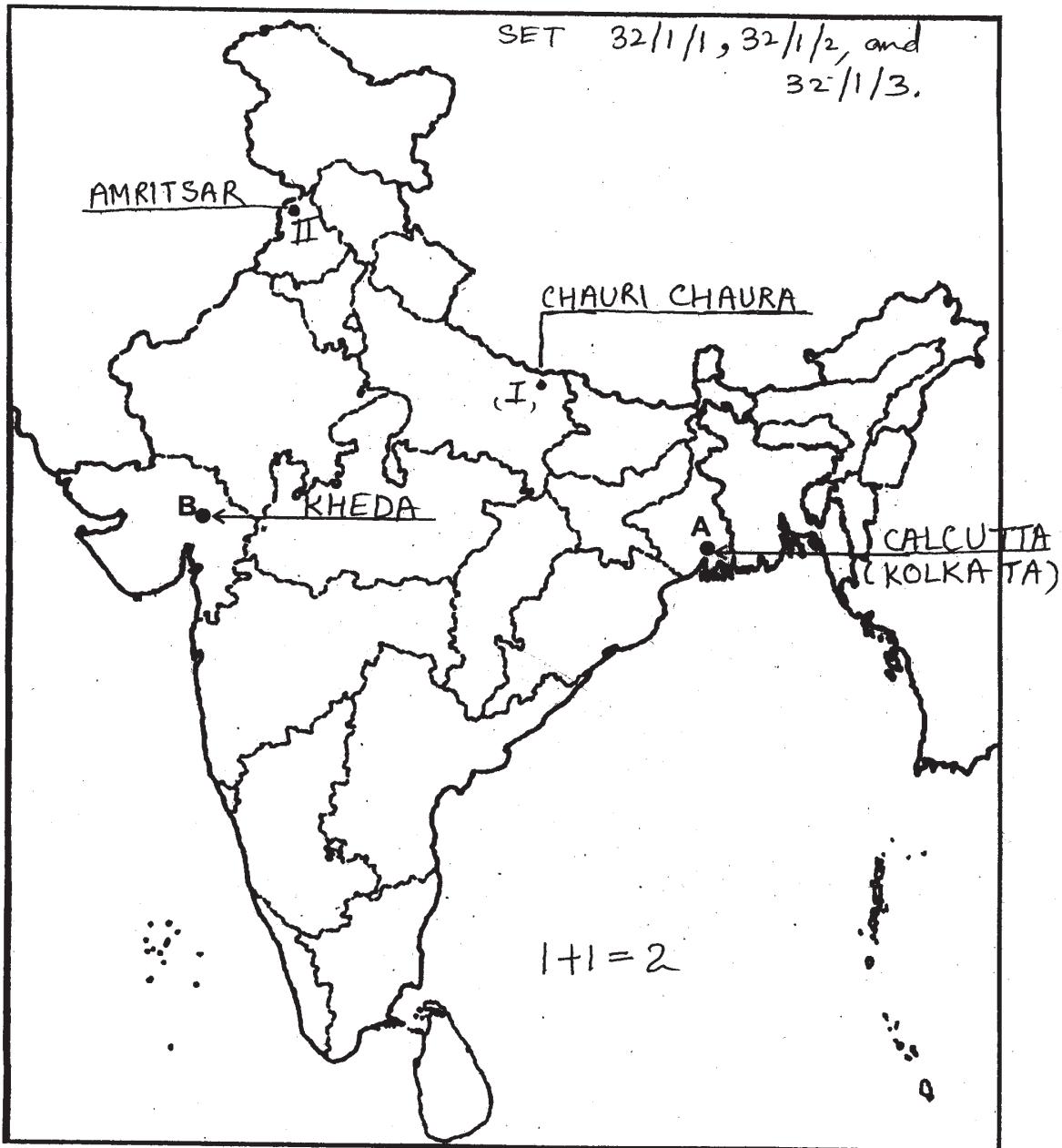
$1+1+1=3$

Q. No. 35

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यहाँ से काटें

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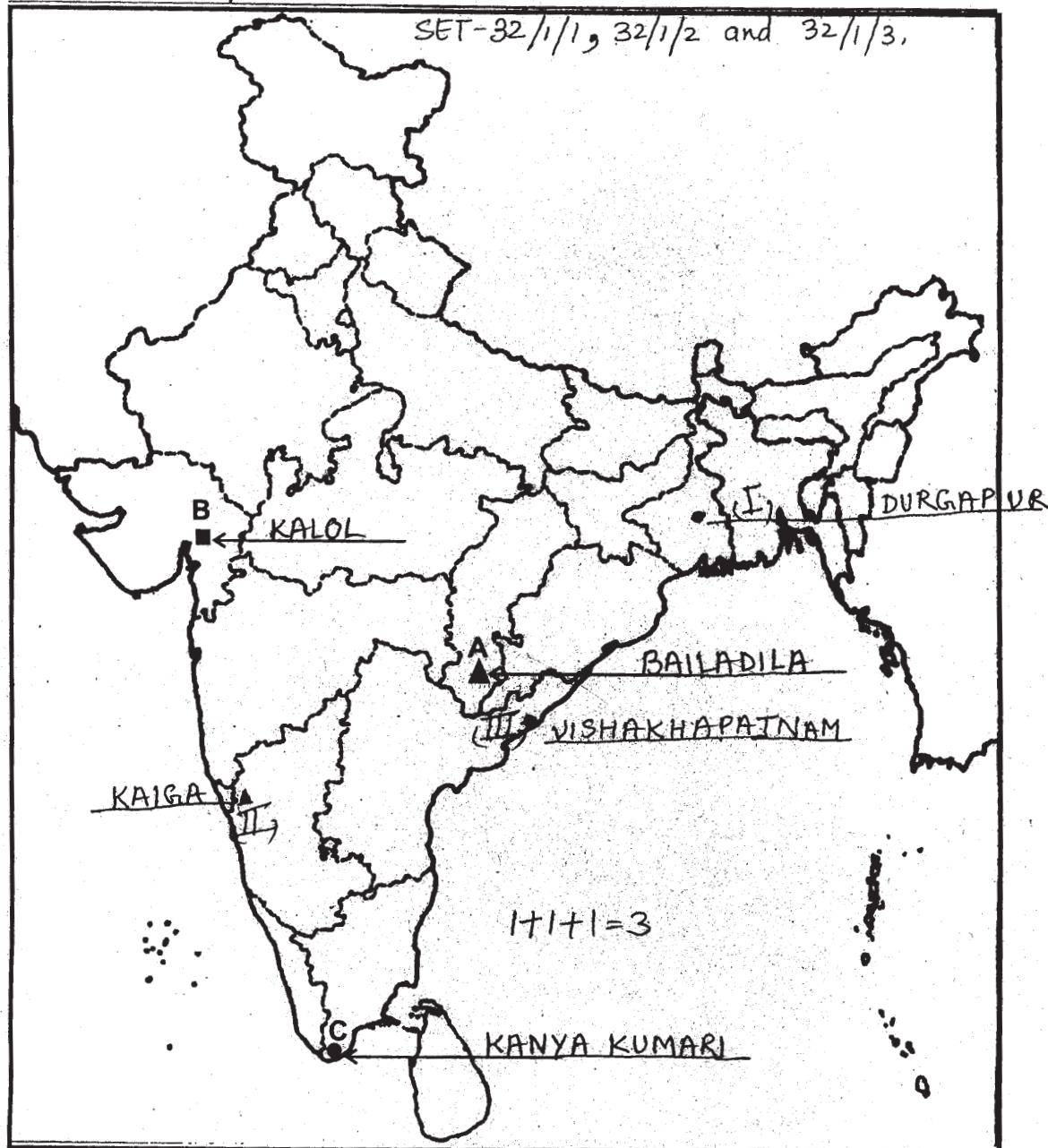


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Q. No. 36

Answer of Q.No -36



यहाँ से काट

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | C page 10 OR B page 35 | 1 |
| 2. | B page 13 OR D page 40 | 1 |
| 3. | C page 68 | 1 |
| 4. | C page 62 | 1 |
| 5. | D page 56 | 1 |
| 6. | C page 76 | 1 |
| 7. | C page 67 | 1 |
| 8. | B page 84 | 1 |
| 9. | C page 82 | 1 |
| 10. | C page 79 | 1 |
| 11. | B page 92 | 1 |
| 12. | C page 104 | 1 |
| 13. | C page 42 | 1 |
| 14. | A page 49 | 1 |
| 15. | A page 67 | 1 |
| 16. | B page 85 | 1 |
| 17. | The process of unification of Italy –

1. Italy was divided into 7 states.
2. It was scattered over several dynastic states.
3. After the failure of 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia - Piedmont started the process of unification of Italy.
4. Mazzini started the secret society called "Young Italy". | |

5. Role played by Garibaldi.
6. In 1816, regular troops marched to south Italy.
7. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed king of unified Italy.
8. Any other relevant point

(Any three) (Page 20) 1+1+1=3

(Or)

Three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam.

1. Building canals and draining lands to increase cultivation in Mekong delta.
2. Increased rice production and export.
3. Vast system of irrigation works, canals and earthworks built.
4. Forced labour / Indentured labour.
5. Infrastructural projects started in order to transport goods.
6. Any other relevant point

(Any three) (Page 32) 1+1+1=3

18. Gandhi ji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 because:

1. Political leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were arrested.
2. More than one lakh people were arrested.
3. Government responded with brutal repression.
4. Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked.
5. Women and children were beaten up.
6. It resulted in an uprising in Peshawar in 1930.
7. Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police post, municipal buildings, law courts etc. that symbolized British rule.
8. In such a situation Gandhiji called off the movement.
9. Gandhi Irwin pact was signed.
10. Any other relevant point

(Any three) (Page 64) 1+1+1=3

19. Iron and steel industry called the basic industry due to the following reasons:-
1. Since all the other industries - heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery.
 2. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods.
 3. Steel is needed for construction material, defence, medical etc.
 4. Steel is needed for telephonic, scientific equipments and a variety of consumer goods.
 5. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. .
 6. Any other relevant point
- (Any three) (Page 71) 1+1+1=3
20. 1. Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage, transportation of goods and passengers.
2. It accelerated the deployment of industrial and agricultural sectors.
 3. Konkan Railways along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passenger and goods.
 4. Uni-gauge system (broad gauge)
 5. Electrification
 6. Computerization
 7. Metro rail system
 8. Container service.
 9. Introduction of new tracks and trains.
 10. Any other Relevant point
- (Any three) (Page 84,85) 1+1+1=3
21. The four merits of air transport are as follows:-
1. The air travel today is the fastest.
 2. The air travel is the most comfortable.

3. The air travel prestigious mode of transport.
4. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.
5. Air travel has made access easier in north-eastern part of the country marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods.
6. Air travel has made travel possible to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu-Kashmir.etc.

(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

The two demerits of air transport are as follows:-

1. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people.
2. Air travel is very luxurious.
3. Adversely affected by bad weather condition.
4. Any other relevant point

(Any two) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(Page 88) $2+1=3$

22. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006.
1. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy.
 2. The king dismissed the then prime minister and dissolved the parliament.
 3. The movement of April 2006 was aimed at regaining popular control over the government from the king.
 4. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four day strike.
 5. On 24th April 2006, the king was forced to concede all the three demands.
 - (a) Restoration of parliament.
 - (b) Power to all party Government.
 - (c) New constituent assembly.
 6. The SPA chooses Girija Prasad Kolrala as the prime minister of the interim government.
 7. Any other relevant point

(Any three) (Page 58, 59) $1+1+1=3$

23. Pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics in a variety of ways:
1. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out campaigns, organizing meetings etc.,
 2. They often organize protest activities like strikes or disrupting government programmes, in order to force the government to take note of their demands.
 3. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. .
 4. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

Examples : Narmada Bachao Andolan, Anna Hazare movement

D.M.K./ A.I.D.M.K. movement etc.

5. Sometimes they act as extended arms of political parties.
6. Sometimes political parties grow out of these movements.
7. Any other relevant point

(Page 66 & 67)

2+1=3

24. Regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy–

1. Over the last three decades the number and strength of the state parties has expanded. This made the parliament of India politically more and more diverse.
2. No national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result the national parties are compelled to form alliances with state parties.
3. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.
4. This has strengthened the Indian democracy.

(To be assessed as whole)

(Page 81)

3

25. Foundational challenge of democracy is faced by some countries of the world in the following manner :

1. Making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

2. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.
3. Examples - Nepal, Egypt, Pakistan etc.
4. In countries like Pakistan, democracy comes for / remains for a short time and get replaced by dictatorial rule.

(To be assessed as whole) (Page 102) 3

26. Foreign trade has integrated markets of different countries of the world.
 1. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
 2. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
 3. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.
 4. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
 5. Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles.

Eg: Import of Chinese toys.

6. Any other relevant point (Any three) (Page 59) 1+1+1=3

27. Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries in several ways:-
 1. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers, internet has been changing rapidly.
 2. Telecommunication, computers, internet are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
 3. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
 4. Internet, where we can obtain and share information on almost anything we want to know.

5. Internet allows us to send instant email and talk across the world at negligible cost.

6. Any other relevant point

(To be assessed as a whole)

(Page 63)

1+1+1=3

28. Consumer Protection Councils help consumers in these ways:-

1. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.
2. On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
3. These voluntary organizations receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.
4. If there is any unfair trade practice meted out to their members they take up the case on their behalf.

5. Any other relevant point

(Any three)

(Page 84)

1+1+1=3

29. The markets do not work in a fair manner because :-

1. Sometimes shopkeepers weigh less than what they should
2. Traders add charges that are not mentioned before.
3. Shopkeepers sell adulterated or defective goods.
4. At times false information is passed on through the media, and other sources to attract customers.

Example - The case of milk powder for the babies.

5. When producers are few and powerful and the consumers purchase in small amounts and are scattered. It results in unfair practices in the market place. Especially when large companies are producing these goods.

They manipulate market in various ways e.g.

- Black Marketing
- Rampant food shortage, etc.
- Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

(Page 76)

1+1+1=3

30. 1. The ideas of La Patrie (the Fatherland) and La - citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
2. A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
3. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly.
4. New hymns were composed.
5. Oaths were taken.
6. Martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
7. Regional dialects were discouraged
8. French, as it was written and spoken in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
9. Any other relevant points

(Any four)

(Page 5) 1+1+1+1=4

(Or)

The two major problems before the French in the field of colonial education in Vietnam were as follows:-

1. The French were in a dilemma whether or not to introduce French education in Vietnam, because they feared that Vietnamese may begin to question colonial domination.
2. The French wanted to dismantle the Chinese (Traditional) education system in Vietnam. Consequently, they had to remove Chinese as a language of instruction, but they were in a fix whether to introduce only French or Vietnamese in the lower classes and French in the higher classes.

(Any one point)

1

They tried to solve the problems in the following ways:-

1. They started 'The Tonkin Free School' to provide a western - style education. This education included classes in science, hygiene and French.
2. They suggested that Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in the higher classes.

3. The few who learnt French and acquired French culture were to be awarded with French citizenship.
4. Any other relevant point

(Three points) 3 (Page: 34 & 35) 1+3=4

31. Alluri Sitarama Raju was a tribal leader. He claimed that he had a variety of special powers. 1

He inspired the rebels with Gandhi ji's ideas in the following ways:-

1. Raju inspired them by talking of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. He said that he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. He persuaded people to wear KHADI.
4. He persuaded to give up drinking.
5. Any other relevant point

(Any three) $3 \times 1 = 3$ (Page 60) 1+3=4

32. Industrial and agricultural development depends on minerals.

Conservation of mineral resources is essential because:-

1. Mineral resources are finite
2. They are non-renewable.
3. It is valuable but short lived possession and is greatly required for our future generations.
4. Rate of consumption is more than the rate of replenishment.
5. If it is saved it can be used with better technologies in future.
6. Continuous extraction of ores leads to increase in cost and decrease in quality.

(One Point) 1

Three methods of conserving mineral resources are:-

1. Recycling of metals:
 - (i) Metals which are used once can be recycled and reused again,

- (ii) scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our resources for future
2. Use of resources in a planned and sustainable manner:
Minerals resources should be used in a limited amount. Renewable resources can be used as alternatives.
 3. Improved technologies:
Machineries should be of good quality. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low cost.
 4. Using scrap metals and other substitutes.
 5. Any other relevant point

(Any three points)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	(Page 57, 58)
	$1+3=4$

33. Four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty:-

1. Social: - Reservations for SC's and ST's and women in various organisations, jobs, schools etc.
2. Economic:- Provision of welfare schemes, subsidy, Food for work programme etc.
3. Political: - Universal adult franchise.
4. Religious:- Secular country -No religion is an official religion.
5. Any other relevant point

(Any four points)	(Page 95)	$4 \times 1 = 4$
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34. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. 1

Functions of Reserve Bank of India:

1. The Reserve Bank of India monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
2. The RBI sees that banks give loans not just to profit making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.,
3. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom, at what interest rate etc.,

4. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

5. Any other relevant point
(Any three points) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(Page 40) $1+3=4$

A. MADRAS

B. DANDI

(i) Champaran - Bihar $2 \times 1 = 2$

(ii) Kheda - Gujarat

a. Mica Mines - Ajmer / Beawar $3 \times 1 = 3$

b. Software Technology Park-Hyderabad

c. Terminal station of NH7- VARANASI

For the blind candidates

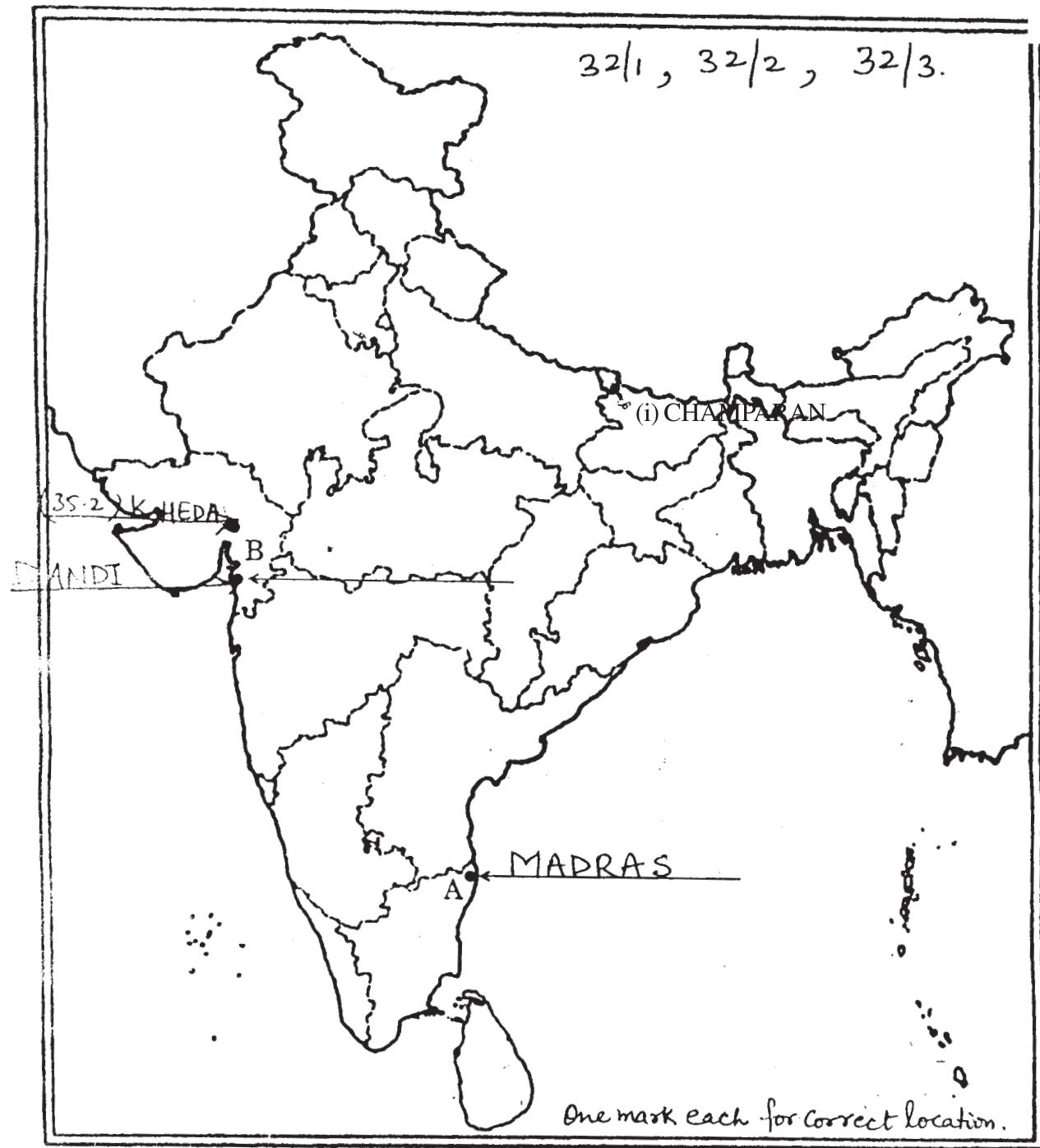
35.1	Calcutta	1
35.2	Dandi	1
36.1	Madhya Pradesh	1
36.2	Bangalore / Mysore	1
36.3	Tuticorin	1

For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 35 एवं 35 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

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



For question no. 36 and 36 (OR)

(OUTSIDE)
प्रश्न सं. 36 एवं 36 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

32/1, 32/2, 32/3

