

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE SET- 32-6-1 (SUBJECT CODE 087)

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 _____(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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • 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. • 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. • 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:
Social science Set- 32/6/1

M.M-80

	VALUE POINTS		
	Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)		20×1=20
1.	(C) a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-I	(Pg. 21)	1
2.	(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya	(Pg. 120)	1
3.	(A) Iron and Steel	(Pg. 83)	1
4.	(A) Poverty and diseases	(Pg.56)	1
5.	(C) Rice	(Pg.38)	1
6.	(C) I – 2, II – 1, III– 4, IV– 3	(Pg. 26)	1
7.	(D) Laterite Soil Western Ghats	(Pg. 10)	1
8.	(A) World Bank	(Pg. 8)	1
9.	(A) Planning Commission	(Pg. 29)	1
10.	(A) Rs 5000	(Pg. 9)	1
11.	(A) MNCs can provide money and technology to local company	(Pg.67)	1
12.	(C) Tertiary sector – Bank	(Pg.20)	1
13.	(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor	(Pg. 31)	1
14.	(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)	(Pg. 50)	1
15.	(B) II and III	(Pg. 6)	1
16.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	(Pg.48)	1
17.	(A) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2	(Pg.16-17)	1
18.	(A) China	(Pg.50)	1
19.	(A) I,II and III	(Pg.37-38)	1
20.	(C) Sweden	(Pg. 31-34)	1
	Section-B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)		4×2=8
21.	How did the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain. (i) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence.		2×1=2

	(ii) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. (iii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821 (iv) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathy for ancient Greek culture. (v) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. (vi) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Page No.-13)	
22.	(a) Explain any two efforts taken by the government of India to modernise agriculture. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. (i) Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services (ii) Animal breeding centres. (iii) Horticulture development. (iv) Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. (v) Improving the rural infrastructure to strengthen and support agricultural sector. (vi) Several initiatives have been taken by Government of India under ‘The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.’ (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Pg. 44) OR (b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season. (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December. (ii) These are harvested in summer from April to June. (iii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.	2×1=2 2×1=2

	(iv) These crops are grown in large parts of India, (v) States from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any Two points to be explained) (Pg No.36)	
23.	Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political parties in India? (i) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. (ii) Parties are given a unique symbol by the commission. (iii) Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. (iv) The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. (v) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained) (Pg. No. 79)	2×1=2
24.	How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. (i) By introducing mega projects — new dams are constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many farms. (ii) By introducing tertiary facilities in an area. (iii) By identifying and promoting local industries and services. (iv) In villages near forest areas, we can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey. (v) By setting up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets. (vi) By promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Pg.No. 34)	2×1=2
	Section-C (Short Answer Type Questions)	5×3=15

25.	Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution. (i) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. (ii) Their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition, and despotism. (iii) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. (iv) Third Estate attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the State. (v) Eroded the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. (vi) The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and saw the world through a critical and rational way. (vii) All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed. (viii) New ideas of social revolution came into existence. (ix) By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. (x) Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. (xi) This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be examined)	3×1=3
26.	(a) Why do we call Tourism as a Trade? Explain. (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. (ii) Foreign tourists' arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of foreign exchange. (iii) Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. (iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. (v) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. (vi) Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important destinations of foreign tourists in India.	3×1=3

	(vii) There is vast potential of tourism development in the North-eastern States and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons these have not been encouraged (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 94) OR (b) Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country. (i) Movement of goods and services can be over three important domains of our Earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. (iii) Transport helps in the development of communication. Various means of communication help us in interacting with others in all the parts of the world. It has brought the world closer. (iv) Transport like railways help us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage, and transportation of goods over longer distances. (v) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories. (vi) Waterways provide the cheapest means of transport and are useful for international trade. (vii) Air transport provides the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg.No. 84)	3×1=3								
27.	Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50%;">Formal credit</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50%;">Informal credit</th> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) It includes loans from banks.</td> <td>(i) It includes loans from traders, Money lender, relatives.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) It charges lower rate of interest</td> <td>(ii) It charges high rate of interest.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) RBI supervises their functions lending activities.</td> <td>(iii) No organization is there to supervise its lending activities</td> </tr> </table>	Formal credit	Informal credit	(i) It includes loans from banks.	(i) It includes loans from traders, Money lender, relatives.	(ii) It charges lower rate of interest	(ii) It charges high rate of interest.	(iii) RBI supervises their functions lending activities.	(iii) No organization is there to supervise its lending activities	3×1=3
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	(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three points) (Pg. No. 49)	
28.	“In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.” Explain the statement. (i) Horizontal distribution of power – Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. (ii) Vertical distribution of power – Power can be shared among governments at different levels – general government for entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. (iii) Power sharing among social groups – Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. (iv) Power sharing arrangements among political parties, pressure groups and movements. (v) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 8-9)	3×1=3
29.	Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (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 resources. 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 groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. (v) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked. (vi) We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 14)	3×1=3

	Section-D (Long Answer Type Questions)	4×5=20
30.	(a) How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. (i) During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. (iii) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI). (iv) Led by prominent industrialists like PurshottamdasThakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. (v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. (vi) Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. (vii) But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 42) OR (b) ‘Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Explain with examples. (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. (ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such	5×1=5 5×1=5

	permission. (iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement they defied the authorities, left plantation and headed home. (iv) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. (v) The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress Programme. They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over. (vi) Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation. (vii) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. 36-37)	
31.	(a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain with examples. (i) Minimising 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. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases- (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. (iv) Overdrawing of groundwater reserves by industry where there is a threat to groundwater resources also needs to be regulated legally. (v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.	5×1=5

	(vi) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. (vii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 76) OR (b) “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Explain with examples. (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (ii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. (iii) It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in Tribal and Backward areas. (iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. (v) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India’s prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 63)	5×1=5
32.	(a) ‘Why is Democratic government considered as legitimate government.’ Explain. (i) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. (ii) It is responsive to the needs of the people (iii) It is accountable and whenever they are not, people have the right to select any other governance. (iv) It is transparent as whatever policies they are forming, the knowledge of the same is	5×1=5

	there with the people also. (v) They accommodate differences and work for the economic development. (vi) Democratic govt follows procedures and are accountable to the people. (vii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation (viii) Regular free and fair elections are the regular feature of democracy. (ix) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) (Pg.No. 41) OR (b) ‘How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain. 5×1=5 (i) Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation or worry about majorities and public opinion. It may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems. (ii) Unlike any alternative government, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at decision however it ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. (iii) Transparency factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. (iv) It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people unlike dictatorship. (v) Government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms to take part in decision-making whenever they think fit. (vi) Respect to and equal treatment of women is necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (vii) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 90)	
33.	(a) “Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated trade	5×1=5

	and finance regulations, Liberty being given to foreign companies for trade and investment like FDI, Disinvestment, etc. (ii) Many Indian companies have become MNC and trading in other countries (iii) Many companies have invested in newer technology and production methods have raised their production standards (iv) Collaboration have been made with foreign companies. (v) Side by side government put tax on imports as trade barrier. (vi) The government could also place a limit on the number of goods that can be imported. This is known as quotas. Example – trade barrier on Chinese toys. (vii) In this system of production and communication, rules regarding international trade are made, and see that these rules are obeyed. (viii) Foreign trade and investment in India were supported by some very powerful international organisations. (ix) SEZs special economic zones have been initiated to attract foreign companies with world class facilities. (x) Govt. has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. (xi) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 64)	
	OR (b) ‘Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.’ Support the statement with suitable arguments. (i) Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform. (ii) Firstly MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 15 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them. (iii) MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. (iv) In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. (v) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. (vi) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign	5×1=5

	companies. (vii) Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (automobiles) (viii) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. (ix) NEGATIVE – Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. (x) Competition and Uncertain Employment : Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. (xi) Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers ‘flexibly’. This means that workers’ jobs are no longer secure. (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 66)	
	Section-E (Case Based Questions)	3×4= 12
34.	CASE BASED QUESTION: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Pg 97) (34.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement? (1) (i) In the Swadeshi Movement, leaders appealed to people to use indigenous and national goods and to boycott foreign goods (ii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(34.2) Why did the cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 and 1912? (1) (i) Indian yarn export to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. (ii) Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Hence cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. (iii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	

	(34.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market. (1+1=2) (i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. (ii) . Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. (iii) From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined (iv) Outbreak of the First World War due to which Manchester imports into India declined. (v) New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)	
35.	CASE BASED QUESTION:COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION (Pg 20) (35.1) How are forests related with communities? (1) (i) It serves as the home to the traditional communities. (ii) It serves as a source of livelihood. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(35.2) Explain the aim of ‘Wildlife Protection Act’. (1) (i) To prohibit hunting of wild animals; birds. (ii) Impose punishment for violating these rules/ laws. (iii) To protects wildlife against any outside encroachment. (iv) To provide security to animals that is not in danger of becoming extinct. (v) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	
	(35.3) How are communities working for the conservation of wildlife. Explain with example. (2) (i) In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. (ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the BhairodevDakav ‘Sonchuri’. (iii) Here they declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting	

	and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	
36.	CASE BASED QUESTION: DECENTRALIZATION IN INDIA (Pg 26) (36.1) Why is Indian decentralization considered as the largest experiment in democracy? (1) (i) India's efforts in decentralisation represent one of the largest experiments in deepening democracy. (ii) India has a democratic structure for local governance (iii) 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. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(36.2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India. (1) (i) It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. (ii) People to directly participate in decision-making. (iii) This has helped to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. (iv) Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. (v) Any other relevant point, (Any one points)	
	(36.3) Explain any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (1+1=2) (i) Establishment of panchayat in rural areas (ii) Establishment of municipalities in urban areas. (iii) 73rd and 74th amendment of the Indian constitution for the local self govt. and three tier democracy (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	

	Section F (Map Based Questions)	2+3=5
37.	(a) (A) Madras (B) Dandi (b) Map Attached For questions of Visually Impaired Candidates only (37.1) Name the place where the session of India National Congress was held in 1927- MADRAS/ CHENNAI (37.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law- DANDI (37.3) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located- DELHI/ NEW DELHI (37.4) Name the State where Kakrapar Nuclear plant is located- GUJARAT (37.5) Name the State where Hyderabad Software Technology park is located- ANDHRA PRADESH/ TELANGANA. (37.6) Name the State where Kandla Sea Port is located- GUJARAT.	1+1=2 1+1+1=3 5×1=5

32/6/1, 32/6/2, 32/6/3

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 10

