



Series : DQQPP/4

SET ~ 2

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Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/4/2**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages (Including Map).
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 13 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. *



सामाजिक विज्ञान



SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

32/4/2

147 B

Page 1

P.T.O.

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them.

- (i) *There are **13** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into **5 Sections – A, B, C, D and E.***
- (iii) ***Section A** – Question no. **1** to **5** are very short answer type questions of **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Question no. **6** to **8** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question no. **9** and **10** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Question no. **11** and **12** are Case Based questions, carrying **4** marks each.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Question no. **13** is map based, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **13.1** from History (**1** mark) and **13.2** from Geography (**2** marks).*
- (viii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*

SECTION – A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

2 × 5 = 10

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|---|---|
| 1. How was the Simon Commission greeted in India in 1928 ? Explain. | 2 |
| 2. How is one-party system different from two-party system ? Explain with examples. | 2 |
| 3. Differentiate between basic and consumer industries. | 2 |
| 4. How do double coincidence of wants arise ? | 2 |
| 5. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. | 2 |



SECTION – B

(Short Answer type Questions)

3 × 3 = 9

6. (a) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 ? Explain. 3

OR

- (b) How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India ? Explain.
7. “Democratic governments are better than any other form of governments.” Justify the statement. 3
8. Explain the three important ‘terms of Credit’. 3

SECTION – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 × 2 = 10

9. (a) Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. 5

OR

- (b) “Political parties play an important role in democratic countries.” Justify the statement. 5
10. (a) “Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in 1991.” Analyse the statement in the context of India. 5
- OR
- (b) “Foreign trade has been the main channel of connecting countries for a long time.” Analyse the statement. 5

SECTION – D

(Case Based Questions)

4 × 2 = 8

11. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.



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| | <hr style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"/> | |
| (11.1) | Mention any two challenges faced by 'jute industry' in India. | 1 |
| (11.2) | What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005 ? | 1 |
| (11.3) | How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products ? | 2 |

12. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...'

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...'

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

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|--------|--|---|
| (12.1) | What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa ? | 1 |
| (12.2) | Why is satyagraha considered as pure soul-force ? | 1 |
| (12.3) | How has Gandhiji described passive resistance ? | 2 |

SECTION – E

(Map Based Question)

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| | 3 |
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13. (13.1) On the given outline political Map of India, identify the place marked as (A) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.
- (A) The place where National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- (13.2) On the same given Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
- (i) (a) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- OR**
- (b) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Hyderabad – Rajiv Gandhi International Airport



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प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 13





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