

Series ZZYY1/4



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/4/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + एक मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- 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 में कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + **ONE MAP**.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

#





GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains 37 questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper comprises **six** Sections – **A, B, C, D, E and F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Question no. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions of **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) **Section C** – Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Question no. 34 to 36 are **Case based/Source based** questions with three sub questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is **map skill based**, carrying **5** marks with two parts, 37(i) from History (2 marks) and 37(ii) from Geography (3 marks).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A (20×1=20)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option : 1

- (I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- (II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
- (III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
- (IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.

Options :

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) II and IV





2. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991 ? 1
- (a) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian Currency.
- (b) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western Countries.
- (c) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.
- (d) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.
3. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India ? 1
- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary
4. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index ? 1
- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) India
- (d) Nepal
5. Which of the following is correctly matched ? 1
- (a) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt
- (b) Black Soil - Salt content is high
- (c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline
- (d) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows
6. Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option : 1
- | Column - 1
(Resources) | Column - 2
(Example) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (I) Biological | 1. Coal |
| (II) Renewable | 2. Wildlife |
| (III) Non-renewable | 3. Solar Energy |





Options :

	I	II	III
(a)	1	3	2
(b)	3	2	1
(c)	2	3	1
(d)	1	2	3

7. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal ? 1
- (a) Copper (b) Tin
(c) Bauxite (d) Nickel
8. Who among the following improved the steam engine ? 1
- (a) James Watt (b) Thomas Edison
(c) Benjamin Franklin (d) Alexander Fleming
9. There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the **incorrect** one from the following options : 1
- (a) The flow of trade (b) The flow of labour
(c) The flow of capital (d) The flow of technology
10. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai ? 1
- (a) Demanded economic equality for masses.
(b) Highlighted the experiences of women.
(c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.
(d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.
11. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1
- (I) Napoleonic wars
(II) The Treaty of Vienna
(III) Greek Struggle for Independence
(IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

Options :

- (a) III, II, I and IV (b) I, II, III and IV
(c) IV, III, II and I (d) IV, II, III and I





12. Which one of the following countries has two party system ? 1

- (a) China (b) Russia
(c) America (d) India

13. Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option : 1

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
3. It is called a three tier government.

Options :

- (a) Dictatorial System
(b) Unitary Federal System
(c) Decentralized System
(d) Imperialistic System

14. Match column – A with column – B and choose the correct option : 1

Column – A		Column – B	
(Subjects)		(List)	
(I) Banks		1. Concurrent List	
(II) Agriculture		2. Union List	
(III) Education		3. State List	
(IV) Computer		4. Residuary Subjects	

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	2	1	3





15. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option : 1

Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka adopted 'Tamil' as the official language of the State.

Reason (R) : The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

16. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option : 1

- (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
- (II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.
- (III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.
- (IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

Options :

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) I, II and IV

17. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

- (a) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator
- (b) Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor
- (c) Tertiary Sector - Fisherman
- (d) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

18. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers ? 1

- (a) Better wages
- (b) Better technology
- (c) More hours of work
- (d) More labour work





19. Read the following data and answer the question that follow :

1

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana ? Choose the appropriate option from the following :

- (a) 39 (b) 27
(c) 38 (d) 18
20. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world ?
- (a) Democratic (b) Military
(c) Dictatorship (d) Theocratic

1

SECTION – B
(Very Short Answer Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. (A) Mention any two changes that occurred in West Punjab in the 19th century.

2

OR

- (B) Mention any two advantages of the Silk route in the pre-modern trade.

2

22. “Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand.” Explain.

2

23. “Women face discrimination in various ways in our society.” Explain any two ways.

2

24. “Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Support the statement with an example.

2

SECTION – C
(Short Answer Questions)

(5×3=15)

25. Describe any three measures that were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

3





26. How is information technology connected with globalization ? Explain. 3
27. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. 3
28. Explain the role of Regional Parties in Indian democracy. 3
29. (A) Examine the benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organized sector. 3
- OR**
- (B) Examine how 'Public Sector' contributes in the economic development of the nation ? 3

SECTION – D
(Long Answer Questions) (4×5=20)

30. (A) "Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement." Explain the statement. 5
- OR**
- (B) Explain the participation of women in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. 5
31. (A) Analyse the problems of Road Transport in India. 5
- OR**
- (B) 'Railways in India promotes the socio-economic life of the country.' Examine the statement. 5
32. (A) Justify the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural economy. 5
- OR**
- (B) "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement. 5
33. (A) "Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Support the statement with arguments. 5
- OR**
- (B) "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments. 5





SECTION – E
(Case Based/Source Based Questions)

(3×4=12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. | 1 |
| (II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. | 1 |
| (III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with an example. | 2 |

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.'





These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji ? | 1 |
| (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? | 1 |
| (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19 th century. | 2 |

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (I) Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative ? | 1 |
| (II) Describe the process of 'rooftop rainwater harvesting.' | 1 |
| (III) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. | 2 |





SECTION – F
(Map Skill Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

- 37.** (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. 1
- (b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920. 1
- (ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols :
- (a) Tehri Dam 1
- (b) Naraura Atomic Power Station 1
- (c) Pune Software Technology Park 1
- (d) Haldia Sea Port 1

Note : The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question no. 37. **(5×1=5)**

ATTEMPT ANY FIVE :

- (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920. 1
- (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants. 1
- (iii) Name the State where Naraura Nuclear Plant is located. 1
- (iv) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located. 1
- (v) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. 1
- (vi) Name the State where Haldia Sea Port is located. 1







प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

--- Cut Here --- यहाँ से काटें --- Cut Here --- यहाँ से काटें --- Cut Here --- यहाँ से काटें ---



