

SET ~ 2

Roll No.

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Q.P. Code

32/2/2

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.

SOCIAL SCIENCE*Time allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 80*

नोट / NOTE	#
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 25 + 1 मानचित्र हैं। Please check that this question paper contains 25 printed pages +1 Map.	
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें। 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.	
(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.	
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें। Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place 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 परीक्षार्थी 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.	

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **six** sections — **Section A, B, C, D, E and F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **30** to **33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34** to **36** are Case/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.
- (ix) In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Swapna is a small farmer. Swapna wants to cultivate cotton. What kind of geographical conditions will be suitable for this ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1
- (A) Laterite soil, Moderate rainfall, Low temperature and Bright sunshine
 - (B) Black soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Bright sunshine
 - (C) Laterite soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Moderate sunshine
 - (D) Black soil, High rainfall, Low temperature and Moderate sunshine

2. Choose the correct option of the states that have been majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam. 1

- (A) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana
- (B) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan
- (C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

3. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : 1

<i>Column I</i> (River)	<i>Column II</i> (Dam)
a. Chambal	i. Salal
b. Ganga	ii. Bhakra Nangal
c. Chenab	iii. Gandhi Sagar
d. Satluj	iv. Tehri

Options :

- (A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- (B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- (C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

4. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1

Characteristics :

- I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.
- II. To publish list of protected species.
- III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.
- IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (C) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1
- | <i>National Park / Tiger Reserve</i> | | <i>State</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (A) Corbett National Park | – | Himachal Pradesh |
| (B) Bandhavgarh National Park | – | Rajasthan |
| (C) Periyar Tiger Reserve | – | Tamil Nadu |
| (D) Manas Tiger Reserve | – | Assam |
6. Read the following characteristics of ‘Jikji’ of Korea carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- Characteristics :**
- I. It is one of the oldest existing printed books in the world.
 - II It contains the main beliefs of Christianity.
 - III Its second volume is available in the National Library of France.
 - IV. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.
- Options :**
- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
 - (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
 - (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
 - (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.
7. In the mid-16th century, diseases like smallpox reached America through which of the following ? 1
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Spanish soldiers | (B) French merchants |
| (C) Portuguese sailors | (D) British tourists |
8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1
- I. Defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Leipzig
 - II. Beginning of struggle for Greek independence
 - III. Formation of customs union Zollverein
 - IV. Signing of Treaty of Vienna
- Options :**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) I, II, III, IV | (B) I, II, IV, III |
| (C) II, I, III, IV | (D) II, I, IV, III |
9. ‘Potato famine’ was related to which of the following countries ? 1
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) England | (B) Ireland |
| (C) Finland | (D) Scotland |

13. Look at the given picture and answer the question that follows :



The work being done in the picture falls under which sector of the economy ?

1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Primary | (B) Quaternary |
| (C) Tertiary | (D) Secondary |

14. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

1

The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year is called _____.

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| (A) Per Capita Income |
| (B) Per Capita Production |
| (C) Gross National Income |
| (D) Gross Domestic Production |

15. Study the following table related to 'World Human Development Index' and answer the question that follow :

1

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>HDI Rank in the World</i>
1.	India	130
2.	Myanmar	148
3.	Nepal	149
4.	Pakistan	150

Which one of the following countries has the lowest rank in 'Human Development Index' ?

- (A) India
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Pakistan

16. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :

1

<i>Political Party</i>	<i>State</i>
(A) Janata Dal (Secular)	– Bihar
(B) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	– Goa
(C) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	– Andhra Pradesh
(D) All India Forward Bloc	– Punjab

17. Which of the following countries is an example of sharing of power between the national and state governments to account for internal diversity ?

1

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Australia
- (C) Belgium
- (D) Switzerland

18. Which one of the following organisations has its headquarter in Brussels ? 1

- (A) United Nations Organisation
- (B) European Union
- (C) Non-Alignment Movement
- (D) South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

19. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : 1

<i>Column I</i> (Thermal Power Plant)	<i>Column II</i> (State)
a. Talcher	i. Telangana
b. Ramagundam	ii. Odisha
c. Bhusawal	iii. Andhra Pradesh
d. Vijayawada	iv. Maharashtra

Options :

- (A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (B) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (D) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv

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

Assertion (A) : India has enormous possibilities of production of solar energy.

Reason (R) : Most of the land area of India falls under the cold zone.

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.

SECTION B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. “Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries.” Explain the statement with examples. 2
22. Explain the role of planning for judicious use of resources. 2
23. “The Constitution of India provides to all citizens the freedom to profess any religion.” Support the statement by giving two arguments. 2
24. (a) How did reinterpretation of history become a means of creating a sense of nationalism by the end of the 19th century in India ? Explain. 2

OR

- (b) How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India ? Explain. 2

SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Analyse the role of women in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. 3
26. (a) Describe three main functions of political parties. 3
- OR**
- (b) Describe three major challenges faced by the political parties in India. 3
27. Explain the vertical distribution of power given in the Indian Constitution. 3

28. Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows :

Story of Rinjha

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.

Suggest any three measures to Rinjha so that the fertility of the soil of her fields remains intact for a long time.

3

29. Explain the role of primary sector in employment generation in India.

3

SECTION D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) How did tension in the Balkan region lead to the First World War ? Explain.

5

OR

- (b) How was the 'British Nation' created ? Explain.

5

31. (a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industry in the Indian economy.

5

OR

- (b) Explain the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry.

5

32. (a) How is income an important factor in assessing the development of a country ? Mention the classification done by the World Bank.

2+3=5

OR

- (b) How has the overuse of underground water created a serious crisis in many parts of India ? Explain with examples in the context of sustainable development.

2+3=5

33. (a) How is democracy better than other types of government ? Analyse.

5

OR

- (b) Analyse the role of democracy in reducing inequality and poverty.

5

SECTION E
(Case/Source-Based Questions)

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

Arun's Story

Arun supervises the work of one farm labourer. Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8·5 per cent per annum, and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in a cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loan from them.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| (34.1) | Under which source does Arun's loan come ? | 1 |
| (34.2) | Mention one important term of credit for taking a loan from the bank. | 1 |
| (34.3) | How is Arun's loan beneficial ? Explain any two reasons. | 2 |

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

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context.

First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Second : print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

- (35.1) What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society ? 1
- (35.2) How did print culture affect religion in France ? 1
- (35.3) How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France ? 2

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

Decentralisation in India

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- (36.1) At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution ? 1
- (36.2) Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. 1
- (36.3) “Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.” Explain the statement. 2

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Questions)

- 37.** (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1927.
- B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
-
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (i) Eastern terminal station of the East-West Corridor
 - (ii) Leading state in coffee production
 - (iii) Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh
 - (iv) Major sea port located in Odisha

For question no. 37

