

SOCIAL SCIENCE**TIME : 3 HRS.****MAX. MARKS : 80****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- ▶ QUESTION PAPER COMPRISES SIX SECTIONS - A, B, C, D, E AND F. THERE ARE 37 QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTION PAPER. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
 - ▶ SECTION A - FROM QUESTION 1 TO 20 ARE MCQs OF 1 MARK EACH.
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ SECTION C CONTAINS Q.25 TO Q.29 ARE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS, CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH. ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION SHOULD NOT EXCEED 60 WORDS
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ SECTION-E - QUESTION NO FROM 34 TO 36 ARE CASE BASED QUESTIONS WITH THREE SUB QUESTIONS AND ARE OF 4 MARKS EACH
 - ▶ SECTION F - QUESTION NO. 37 IS MAP BASED, CARRYING 5 MARKS WITH TWO PARTS, 37(a) FROM HISTORY (2 MARKS) AND 37(b) FROM GEOGRAPHY (3 MARKS).
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ IN ADDITION TO THIS, SEPARATE INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN WITH EACH SECTION AND QUESTION, WHEREVER NECESSARY.
- ATTEMPT Q.37 IN THE MAP GIVEN AT THE END OF QUESTION PAPER AND ATTACH THE SAME WITH YOUR ANSWERSHEET.**

SECTION-A**MCQs****(1 × 20 = 20 marks)**

1. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I**List-II**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| (1) Unification of Germany | - | 1814-1815 |
| (2) Vienna Peace Treaty | - | 1866-1871 |
| (3) Napoleonic Wars begin | - | 1900-1905 |
| (4) Unification of Italy | - | 1859-1870 |

2. "There are many water harvesting system in ancient India". Which of the following statements justify this fact?

Statement I : In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

Statement II : 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

Statement III : In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

- (1) Only statement II and III are correct
- (2) Only statement I and III are correct
- (3) Only statement I and II are correct
- (4) Statement I, II and III are correct

3. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Which of the following statement doesn't justifies this statement?
- (1) Environmental degradation issue is no longer a regional or national issue.
 - (2) Our future is linked together.
 - (3) Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.
 - (4) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are to be controlled by one nation. It is a personal matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

4. Which of the following is a "National Political Party" in India?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Rashtriya Janata Dal | (2) Bahujan Samaj Party |
| (3) Samajwadi Party | (4) Rashtriya Lok Dal |

5. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- i. Chauri-Chaura Incident
- ii. Khilafat Movement
- iii. Second Round Table Conference
- iv. Civil Disobedience Movement launched

Option :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) i, iii, iv, ii | (2) iii, ii, iv, i |
| (3) iv, iii, i, ii | (4) ii, i, iv, iii |

6. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I

List-II

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (1) Cement Industry | - | Agro based industry |
| (2) Oil India Ltd | - | Joint sector industry |
| (3) BHEL | - | Private sector industry |
| (4) Iron and Steel Industry | - | Light industry |

7. Identify the correct statement/s about MGNREGA.

- I. It was implemented in 2005.
- II. It was implemented in about 1025 districts of India.
- III. It is a law implementing the 'Right to Work'.
- IV. On annual basis, it provides guaranteed 150 days of employment to the unemployed people in rural areas.

Options:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Only I & III | (2) Only III & IV |
| (3) Only I, II & III | (4) Only I & II |

8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:
- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
 - B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - C. Power sharing will bring out better outcomes.
 - D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (1) Only A, B
 - (2) Only A, C and D
 - (3) Only A, B and C
 - (4) All are correct
9. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.
- I. Existence of silk route
 - II. Potato famine in Ireland
 - III. The pre modern world shrank greatly after European sailors found a sea route to Asia.

Codes

- (1) III, I, II
 - (2) II, III, I
 - (3) I, III, II
 - (4) I, II, III
10. **Assertion :** The social strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

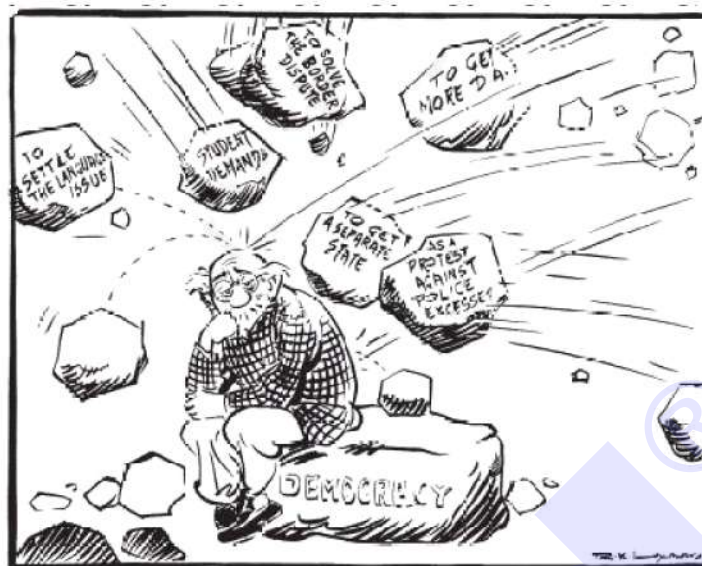
Reason : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

- (1) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (2) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (3) Assertion is false but reason is true.
 - (4) Both assertion and reason are false
11. Identify the correct statement(s) about Reserve Bank of India (RBI):
- I. In India, it issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
 - II. It supervises the functioning of informal sources of loans.
 - III. It monitors that the SHGs are actually maintaining cash balance.
 - IV. It pressurizes banks to give loans only to profit-making businesses and traders.

Options :

- (1) III & IV
- (2) I, II & III
- (3) Only I
- (4) I & III

12. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect best signifies above image?

- (1) Democracy is often burdened by various social pressures.
- (2) Dignity and freedom of the citizens
- (3) Accommodation of social diversity
- (4) Economic growth and development

13. Complete the following table with the correct information:

Invented the first known printing press	A - ?
First book he printed	B - ?

Choose correct option :

- (1) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - Diamond Sutra
- (2) A - Johann Gutenberg, B - Bible
- (3) A - Giuseppe Mazzini, B - Accordion Book
- (4) A - Johann Gutenberg, B - Gita Govind

14. **Assertion :** Water is a renewable resource.

Reason : Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off, precipitation and ground water that is continuously being renewed.

- (1) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (2) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (3) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (4) Both assertion and reason are false.

15. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries due to greater foreign investment and foreign trade is known as_____.
- (1) Liberalisation
 - (2) International trade
 - (3) MNC
 - (4) Globalisation
16. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.
- (i) Formation of All India Trinamool Congress Party.
 - (ii) Formation of Communist Party of India.
 - (iii) Formation of National Congress Party.
 - (iv) Formation of Bharatiya Janata Party.

Codes

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (2) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
 - (3) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
 - (4) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
17. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

Identify what happens to Salim's and Prem's account balance after the transaction.

- (1) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (2) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (3) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- (4) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

18. **Statement I :** Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

Statement II : In India, power resides with the central authority only.

(1) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

(2) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

(3) Both statements are incorrect

(4) Both statements are correct

19. Globalisation leads to rapid movements of the following between countries :

(1) goods and services

(2) investments

(3) technology

(4) All the above

20. **Statement I :** Caste system was based on exclusion and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups.

Statement II : Political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.

(1) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.

(2) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

(3) Both statements are incorrect

(4) Both statements are correct

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2 × 4 = 8 marks)

21. Why did Europeans flee to America in nineteenth century? Explain.

22. Write two examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.

OR

Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'

23. 'For development people look at a mix of goals'. Support the statement with suitable example.
24. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Type of Regimes and Countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

- a. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, what does the data given in the table show ?
- b. Which type of regime would people prefer if economic growth is the sole aim?

SECTION-C**Short Answer Type Questions****(3 × 5 = 15 marks)**

25. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian government put trade barriers after Independence? Explain.
26. Briefly explain the Greek war of independence.

OR

"The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement.

27. Explain the important characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming.
28. 'Sri Lankan government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy'. Justify the statement.
29. What kinds of hazards are faced in the mining industry?

SECTION-D**Long Answer Type Questions****(5 × 4 = 20 marks)**

30. Do you agree that print culture created the condition within which French Revolution was occurred? Justify your answer by giving suitable arguments.

OR

Write a short note on Indian manuscripts.

31. What is soil erosion? Explain the factors leading to soil erosion.

OR

Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain the three steps involved in the resource planning in India.

32. What do you understand by term GDP? Why only value of final goods are counted while calculating GDP? Highlight the difference between final and intermediate goods.

OR

Define ways through which employment can be increased in India.

33. Write a short note on the Language Policy of India.

OR

Write a short note on the rural and urban local government in India.

SECTION-E

Case Based Questions

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.

Questions:

34.1 Why salt was chosen as a symbol of protest? (1 mark)

34.2 How many demands were raised by Gandhiji in his letter to Lord Irwin? (1 mark)

34.3 Describe briefly about the Salt or Dandi March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. (2 marks)

35. In a barter system, where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. Modern forms of money include currency - paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. The other form in which people hold money is as deposits with banks. At a point of time, people need only some currency for their day-to-day needs. For instance, workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month have extra cash at the beginning of the month. What do people do with this extra cash? They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Questions:

- 35.1 In which system, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature? (1 mark)
- 35.2 Why are modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange? (1 mark)
- 35.3 Why do people prefer demand deposits? (2 marks)

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a Sexual Division of Labour in most families; women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works, Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men. Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home. In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in fields. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.

Questions:

- 36.1 "Indian society is still male-dominated patriarchal society". Give an example to support the statement. (1 mark)
- 36.2 What do you mean by sexual division of labour? (1 mark)
- 36.3 How does the Indian Constitution ensure equal representation for women? Mention any two provisions (2 marks)

SECTION-F**Map Skill Based Question.****(2 + 3 = 5 marks)**

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A. Indian National Congress session held at this place in December 1920.
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- 37 (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Neyveli Coal mine.
- (ii) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (iii) Marmagao Port
- (iv) Noida software technology park

ATTEMPT Q.37 IN THE MAP GIVEN AT THE END OF QUESTION PAPER AND ATTACH THE SAME WITH YOUR ANSWERSHEET.

37. (a) & (b)

