

Roll No.

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

- Please check that this question paper contains **14** printed pages + 1 Map.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains **35** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- The question paper has **35** questions in all.*
- Marks are indicated against each question.*
- Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.*
- Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.*
- Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.*
- Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts – **35(a)** from History (3 marks) and **35(b)** from Geography (3 marks).*

Section-A
(Very Short Answer Questions)

1. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1

Column A	Column B
A. Congress Party	1. National Democratic Alliance
B. Bharatiya Janata Party	2. State Party
C. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3. United Progress in Alliance
D. Telugu Desam Party	4. Left Front

Options:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Or

- Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

Column A	Column B
A. Coalition Government	1. Each organ of the government checks the other
B. Civil War	2. Government of more than two political parties
C. Check and Balance	3. Power may also be shared among different social groups
D. Community Government	4. A violent conflict between opposing groups

Options:

(a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

(b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

(d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

2. Identify the most appropriate reason for the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1

(a) To protest against the exploitation of workers in Ahmedabad.

(b) To protest against the Salt Tax.

(c) To seek relaxation in the revenue demand by the peasants of Kheda.

(d) To extend support to the Ali brothers on Khilafat issue.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image by Raja Ravi Verma?

- (a) Ukiyo print
 - (b) Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons.
 - (c) Page from Gita Govind of Jayadeva
 - (d) The nobility and the common man
4. Which of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? 1
- (a) Maximum Support Price
 - (b) Minimum Support Price
 - (c) Moderate Support Price
 - (d) Influential Support Price
5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the classification of industries according to the main role they play. 1

Industries on the basis of their role		
Type	A _____	Consumer Industries
Features	Supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods.	B _____ _____ _____

6. _____ is the longest highway of India between _____ and Kanyakumari. 1

Or

The three types of guage operations on which the Indian Railway network runs are Broad Guage, _____ and _____.

7. Correct the following statement and rewrite it.

In Belgium, the minority Dutch-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful than the majority French-speaking community.

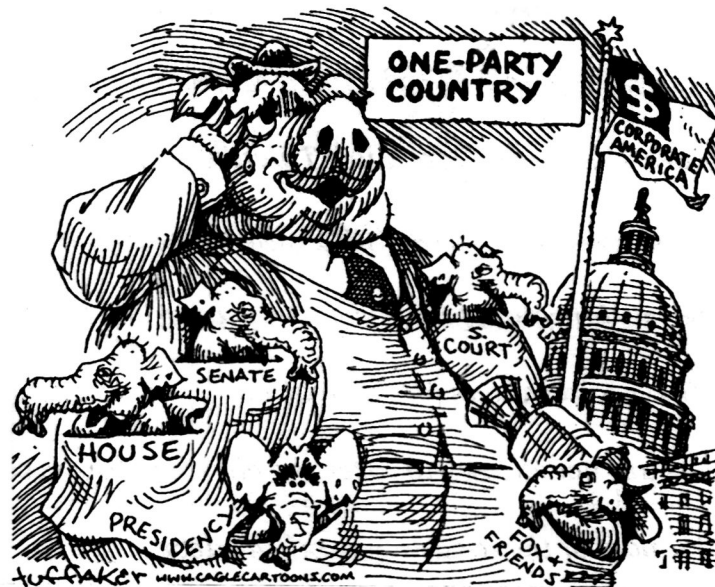
1

Or

Correct the following statement and rewrite it.

Power shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary is the most appropriate vertical division of power.

8.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

1

- (a) Politicians control media.
- (b) Coalition government in USA.
- (c) Reforming political parties.
- (d) Corporate America controlling all major institutions in USA during the Presidency of George Bush.

9. Which Indian Companies have emerged as multi-national companies as a result of globalisation? Name any two. 1

Or

Highlight the main factor that has enabled globalisation.

10. *Swapna's Problem*

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though Swapna sprays her crops with expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.

Analyse the problem of Swapna given above, considering one of the following correct option. 1

- (a) Repayment of the loan is easy.
- (b) Credit can play negative role and lead to debt trap.
- (c) Credit from informal sources is helpful.
- (d) Formal sources of credit may push a person into a debt trap.

11. In which one of the following states, land is getting degraded due to overirrigation? 1
- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
- (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar

12. _____ was the English poet who organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. 1

Or

The _____ revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

13. In what respect is the criterion used by the United Nation Development Programme for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? 1
14. Majority of the credit needs of the _____ households are met from informal sources. 1
15. Which of the following organisations supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? 1
- (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Government of India

16. In the questions below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.

Reason (R) : GDP is the value of all the final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

17. Reduction of cost and demand of agricultural products due to overproduction led to 1

- (a) Second World War
- (b) Great Depression
- (c) Post war recovery
- (d) Migration of indentured labour

Or

With the coming up of factories, which of the following became a symbol of new era.

- (a) Iron (b) Markets
(c) Cotton (d) Raw material

18. Why are subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. included in the Union List? 1

Or

What does the third tier of federalism include?

19. Arrange the following chronologically. 1

- (i) Treaty of Vienna
(ii) Napoleonic Code
(iii) French Revolution
(iv) Start of the First World War

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
(d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

20. Name the author of 'Gulamgiri'. 1

Section - B

(Short Answer Questions)

21. Give three examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability. 3

Or

In the 17th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for merchants. Explain.

22. Examine the significance of Non-cooperation Movement. 3

Or

Evaluate the role of business classes in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

23. Highlight difference between conventional sources and non-conventional sources of energy. 3

Or

Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

24. Discuss any three forms which communalism can take in politics in India. 3
25. Discuss any three characteristics of a political party. 3
26. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 3

Or

Explain the three sectors of economic activities with the help of examples.

Source A – Shyamal

Shyamal tells us that every season he needs loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he would borrow money from the village moneylender at an interest rate of five per cent per month (60% per annum). For the last few years, Shyamal has been borrowing from an agricultural trader in the village at an interest rate of three per cent per month. At the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit, which is to be repaid when the crops are ready for harvest.

Besides the interest charge on the loan, the trader also makes the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. This way the trader can ensure that the money is repaid promptly. Also, since the crop prices are low after the harvest, the trader is able to make a profit from buying the crop at a low price from the farmers and then selling it later when the price has risen.

Source B – Arun

We next meet Arun who is supervising 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 crop 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.

Source C - Rama

Rama is working in a neighbouring field. She works as an agricultural labourer. There are several months in the year when Rama has no work, and needs credit to meet the daily expenses. Expenses on sudden illnesses or functions in the family are also met through loans. Rama has to depend on her employer, a medium landowner in Sonpur, for credit.

The landowner charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Rama repays the money by working for the landowner. Most of the time, Rama has to take a fresh loan, before the previous loan has been repaid. At present, she owes the landowner Rs 5,000. Though the landowner doesn't treat her well, she continues to work for him since she can get loans from him when in need. Rama tells us that the only source of credit for the landless people in Sonpur are the landowner-employers.

Source A - Shyamal

27.1. How do the traders in the rural areas ensure that their money is repaid promptly?

Source B - Arun

27.2. How is the loan from a formal source of credit benefitting Arun?

Source C - Rama

27.3. Highlight the plights of the landless labourers in the villages.

28. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

3

Section - C

(Long Answer Questions)

20. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion? 5
30. Give reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport. 5
31. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:
- The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. If you look at the political map of India when it began its journey as a democracy in 1947 and that of 2019, you will be surprised by the extent of the changes. Many old states have vanished and many new states have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the states have been changed.*
- 31.1 Why did some leaders fear on the demand for the formation of states on the basis of language? What was the later experience of this reorganisation? 2
- 31.2 Why were the boundaries of several old states of India changed to create new states? 2
- 31.3 Name any one state which has been recently created and one state which has been recently made a Union Territory. 1
32. What outcome can one reasonably expect of democracies? 5

Or

How do democratic governments ensure transparency?

33. How are integrated steel plants different from mini-steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in their production capacity? 5

34. "The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred." Give any five arguments in favour of the statement. 5

Or

"Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Support the statement with examples.

35. (a) Three places (A), (B) and (C) are marked on the given outline political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their names on the lines marked near them.

(A) Indian National Congress session held in September 1920

(B) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

(C) Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement 1×3=3

(b) Locate and label **any three** from the following with appropriate symbols on the given same outline political map of India.

(i) Red soil – A major soil type in North-East India

(ii) A major rubber producing state

(iii) A major coal field in Madhya Pradesh

(iv) Marmagao– Major port

(v) Thiruvananthapuram– Software Technology Park 1×3=3

For Question No. 35 (a) and 35 (b)

