

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 items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

1

Column A	Column B
A. Union List	1. Cyber Laws
B. State List	2. Defence
C. Concurrent List	3. Marriage
D. Residuary subjects	4. Agriculture

Options:

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

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

Or

Column A	Column B
A. Union of India	1. Prime Minister
B. State	2. Sarpanch
C. Municipal Corporation	3. Governor
D. Gram Panchayat	4. Mayor

Options:

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

2. Identify the most appropriate reason for the Non-Cooperation Movement. 1

- (a) To provide relief to the indigo planters.
- (b) To protest against the Salt Tax.
- (c) To gain concessions from the British.
- (d) To protest against Jallianwalla Bagh incident and attain Swaraj

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



Which of the following personality is depicted in the picture?

- (a) James Augustus Hickey
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (d) Johann Gutenberg

4. Which of the following crops is known as 'Golden Fibre'? 1

- (a) Ragi
- (b) Jute
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Rice

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to 'Alluvial Soil.'

1

Alluvial Soil		
Types	Khadar (New Alluvial)	A. _____ (Old Alluvial)
Feature	B. _____	Higher concentration of <i>Kankar</i> nodules

6. Kandla port was developed to ease the volume of trade on the _____ port.

1

Or

National Waterway No. 1 on river Ganga stretches between _____ and _____.

7. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

Indian National Congress (INC) advocates that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country.

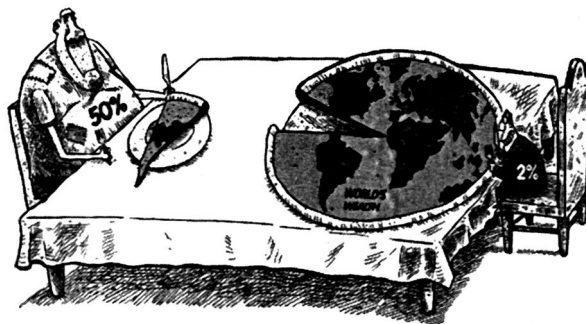
1

Or

Correct the following statement and rewrite.

All India Anna DMK is a regional political party of Telangana.

- 8.



Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

1

- (a) Protection of the world's wealth is in the hands of rich countries.
- (b) World's wealth is owned by a few rich 'countries'.
- (c) Poor countries are not able to properly utilise the world's resources.
- (d) All of the above

9. Which of the following Indian industry has been hit hard by globalisation?

1

- (a) Information Technology
- (b) Cement
- (c) Toy making
- (d) Jute

Or

Which of the following is the purpose of setting SEZs?

- (a) Support small producers
- (b) Attract foreign companies
- (c) Faster delivery of goods at low cost
- (d) Negotiate at WTO for fair rules.

10. Which was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development?

1

11. In which one of the following states is forest soil found? 1
- (a) Punjab
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Plains of UP
 - (d) Uttarakhand
12. _____ artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. 1
13. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? 1
- (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Pakistan

14. _____ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender. 1

Or

Majority of the credit needs of the _____ households are met from informal sources.

15. Underemployment occurs when people 1
- (a) do not want to work.
 - (b) are working in a lazy manner.
 - (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing.
 - (d) are not paid for their work.

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

Assertion (A) : Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

Reason (R) : Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or inter connection between countries.

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. Nineteenth-century indenture has been described as a 'new system of slavery'. On arrival at the plantation, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh and there were few legal rights.

But workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Many escaped into the wilds. Others developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms old, and new.

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

- (a) Late nineteenth century colonialism.
- (b) Movement of capital.
- (c) Cultural fusion.
- (d) Biological warfare.

Or

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process. They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option.

- (a) Proto-industrialisation. (b) The pace of industrial change.
(c) The early entrepreneurs. (d) The coming up of the factory.

18. Which of the following is not a border state of Belgium?

1

- (a) Netherlands (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Poland

Or

Which of the linguistic groups is not part of linguistic composition of Belgium?

- (a) Dutch (b) English
(c) French (d) German

19. Arrange the following chronologically:

1

- (i) Woodblock printing came to Europe
- (ii) Vernacular Press Act
- (iii) Martin Luther wrote ninety-five Theses
- (iv) First Tamil book was printed by Catholic priests at Cochin

Options:

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

20. “The 19th century saw vast leaps in mass literacy in Europe bringing in large numbers of new readers among children, women and workers.” State any one reason for the increase in new readers.

1

Section - B

(Short Answer Questions)

21. Describe how the following sections of society interpreted the meaning of Swaraj when Gandhiji gave a call for Non-cooperation movement.

3

- (a) Peasants of Awadh.
- (b) Tribals in the Godem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- (c) Plantation workers in Assam.

Or

“Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 3

Source A – Treaty of Vienna

In 1815, representatives of the European powers– Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

Source B – Personifying a Nation

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

Source C – The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

Source A — Treaty of Vienna

22.1 Write one good and one bad change brought about by Napoleon.

Source B — Personifying a Nation

22.2 What do you mean by 'allegory'?

Source C — The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

22.3 What is the meaning of Romanticism?

23. How is 'slash and burn' agriculture practised? What are its main features? **3**

Or

Describe the geographical conditions for the growth of cotton. Name any two cotton producing states of India.

24. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India. **3**

25. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? **3**

26. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors. **3**

Or

Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

27. Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India? **3**
28. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? **3**

Section - C

(Long Answer Questions)

29. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain the statement. **5**
30. Describe the qualities of different types of coal found in India. Describe its formation, distribution and uses. **5**
31. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

We have seen how crucial political parties are for the working of democracy. Since parties are the most visible face of democracy, it is natural that people blame parties for whatever is wrong with the working of democracy. All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. This is the case in our country too. Popular dissatisfaction and criticism has focussed on four problem areas in the working of political parties. Political parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.

- 31.1 How are political parties crucial for the working of democracy? **2**
- 31.2 Explain any two challenges faced by political parties in India. **2**
- 31.3 Suggest one measure to overcome the challenges faced by political parties. **1**

32. What is federalism? Discuss any four of its functions.

5

Or

What is 'Decentralisation'? What amendments were made in the Constitution in order to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?

33. How do industries pollute the environment? Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

5

34. What were Corn Laws? Why were these laws abolished? How did the abolition of 'Corn Laws' affect the people of England?

5

Or

'The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England'. Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments.

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 correct names on the lines marked near them:

(A) A place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

(B) A place where Peasant Satyagrah took place.

(C) A place where Indigo planters movement took place.

1×3=3

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

(i) Kudremukh—Iron ore mine

(ii) Namrup—Thermal Power Plant

(iii) Nanakatia—Oilfields

(iv) Noida—Software Technology Park

(v) Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)—International Airport

1×3=3

For question no. 35 (a) and (b)

