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

- Please check that this question paper contains **18** 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 **37** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80***General Instructions:**

- The 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** – Question no. 25 to 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*

(vii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map - based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

(ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

(x) **Note:** CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency - based questions.

Section – A

MCQs (1×20=20)

1. Which of the following was the cause for business classes to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 - (a) Protection against the import of foreign goods
 - (b) To import their goods
 - (c) To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
 - (d) To sell Indian goods without any restrictions
2. By which year nearly two billion people will live in absolute water scarcity?
 - (a) 2020
 - (b) 2030
 - (c) 2025
 - (d) 2040

3. Based on the given data, find out which state can be regarded as the most developed of the three.

State	Per Capita Income for 2018-19 (in ₹)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

(a) Bihar

(b) Kerala

(c) Haryana

(d) Haryana and Kerala both

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4. Which of the following options represents the steps that can be involved to produce rice in Haryana and Punjab?

Statement I: Using high - yielding variety of seeds.

Statement II: Using insecticides and pesticides and chemical fertilisers.

Statement III: Using machines and other modern methods for cultivation.

Statement IV: Production of rice involves subsistence farming methods.

(a) Statement (I) and (II) are correct.

(b) Statement (II) is correct.

(c) Statement (I), (II) and (III) are correct.

(d) Statement (II), (III) and (IV) are correct.

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5. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the:

(a) State Government (b) Gram Sabha
(c) Block Level (d) Zilla Parishad

6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the Central Government and the Community Government in the context of Belgium?

(a) The Central Government makes decisions unilaterally, while the Community Government requires the support of a majority from each linguistic group.

(b) The Central Government has powers over cultural and language - related issues, while the Community Government consists of elected representatives from Dutch and French - speaking communities.

(c) The Central Government is subordinate to the State Governments, while the Community Government has equal representation for both Dutch and French - speaking communities.

(d) The Central Government consists of Dutch and French - speaking ministers, while the Community Government represents specific language communities and has powers related to cultural and language- related issues.

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Reason (R): Democracy is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity of the individual.

- (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.

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8. What is a Cheque?

- (a) A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
- (b) A cheque is a card from which a person in whose name it has been issued can take out the amount from the bank directly.
- (c) A cheque is a form of cash which the payer who doesn't have an account with the bank, can take the money from the bank and makes the payment.
- (d) A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay from a specific amount from one person's bank account to the account of another person in the same bank only.

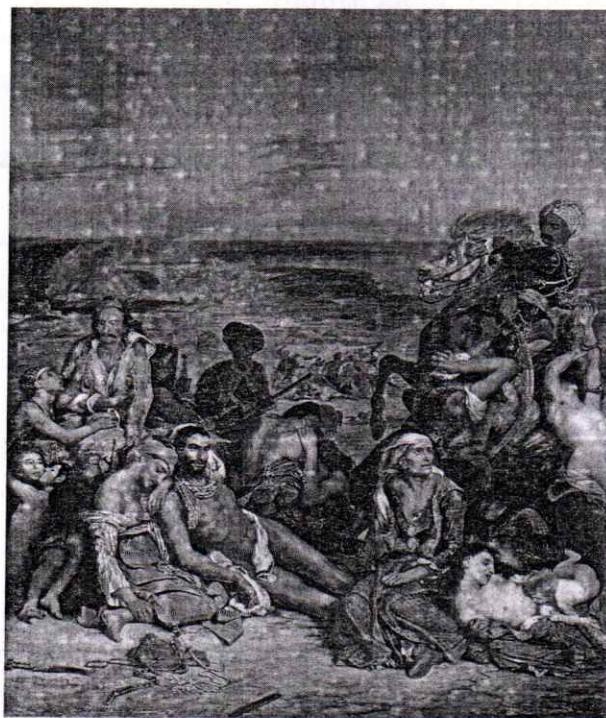
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9. Which of the following is not a federal country?

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Belgium
- (c) India
- (d) USA

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



Which option represent the above-given picture?

- (a) Le Radeau de La Méduse
- (b) The Massacre at Chios
- (c) Claude Monet
- (d) Camille Pissarro

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11. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Criteria Used
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organised and Unorganised	?

Options:

- (a) Nature of Employment activities
- (b) Nature of Social activities
- (c) Nature of Production activities
- (d) Nature of Political activities

12. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on _____.

- (a) Governance ideology
- (b) Principles of Management
- (c) The doctrine of political policies
- (d) Norms and procedures

13. Arrange the following incidents in decreasing order of their happening years.

- (i) Poona Pact was signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- (ii) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded.
- (iii) Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore.
- (iv) All Congress ministries resigned.

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

14. Ramanlal is a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for ₹ 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for ₹ 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for ₹ 60 (₹ 15 per packet). With the help of above information, in which category will you classify Biscuits that reach the consumers?

(a) Consumer reach goods (b) Final goods
(c) Intermediate goods (d) Capital goods 1

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:

Statement I: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand - printing technology into Japan around AD 768 - 770.

Statement II: Printing woodblocks of the Japanese are collection of Buddhist scriptures.

(a) Both Statements (I) and (II) are incorrect
(b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
(c) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
(d) Both Statements (I) and (II) are correct 1

16. During a Geography class, the teacher discussed alluvial soils with the students, giving them various clues. Which of the following clues provided by teacher is correct?

Clues:

(i) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

(ii) This is the most widely spread and important soil.

(iii) Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

(iv) These soils develop under tropical and subtropical regions in India.

(a) Clue (i) and (ii)

(b) Clue (iv)

(c) Clue (ii) and (iii)

(d) Clue (i)

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17. Which of the following statements is common about Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi?

Statement I: These parties are not regional in their ideology or outlook.

Statement II: They are regional in their ideology but have a national outlook.

Statement III: They all are conscious about their state/regional identity.

Statement IV: They all are conscious about their national identity.

(a) Only statement (IV) is right.

(b) Statement (III) is right.

(c) Statement (I), (II) and (III) are right.

(d) Statement (I) and (II) are right.

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18. Unlike gender differences, religious differences are often expressed in the field of:

- (a) official
- (b) public
- (c) personal
- (d) politics

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19. Which of the following is false with respect to the political party?

- (a) A political party holds power in the government.
- (b) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections.
- (c) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good.
- (d) None of these

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20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option:**

Ram who is a pot manufacturer wants to sell pots in the market and buy rice. Ram will first exchange pots that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for rice. He would have to look for a rice growing farmer who not only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the pots in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. In the given statement which situation is mentioned?

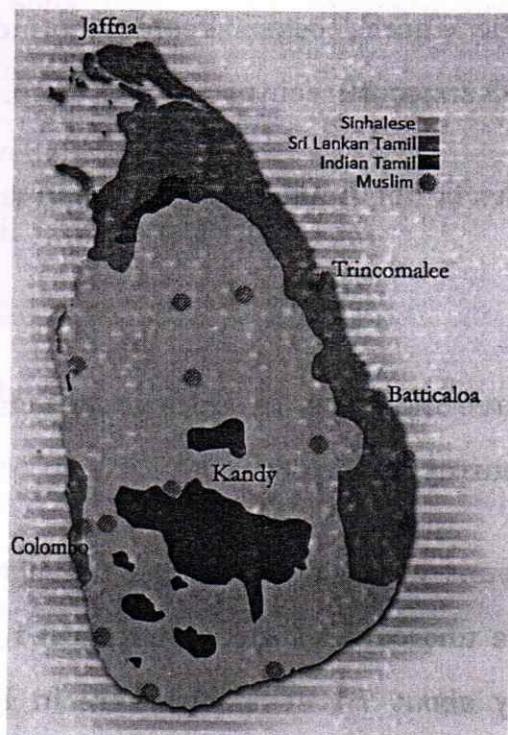
- (a) Correlation of wants
- (b) Double coincidence of wants
- (c) Barter system of wants
- (d) Incidence of wants

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Section - B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4=8)

21. Study the map thoroughly and compare the location of Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka. 2



22. (A) Explain the role of languages in developing the national sentiments in Europe. 2

Or

(B) Explain the political situation of Italy before its unification.

23. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming? 2

24. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example. 2

Section - C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5=15)

25. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century. Give reason. 3

26. (A) Write some facts of the Indian chemical industry. 3

Or

(B) Suggest any three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

27. If we look at the country as a whole, we find that 93% of the workers in India are in the unorganised sector. Organised sector employment is available to only about 7% of the workers in India. 3

Workers in different sectors (in millions)

State	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1		232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	172
Total	82		
Total in percentage			100%

Workers in the unorganised sector work hard, but earn very little. Give reasons. What problems do they face there? Think why they are forced to work in this sector.

28. Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify the statement. 3

29. Study the table and answer the question given below. 3

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

Section - D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4=20)

30. (A) 'Minerals are indispensable part of our lives'. Support the statement with examples. 5

Or

(B) Explain the different ways in which formation of minerals take place.

31. (A) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? 5

Or

(B) Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

32. (A) Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders. 5

Or

(B) What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

33. (A) 'The Self-Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral security.' Support the statement with examples. 5

Or

(B) Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit.

Section - E

Case-Based Questions (4×3=12)

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

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they

were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Aneadh

1. Name the peasant communities that were active in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places?
3. What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants?

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35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multi National Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities.

1. How does industrialisation lead to urbanisation? 1
2. What do you understand by the term hydro-electricity? In India how much is the contribution of hydro-electricity of the total electricity produced? 1
3. How has the increasing number of industries made the matters worse with respect to water resources? 2

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

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

1. Explain with an example how people look at a mix of goals for development. 1
2. What cannot be measured is not important for development. State a reason either in favour or against the statement. 1
3. What benefit will the women get in safe environment? Explain. 2

Section - F

Map Skill-Based Questions (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two features (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. 2

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

(b) On the same given political outline map of India locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols. 3

(i) Sardar Sarovar-Dam

(ii) Bhilai-Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Pune-Software Technology Park

(iv) Kochi-Major Sea Port

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