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Series RSS-DS1

Code No. RSPL/2

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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. Certain events are given below. Choose their appropriate chronological order:

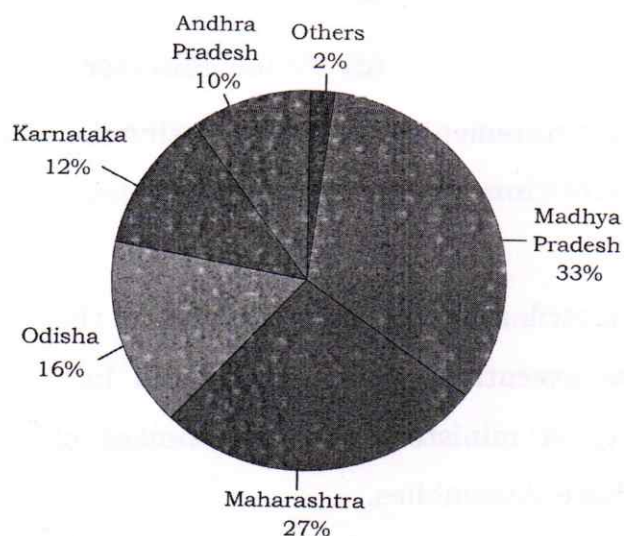
- (i) Coming of Simon Commission to India
 - (ii) The demand for Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC.
 - (iii) Rowlatt Act was passed
 - (iv) Champaran Satyagraha
- (a) (i) – (ii) – (iv) – (iii)
- (b) (iii) – (ii) – (iv) – (i)
- (c) (iv) – (iii) – (i) – (ii)
- (d) (ii) – (iii) – (i) – (iv)

2. Freshwater on the surface is recharged through a process called _____.

- (a) rivers (b) humidity
(c) precipitation (d) hydrological cycle

1

3. Study the given diagram indicating production of manganese state wise (share in per cent, 2018-19):



Which state is highest producer of manganese?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Telangana

1

4. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers?

- (i) Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.
(ii) Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
(iii) Announcing Minimum Support Price. ✓
(iv) Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.

- (a) Statement (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (b) Statement (i) and (iii) are correct.
- (c) Statement (ii) is correct.
- (d) Statement (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

1

5. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its:

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Legislature
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

1

6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of **horizontal distribution of power** and the concept of **checks and balances**?

- (a) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the appointment of judges by the executive, while checks and balances refer to the accountability of ministers and government officials to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- (b) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the balance of power among various institutions, while checks and balances refer to the separation of powers within each institution.
- (c) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the exercise of different powers by different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the unlimited power exercised by the executive.
- (d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

1

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

Assertion (A): A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Reason (R): Democracies are based on economic equality but they are not appearing to be very successful in reducing political inequalities.

- (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.

1

8. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Shyamal tells us that every season he needs loans for cultivation on his 1.5 acres of land. Till a few years back, he borrowed 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. How does the trader benefit from this arrangement?

- (a) The trader offers loans to farmers without any interest.
- (b) The trader provides free farm inputs to the farmers.
- (c) The trader charges a low-interest rate compared to the village moneylender.
- (d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.

1

9. Name the community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later in Belgium?

- (a) French-speaking ✓
- (b) German-speaking
- (c) English-speaking
- (d) Dutch-speaking ✗

1

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



The above postage stamp of 1850 representing the Republic of France had which figure on them?

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Clement Ader
- (c) Nicolas Appert
- (d) Andre-Marie Ampere

1

11. Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

- (i) To improve the performance of domestic producers.
 - (ii) To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.
 - (iii) To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.
 - (iv) To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.
- (a) Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are appropriate.
 - (b) All the statements are appropriate.
 - (c) Statements (i) and (ii) are appropriate.
 - (d) Only statement (iv) is appropriate.

1

12. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic setup?

- (a) Improves the quality of decision-making
- (b) Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- (c) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- (d) Promotes inequality among citizens

1

13. Given below is the picture of Dandi March in which Gandhi ji accompanied by 78 volunteers.



When did Gandhi ji reach Dandi?

- (a) 3rd April 1929
- (b) 6th April 1930
- (c) 7th April 1931
- (d) 5th April 1935

1

14. Madanlal is a farmer who produces one ton of wheat and sells it for ₹ 200 to a Shyamlal who runs a flour mill. Shyamlal converts the wheat into flour and sells it to Ramlal who is a baker for ₹ 300. Ramlal sells the bread to the shopkeeper for ₹ 350, and the shopkeeper to the consumer for ₹ 400. Referring to the above case, the purchase of wheat by Shyamlal's is termed as

(a) Capital goods

(b) Intermediate goods

(c) Final goods

(d) All of these

1

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

Statement I: Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.

Statement II: The Roman Church encouraged the publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibit Books from 1558.

(a) Both Statements (I) and (II) are incorrect

(b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct

(c) Both Statements (I) and (II) are correct

(d) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect

1

16. X provided his friend with clues regarding the suitable kind of soil for growing cashew nut. Which of the following clues from X would be most helpful in determining the ideal type of soil?

Clues:

(i) It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

(ii) It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

(iii) It turns yellow when it is hydrated.

(iv) It is rich in kankar and bhangar nodules.

(a) Clue (ii) and (iii)

(b) Clue (i)

(c) Clue (iii) and (iv)

(d) Clue (ii)

1

17. Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country?

Statement I: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.

Statement II: Every party in the country registers with the Law Commission.

Statement III: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.

Statement IV: Few state parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.

(a) Statement I and II are right.

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

(c) Only statement IV is right.

(d) Statement III is right.

1

18. In which one of the following countries the participation of women in public life is very high?

(a) Sweden

(b) Pakistan

(c) India

(d) Bangladesh

1

19. Read the following statements regarding the role of the Opposition party.

- (i) Opposition parties voice different views.✓
- (ii) Opposition parties criticise government for its failures or wrong policies.✓
- (iii) Opposition parties mobilise opposition to the government.

Which of the following is the accurate role of the Opposition party?
Choose the correct option.

- (a) only (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) only (i)

1

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

Rajiv took a loan of ₹ 8 lakhs from a bank for his business. The loan carries an annual interest rate of 10 per cent and is to be repaid in monthly instalments over a period of 5 years. As collateral, the bank retained Rajiv's valuable equipment until the loan and interest are fully repaid. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years.✗
- (b) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 per cent per month.✗
- (c) The bank will return Rajiv's valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan.✗
- (d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to get the loan.

1

Section - B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4=8)

21. Study the cartoon thoroughly and mention what the two steering wheels symbolise. 2



22. (A) Explain the unification of Germany in brief. 2

Or

(B) Who was Cavour? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy.

23. Define agriculture. Why have cultivation methods changed significantly over the years? 2
24. What are the advantages of local governments? 2

Section - C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5=15)

25. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples. 3

26. (A) "The textile industry of India is self-reliant and complete in value".

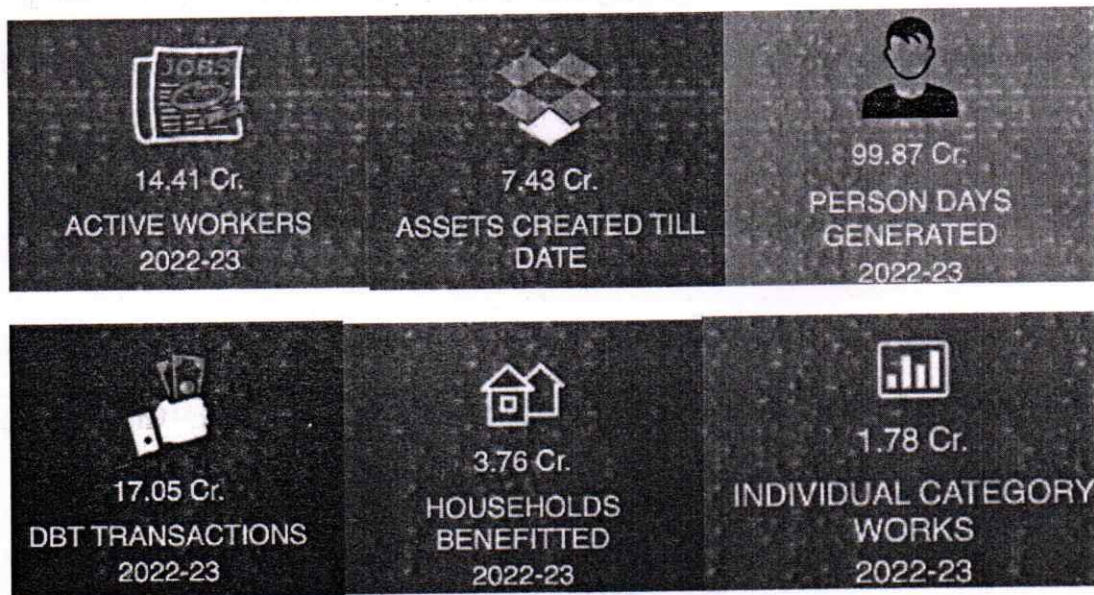
Explain the contribution of textile industry to the Indian economy.

3

Or

(B) "Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand." Justify the statement by giving any three arguments.

27.



Why do you think the MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'? Imagine that you are the village head. In that capacity suggest some activities that you think should be taken up under this act that would also increase the income of people. Discuss.

3

28. "India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people". What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.

3

29. Details of funds released (in crores) for farmers during the last five years are as under for loans and the development of irrigation and transportation facilities.

Years	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Funds released	13,000	13,397.13	13,045.72	11,495.67	16,218.75	12,744.11

How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loans, irrigation and transportation facilities?

3

Section - D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4=20)

30. (A) "Formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in the Indian context.

5

Or

- (B) What is the difference between an open pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts?

31. (A) Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Ernst Renan understands them. Why in his view, are nations important?

5

Or

- (B) How did nationalism align with imperialism become the cause of the First World War? Explain.

32. (A) Describe the role of Political Parties in Indian democracy.

5

Or

(B) What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

33. (A) Why do you think that the formal sources of credit provide loans at reasonable interest rates?

5

Or

(B) Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Explain.

Section - E

Case-Based Questions (4×3=12)

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

Workers in the plantations too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Under a discriminatory act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway

and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

1. What was **Swaraj** for plantation workers in Assam? 1
2. Name the **discriminatory** act that worked as a barrier to the freedom of plantation workers. 1
3. What did the plantation workers do when they heard of the Non-Cooperation? 2

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

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water - harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and

moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

1. List two examples of diversion channels used for agriculture in hill and mountainous regions, and where can you find them? 1
2. Name two different methods of traditional water harvesting practices in India and provide a brief description of each. 1
3. What is the purpose of 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan, and in which type of regions are they typically found? 2

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

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the other crucial areas. The reason is - money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, (Public Distribution System) PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

1. Why in some areas children are unable to go to high school? 1
2. State the effect of adequate public facilities. 1
3. Why is income not a sufficient indicator of a person's standard of living? 2

Section - F

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

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) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
- (B) The place associated with the Movement of Cotton Mill workers. 2
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- (i) Kandla-Major Sea Port
 - (ii) Gandhinagar-Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Rawatbhata-Nuclear Power Plant
 - (iv) Raja Sansi-International Airport 3

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