

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 **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. Who created the first image of Bharat mata?
 - (a) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (b) Raja Ravi Varma
 - (c) Natesa Sastri
 - (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
2. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose projects?
 - (a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
 - (b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.

(c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood. 1

(d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes. 1

3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1

(a) ₹ 7500 (b) ₹ 3000

1

(c) ₹ 2000 (d) ₹ 6000

4. Which of the following conservation strategies involve community participation? 1

(i) Joint Forest Management

(ii) Beej Bachao Andolan

(iii) Chipko Movement

(iv) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries

Options: (i) means content to guidelines all answer given

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (i) means content to guidelines all answer given

(b) (i), (iii) and (iv) (i) means content to guidelines all answer given

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (i) means content to guidelines all answer given

(d) (i) and (iii) (i) means content to guidelines all answer given

5. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous _____ range of hills in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

1

6. Which of the following statements best describes the centre-state relations after 1990?

- (a) The same party ruled both at centre and in most of the states.
- (b) Centre tried to undermine the powers of the state.
- (c) The Central government would dismiss the state government of rival parties.
- (d) Coalition governments led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government.

1

7. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (B). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens and various social groups.

Reason (R): Democracies develop a procedure to conduct competition, which reduces the possibility of tensions between different groups becoming explosive and violent.

- (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.

1

8. Salim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs for production. The credit helps him to meet the on going expenses of production, in order to complete production on time. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed.

Which of the statements holds true in Salim's case?

- (a) Credit in this case pushes Salim into a situation from which recovery is very painful.
- (b) Credit plays a vital and positive role in Salim's situation.
- (c) It may lead to debt trap.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

1

9. Which of the following is NOT an element of the Belgian model of power-sharing?

- (a) Some laws can only be passed with a majority from each linguistic group.
- (b) The Central government has an equal number of Dutch and French ministers.
- (c) State governments of the two linguistic regions enjoy some powers of the Central government.
- (d) Territories based on language were abolished and people were encouraged to live amongst each other.

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10. The artist prepared this painting of Germania on a cotton banner, as it was meant to hang from the ceiling of the Church of St Paul where Frankfurt parliament was convened.



What does the breastplate with eagle in the picture signify?

- (a) Being freed
- (b) Symbol of German empires'-strength
- (c) Heroism
- (d) Willingness to establish peace

1

11. Read the given text:

Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks. Containers have led to huge reduction

in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.

Which factor in the above case has enhanced globalisation?

- (a) Technology
- (b) Liberalisation of foreign trade
- (c) Liberalisation of technology
- (d) Removal of tax barrier

1

12. Identify the outcome of democracy from the following statement: "Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, not always clean but it is people's own government."

- (a) Reduction of inequality
- (b) Economic growth and development
- (c) Accountable government
- (d) Legitimate government

1

13. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order based on the events that took place:

- (i) Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Gandhi.
- (ii) Dr B.R. Ambedkar organised dalits into depressed classes association.
- (iii) Some social groups later on known as scheduled castes were regarded as untouchables.
- (iv) Reservation for OBCs in central government services.

Options:

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

1

14. Any of the three hypothetical scenarios could be possible in the year 2040. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2023 (Source: Statista)	44%	25%	31%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: i)	20%	45%	35%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: ii)	60%	20%	20%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: iii)	15%	40%	45%

Based on the information given in the table, which of the following statements is LIKELY to be correct?

(a) In scenarios (i) and (ii) the secondary sector will need the least workers.
 (b) In scenario (ii), India will become a major services-based economy.
 (c) The primary sector in scenario (ii) will be the highest contributor to the GDP of the country.
 (d) In scenarios (i) and (iii), maximum employment opportunities will be created in the secondary sector.

1

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

Statement I: As primary education became compulsory, children became important category of readers.

Statement II: Gulamgiri was written by Jyotiba Phule.

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

16. Rishi commented on the Land use pattern of India.

- (i) The land under permanent pasture has increased over the years.
- (ii) The net sown area of total area is over 80% in Punjab.
- (iii) Forest area in the country is lower than the desired 50% of geographical area as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952).

Which of the statements highlighted by Rishi are incorrect?

Options:

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

17. Which of the following is not a national party of India?

- (a) All India Trinamool Congress
- (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (c) Telugu Desham Party
- (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

18. The trade barrier put by the government which involves placing the limit on the number of goods that can be imported is known as

- (a) Tax on imports
- (b) Quotas
- (c) Subsidies
- (d) Tax on exports

1

19. Which of the following is a component of a political party?

(i) Leaders

(ii) Members

(iii) Followers

Options:

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) (ii) and (iii)

(d), (i) and (iii)

1

20. Match List I and List II and select correct answer using the codes given below this lists:

List I

(i) Union of India

List II

(ii) State

A. Prime Minister

(iii) Municipal Corporation

B. Sarpanch

(iv) Gram Panchayat

C. Governor

Options:

(a) (i)-D (ii)-A (iii)-B (iv)-C

(b) (i) B (ii) C (iii) D (iv) A

(c) (i) - A (ii) - C (iii) - D (iv) - B

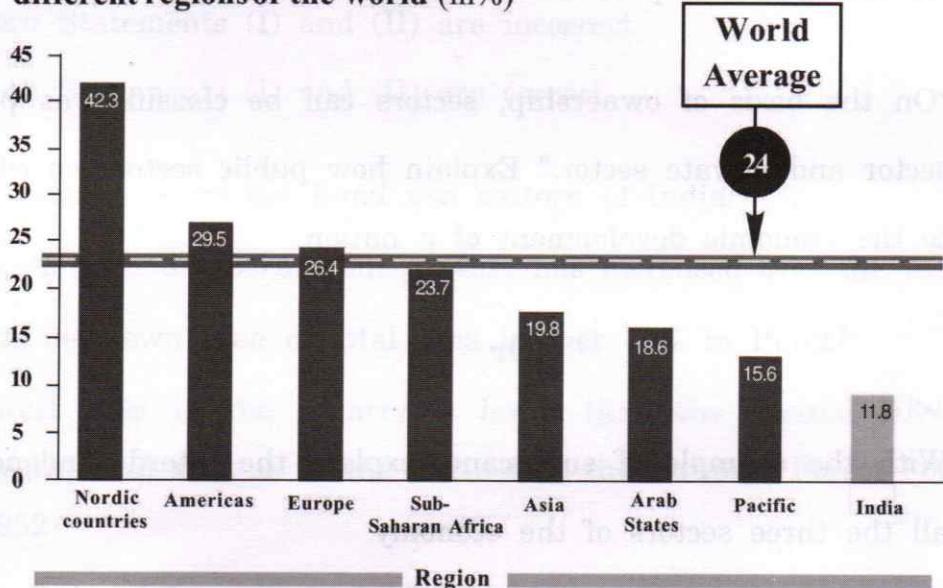
(d) (i) C (ii) D (iii) A (iv) B

Section - B

Very Short Answer Questions (2×4=8)

21. Study the following diagram and comment on the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. 2

Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



22. (A) "Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange." 2

Highlight any two such examples.

2

Or

(B) How did silk routes link the world? Explain with any two examples.

23. "In 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive agricultural reform programme was initiated." In light of the above statement, mention any two steps taken by government in this direction. 2

24. How is horizontal distribution of power different from vertical distribution of power in India? 2

Section - C

Short Answer Based Questions (3×5=15)

25. Assess the impact of print revolution on the European society. 3

26. (A) "On the basis of ownership, sectors can be classified as public sector and private sector." Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation. 3

Or

(B) With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

27. "Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater." In light of the given statement suggest some ways in which industrial pollution of freshwater could be reduced. 3

28. "The Indian Constitution provides three lists to distribute the legislative powers between centre and state." Comment. 3

29. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors". Evaluate the statement. 3

Section - D

Long Answer Based Questions (5×4=20)

30. (A) "The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion, culture played an important role too." In light of the above statement, choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe. 5

Or

(B) Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkan region in Europe after 1871?

31. (A) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? 5

Or

(B) Explain how tidal energy and geothermal energy can be used to generate electricity.

32. (A) What do you mean by multi-party system? Why has India evolved a multiparty system? 5

Or

(B) Describe the role of opposition party in democracy.

33. (A) "At present, it is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources." Substantiate with suitable answer.

5

Or

(B) Explain the significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.

Section - E

Case-Based Questions (4×3=12)

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

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the famous Ali brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

1. Explain in brief the Rowlatt Act passed in 1919. 1
2. Explain the Khilafat issue that helped Gandhiji to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. 2
3. Name any two leaders of the Khilafat Movement. 1

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

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. The availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water, and unequal access to it. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food. Hence, to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture. It may lead to falling groundwater levels, adversely affecting water availability and food security of the people.

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as common place as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational 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. Mention any three causes of water scarcity. 1
2. How has industrialisation led to the problem of water scarcity? 1
3. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Comment. 2

36. Study the given information below and answer the questions that follow:

State	Per Capita Income for 2015-16 (in ₹)
Haryana	1,62,034
Kerala	1,40,190
Bihar	31,454

The above mentioned information is associated with the per capita income of Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. We find that of the three, Haryana has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at the bottom. This means that, on an average, a person in Haryana earned ₹ 1,62,034 in one year whereas, on an average, a person in Bihar earned only around ₹ 31,454. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Haryana will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three. But when we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes.

1. What do you mean by per capita income? 1
2. State any one limitation of comparing states based on the per capita income. 1
3. "When we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes." State and explain any two other attributes besides per capita income that UNDP uses in comparing two countries which can be used for comparing states as well. 2

Section - F

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

37. (a) Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given 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.

(A) Place where the peasant Satyagraha was organised in Gujarat.

(B) The place associated with Indian National Congress Session held in December 1920.

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

(i) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

(ii) Software Technology Park in Telangana

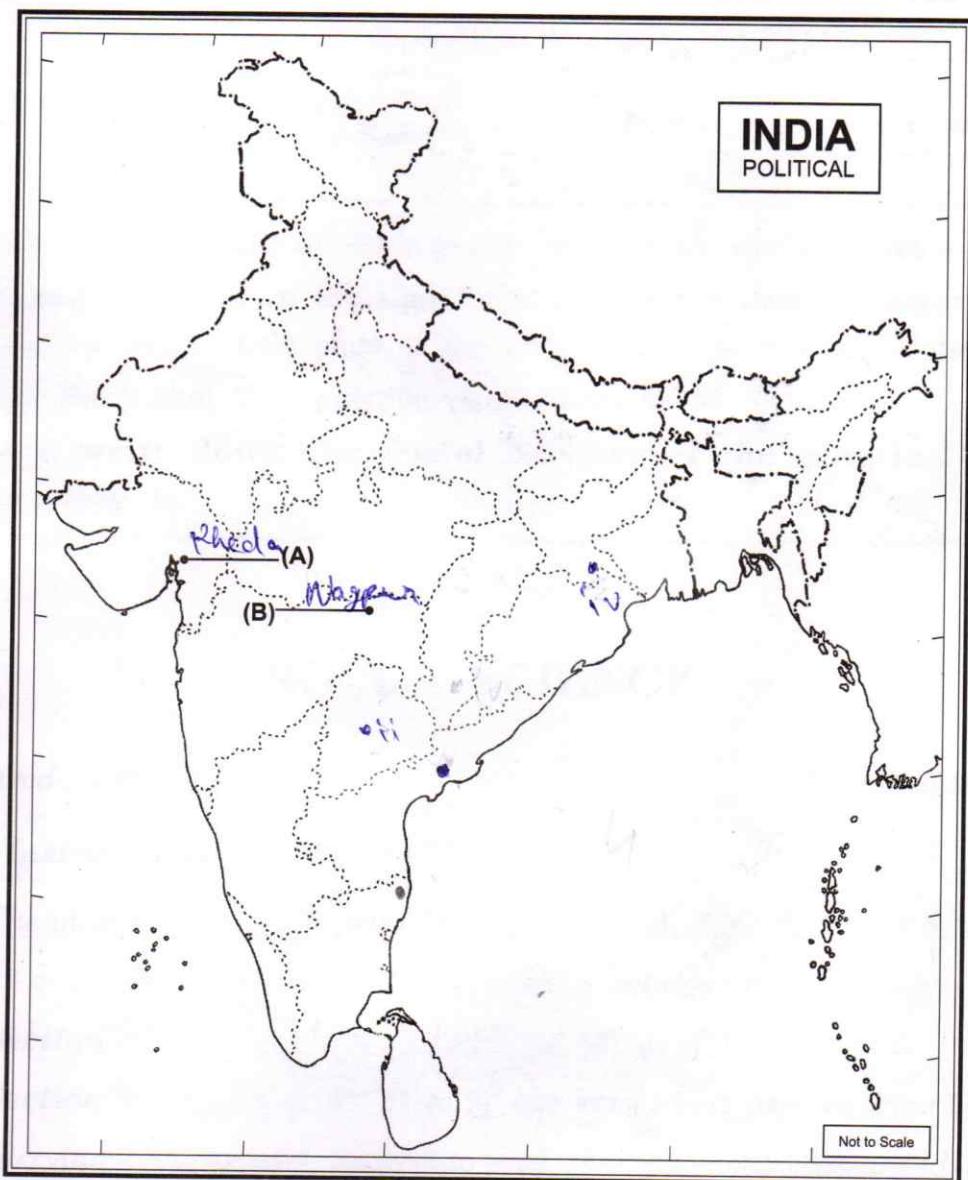
(iii) Meenambakkam International Airport

(iv) Iron ore mine in Chhattisgarh

2

3

Map for Q.No 37(a) and (b)



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