

Series ZZY1/2



SET-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

32/2/1

रोल नं.

Roll No.

1 3 1 1 8 5 5 6

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

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

## सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages +1 Map.
- Q.P. Code 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 in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This questions paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper comprises **six** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D, E and F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 20** are MCQs of **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **21 to 24** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **25 to 29** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **30 to 33** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34 to 36** are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is map-based, carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. **Only one of the choices** in such questions has to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

### SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1=20)

1. Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ?

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Liberalism
- (d) Romanticism





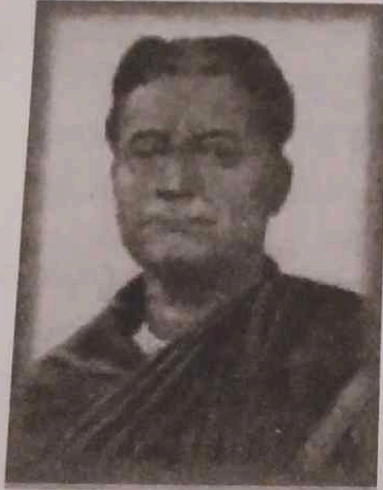
2. Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War :

- (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
- (b) Britain, France and Russia
- (c) Italy, Japan and Russia
- (d) France, Austria-Hungary and China

3. In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s ?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Poland
- (c) France
- (d) Japan

4. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.



Options :

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Raja Ravi Verma
- (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- (d) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

**Note :** The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 4.

Who among the following is the writer of 'Gulamgiri' ?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) E.V. Periyar
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Ram Mohan Roy



5. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall ?

- (a) Red and Yellow (b) Black  
(c) Alluvial (d) Laterite

6. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.

Reason (R) : Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

7. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (Port)	Column II (Type)
i. Kandla	1. Riverine port
ii. Mumbai	2. Deepest landlocked port
iii. Visakhapatnam	3. Biggest port
iv. Kolkata	4. Port developed after independence

Options :

- (a) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1  
(b) i - 2, ii - 1, iii - 3, iv - 4  
(c) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3  
(d) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 4, iv - 3



8. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

*Assertion (A) :* Belgium amended their constitution four times.

*Reason (R) :* Amendments were to enable everyone to live together in the same country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation' ?

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

10. Match *Column I* with *Column II* and choose the correct option.

*Column I*

- i. Union List
- ii. State List
- iii. Concurrent List
- iv. Residuary Subjects

*Column II*

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Computer Software
- 3. Banking
- 4. Education

Options :

- (a) i - 3, ii - 1, iii - 4, iv - 2
- (b) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1
- (c) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 3, iv - 1
- (d) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 3, iv - 4

11. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest ?

- (a) Nordic countries
- (b) Arab states
- (c) European countries
- (d) Asian countries





12. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party ?

- (a) Haryana (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

13. Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system ?

- (a) USA (b) India  
(c) China (d) United Kingdom

14. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

For comparing countries, their \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.

- (a) Education (b) Income  
(c) Health Status (d) Living Standard

15. Study the given table and answer the question that follows :

*Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019*

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Which of the following countries has the highest level of 'Human Development Index (HDI)' ?

- (a) India (b) Bangladesh  
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal



16. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as :
- (a) Primary product (b) Secondary product  
(c) Tertiary product (d) Quarternary product
17. Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector ?
- (a) Terms of employment are regular.  
(b) People have assured work.  
(c) They have some formal processes and procedures.  
(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed.
18. Which one of the following is the modern form of currency ?
- (a) Paper notes (b) Gold coins  
(c) Silver coins (d) Copper coins
19. Which one of the following categories of urban households take the highest percentage of loan from the formal sector ?
- (a) Poor households (b) Households with few assets  
(c) Well-off households (d) Rich households
20. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation ?
- (a) Access to New Markets  
(b) Access to New Talent  
(c) International Recruitment  
(d) Disproportionate Growth



## SECTION B

### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. (a) Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy. 2
- OR**
- (b) Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. 2
22. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.  $2 \times 1 = 2$
23. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain. 2
24. "Credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful." Examine the statement. 2

## SECTION C

### (Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3=15)

25. (a) How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain. 3
26. "Energy is required for all activities." Explain the statement with examples. 3
27. Suggest three steps to enhance the literacy rate among women in India.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
28. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors with examples. 3
29. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 3

## SECTION D

### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5=20)

30. (a) Analyse the role of the business classes in Civil Disobedience Movement. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement. 5
31. (a) Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.  $2+3=5$
- OR**
- (b) Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.  $2+3=5$





32. (a) Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens. 5
33. (a) How do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investments.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

**SECTION E**  
**(Case-Based Questions)**

(3×4=12)

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

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

- (34.1) Why did Manchester imports decline in India? 1
- (34.2) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War? 1
- (34.3) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India.  $2 \times 1 = 2$





35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

- (35.1) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. 1  
(35.2) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? 1  
(35.3) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects.  $2 \times 1 = 2$

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

- (36.1) Explain the meaning of a 'political party'. 1  
(36.2) "The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement. 1  
(36.3) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. 2





## SECTION F

### (Map Skill Based Question)

(2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- (i) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920. 1
  - (ii) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. 1
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) Noida – Software Technology Park
  - (ii) Bailadila – Iron-ore mines
  - (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
  - (iv) Haldia – Sea port

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Answer any **five** questions.

5×1=5

- (37.1) Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920.
- (37.2) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- (37.3) Name any one major coffee producing state of India.
- (37.4) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.
- (37.5) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.
- (37.6) Name the state where Haldia sea port is located.