



Series : LKM4N



SET~1



रोल नं.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/4/1

Roll No.

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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

नोट :

NOTE :

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (1 मानचित्र सहित) हैं।

(I) Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages (Including 1 Map).

(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

(II) 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.

(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।

(III) Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.

(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथास्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

(IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.

(V) 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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे। {}

(V) 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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P.T.O.



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **FOUR** sections – **Section A, B, C and D**. Each Section carries **20** marks.

Section A : History

Section B : Geography

Section C : Political Science

Section D : Economics

- (iii) This question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.
- (iv) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry **1 mark** each.
- (v) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry **2 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (vi) Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry **3 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (vii) Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry **5 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (viii) There are Cases Based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.
- (ix) The map-based questions (**two** questions) carry **five** marks –

Section A – (History) – 2 marks

Section B – (Geography) – 3 marks

- (x) Divide your answer sheet into four sections as per question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science), and Section D (Economics).

It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section.

Do not mix answer of one section into the other section.

- (xi) Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (xii) Kindly note that a separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
- (xiii) 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.



SECTION – A
(History)

(20 Marks)

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1

- I. Second Round Table Conference
- II. Formation of Depressed Class Association
- III. Lahore Session of Indian National Congress
- IV. Formation of Awadh Kissan Sabha

Options :

- (A) I, II, IV, III
- (B) I, II, III, IV
- (C) IV, III, II, I
- (D) IV, III, I, II

2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : Silver from Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth in the sixteenth century.

Reason (R) : Europe used this silver to finance its trade with Asia.

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 true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



3. The given painting is from the sixteenth century from Mughal India. Identify the work shown in this painting from the following options : 1



- (A) Minting of coins (B) Metal crafting
(C) Pottery making (D) Book making

Note : The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3.

Which one of the following areas in Calcutta was devoted to the printing of popular books in the 19th century ? 1

- (A) Baranagar (B) Jadavpur
(C) Alipore (D) Batala

4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1

Column – A	Column – B
(Writer)	(Contribution)
(A) Ram Chaddha	– Bengal Gazette
(B) Gangadhar Bhattacharya	– Kesari
(C) Jyotiba Phule	– Gulamgiri
(D) Rashsundari Devi	– Padmarg



5. (a) "Food offered many examples of long distance cultural exchange during pre-modern times." Explain the statement with any two examples. 2

OR

- (b) "Trade and cultural exchange went hand-in-hand during pre-modern times." Explain the statement with any two examples. 2

6. (a) Evaluate the role of print in the French Revolution. 3

OR

- (b) Evaluate the role of Buddhist Missionaries in printing culture. 3

7. (a) Describe the process of unification of Germany. 5

OR

- (b) Describe the process of unification of Italy. 5

8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

Quit India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed *hartals*, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Orissa. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.



- 8.1 How did the failure of the Cripps Mission contribute to the launch of the Quit India Movement ? 1
- 8.2 Why was Gandhiji's call for 'the Quit India' considered historic ? 1
- 8.3 Explain the role of women in making the Quit India Movement more inclusive. 2

(Map-Skill Based Questions) 2

9. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- A. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. 1
- B. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held. 1

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 9.

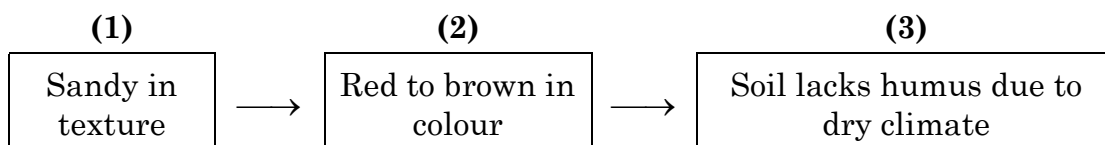
- 9.1 Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. 1
- 9.2 Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920 in Eastern India. 1



SECTION – B
(Geography)

(20 Marks)

10. Read the given infographics carefully and choose the correct option that identifies the soil described. 1



Options :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Laterite soil | (B) Forest soil |
| (C) Arid soil | (D) Black soil |
11. In which of the following regions did the “Beej-Bachao Andolan” of farmers begin ? 1
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Kumaon | (B) Tehri |
| (C) Almora | (D) Chamoli |
12. Match Column – I with Column – II and choose the correct option : 1

Column – I	Column – II
(National Park)	(States)
a. Corbett	i. Rajasthan
b. Sunderban	ii. Uttarakhand
c. Sariska	iii. Kerala
d. Periyar	iv. West Bengal

Options :

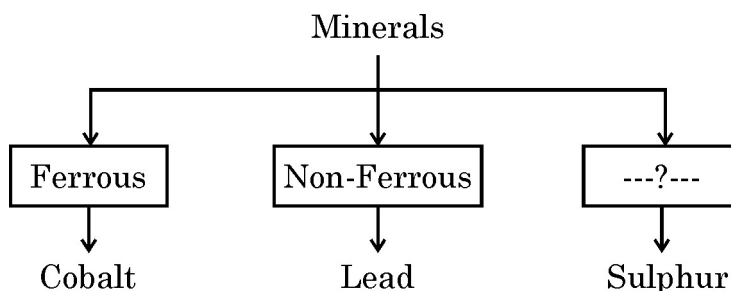
- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | ii | i | iv | iii |
| (B) | i | iii | ii | iv |
| (C) | iv | ii | iii | i |
| (D) | ii | iv | i | iii |





1

13. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :



Options :

- (A) Non-metallic (B) Metallic
(C) Precious (D) Energy
14. In which of the following categories of 'land-use' has India registered an increase ? 1
- (A) Permanent pasture (B) Unsuitable for agriculture
(C) Barren (D) Forest
15. Which one of the following crops grows well in hot and humid climate ? 1
- (A) Sugarcane (B) Peas
(C) Wheat (D) Gram
16. If every farmer in India follows modern farming practices, explain any two positive changes this could bring to villages. 2
17. (a) Examine the role of petroleum as an important source of energy and describe its distribution in India. 3 + 2 = 5

OR

- (b) Examine the role of coal as an important energy resource and describe its distribution in India. 3 + 2 = 5





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

4

Sardar Sarovar Project

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada river in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resources projects of India covering four states – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar Project would meet the requirement of water in drought prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75% of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought proof.

18.1 Why is Sardar Sarovar Project considered important for Gujarat ? 1

18.2 Why is Sardar Sarovar Project designed to cover four states ? 1

18.3 In what ways does this project promote sustainability ? 2

(Map-Skill Based Questions)

19. On the same outline map of India given for Q. No. 9, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols :

(i) The major dam constructed on the Chenab river 1

(ii) Nuclear power plant in Maharashtra 1

(iii) Software Technology Park in Tamil Nadu 1

(iv) International Airport in Punjab 1

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 19.

Attempt any three :

(i) Name the dam built on River Chenab in India. 1

(ii) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra. 1

(iii) Name the place where software technology park is located in Tamil Nadu. 1

(iv) Name the place where international airport is located in Punjab. 1



SECTION – C
(Political Science)

(20 Marks)

20. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1

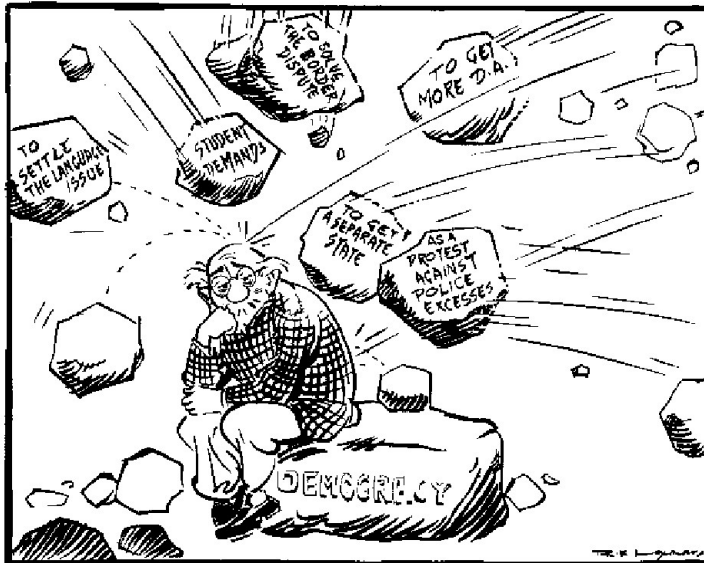
Assertion (A) : The civil war in Sri Lanka resulted due to failure of political accommodation of ethnicity.

Reason (R) : The distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, 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.
21. Look at the given picture carefully and choose the most appropriate option : 1

Which of the following is a strength of democracy highlighted in the cartoon ?



- (A) Avoidance of social conflicts.
(B) Quick decision-making
(C) Concentration of power with one
(D) Thinking accommodation of various demands.



Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Question No. 21.

1

In a democracy, the government is responsible :

- (A) Towards prosperous societies
- (B) Towards deprived societies
- (C) Towards communities
- (D) Towards citizens

22. Find the odd one out from the following :

1

- (A) Communist Party of India (M) & Bharatiya Janata Party
- (B) Rashtriya Janata Dal & Janata Dal
- (C) Nationalist Congress Party & Shiv Sena
- (D) United Democratic Party & National People's Party

23. Read the given statements regarding decentralisation in India and choose the correct option :

1

- i. Rural local government is known as Panchayati Raj.
- ii. Each village or group of villages have Gram Panchayat.
- iii. Panch and Sarpanch of villages are selected by Election Commission.
- iv. Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha.

Options :

- (A) only i, iii and iv are correct.
- (B) only i, ii and iv are correct.
- (C) only ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (D) only i, ii and iii are correct.



24. Suggest any two ways to promote Women's Entrepreneurship in the economy. 2
25. Differentiate between democracy and dictatorship. 2
26. How does the Indian Constitution define the distribution of powers between the centre and the states ? Explain with examples. 3
27. (a) Examine the role of political parties in a democracy. 5

OR

- (b) Examine the need of the political parties in a democratic government. 5
28. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Power Sharing

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

- 28.1 Explain the term 'Balance of Power'. 1
- 28.2 Why is the judiciary considered independent in a democracy ? 1
- 28.3 How is power shared among different organs of government ? 2



SECTION – D

(20 Marks)

(Economics)

29. Study the given data carefully and answer the question that follows : 1

Country	Monthly income of citizens in ₹					
	I	II	III	IV	V	AY
A	9,500	10,500	9,800	1,000	10,200	
B	500	500	500	500	4,800	

Identify the average monthly income of citizens in 'country A'.

- (A) 8,200
 (B) 9,000
 (C) 1,000
 (D) 9,020
30. Identify the sector of the economy on the basis of ownership with the help of following information : 1

- The government owns most of the assets.
- Delivery of services in the hands of government.
- Fair price shops is an example of it.

- (A) Private Sector
 (B) Public Sector
 (C) Joint Sector
 (D) Cooperative Sector



31. Read the given case and choose the correct option :

1

Swapna, a small farmer grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation but midway due to flood, crop fails and her debt increased. Again she has to take loan to manage crops.

Suggest Swapna, which of the following sources of loan would be suitable for her.

- (A) Friends (B) Relatives
(C) Moneylenders (D) Banks

32. The removal of barriers on foreign trade and investment by the Indian government has been called as :

1

- (A) Industrialisation (B) Nationalisation
(C) Privatisation (D) Liberalisation

33. Which of the following reports compare countries using health, education and per capita income ?

1

- (A) Human Development Report
(B) Global Trade Report
(C) World Development Report
(D) Economic Survey Report

34. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

1

Net attendance ratio is expressed as a _____ of total children in the age group of 6 – 10 years attending school.

- (A) Ratio (B) Percentage
(C) Fraction (D) Index



35. "New technology has helped to connect the world." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3
36. Explain the role of Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy. 3
37. Analyse the issues that necessitate sustainable development for the future. 3
38. (a) How are primary sectors different from secondary sectors ? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (b) How are organized sectors different from unorganized sectors ? Explain with examples. 5
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प्रश्न सं. 9 और 19 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 9 and 19

----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें -----

