

Series DE8FG



Set No. 1



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/8/1

अनुक्रमांक/ 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 :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages (Including Map).
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
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.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- 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।
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.

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) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry **2 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) The map-based question divided into two parts :

Section A – (Q. No. 9) – 2 marks

Section B – (Q. No. 18) – 3 marks

- (ix) Answers should be brief and to the point. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
- (x) Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) In addition to this, **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.

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SECTION – A

(20 Marks)

(History)

1. Which of the following countries hosted Vienna Congress in 1815 ? **1**
- (A) Britain (B) Austria
(C) Prussia (D) France
2. Look at the given picture of the attributes of the 'Germania allegory' carefully and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following was the symbolic significance of 'the olive branch around the sword' ? **1**

- (A) Willingness to make equality (B) Willingness to make freedom
(C) Willingness to make peace (D) Willingness to make war

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2.

Under whose leadership was the unified Germany established in 1871 ? **1**

11

- (A) Giuseppe Mazzini (B) Otto von Bismarck
(C) Kaiser William-I (D) Kaiser William-II

3. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1

- I. Formation of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
- II. Second Round Table Conference
- III. Chauri Chaura incidence
- IV. Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act

Options :

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

4. Who amongst the following scholars said this given line highlighting the power of print on undermining despotism ? 1

“Tremble before the virtual writer”

- (A) Louise Sebastien Mercier
- (B) Isaac Newton
- (C) Robert Darnton
- (D) Martin Luther

5. Explain the contribution of ancient ‘silk routes’ in the spread of Buddhism. 2

6. (a) Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century. 3

OR

II

- (b) Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914. 3

7. (a) Explain the ways in which tribal peasants perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the ways in which plantation workers perceived Mahatma Gandhi's message and his idea of Swaraj. 5

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

Print Comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

- 8.1 Mention the method of printing used in India before the advent of printing technology. 1
- 8.2 Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India ? 1
- 8.3 Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. 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. 2 × 1 = 2
- (A) The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.
- (B) The place where Gandhiji led a 'Satyagraha' in favour of the mill workers.

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 9. 2 × 1 = 2

- 9.1 Name the place where session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.
- 9.2 Name the place where Gandhiji led a Satyagraha in favour of the mill workers.

SECTION – B**(20 Marks)****(Geography)**

10. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1

(National Park/Sanctuary)	(State)
(A) Sunderbans National Park	Andhra Pradesh
(B) Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh
(C) Corbett National Park	West Bengal
(D) Sariska Sanctuary	Gujarat

11. Which of the following names was given to the 'Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement' ? 1

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Blood Revolution | (B) Green Revolution |
| (C) White Revolution | (D) Blood-less Revolution |

12. 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 states like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha are leading in jute production.

Reason (R) : Regur soil is mainly found in these states.

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.

13. Choose the correct option related to types of coal from the following : 1

- I. Lignite
- II. Anthracite
- III. Magnetite
- IV. Bituminous

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

14. Arrange the following 'Atomic energy plants' from north to south as per their location and choose the correct option : 1

- I. Kakrapara
- II. Kaiga
- III. Rawat Bhata
- IV. Tarapur

Options :

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

15. "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources."
Support the statement by giving appropriate example with reference to India. **3**

16. (a) Describe the main characteristics of Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India. **5**

OR

- (b) Describe the main characteristics of Chemical Industry in India. **5**

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

Dam

A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

- 17.1 Define the term Dam. **1**
- 17.2 How do dams help in water management ? **1**
- 17.3 Why are dams called as multipurpose projects ? **2**

18. On the given outline map of India for Q. No. 9, locate and label any three of the following by appropriate symbols : **3 × 1 = 3**

- 18.1 An iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh
- 18.2 Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh
- 18.3 A major seaport located in Andhra Pradesh
- 18.4 An international airport located in Tamil Nadu

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 18. Attempt any three. 3 × 1 = 3

- 18.1 Name the place where iron and steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh.
- 18.2 Name the place where Software Technology Park is located in Uttar Pradesh.
- 18.3 Name the place where major seaport is located in Andhra Pradesh.
- 18.4 Name the place where an international airport is located in Tamil Nadu.

SECTION – C

(20 Marks)

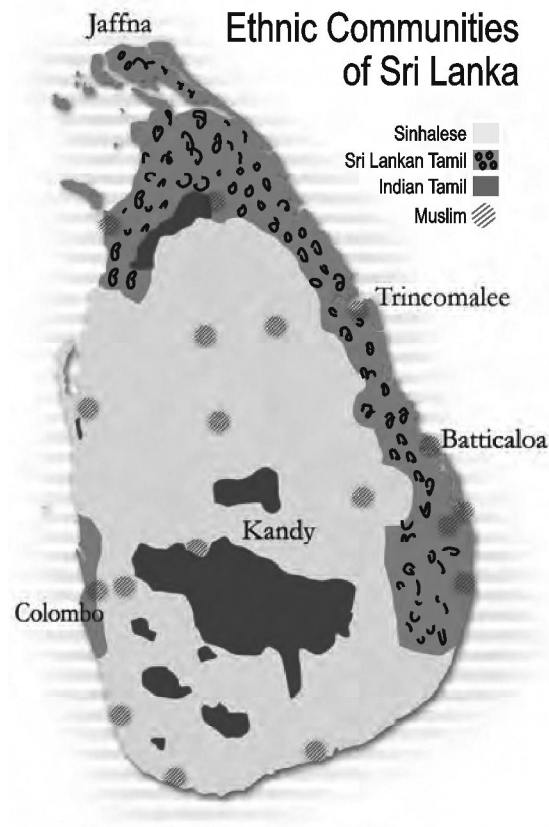
(Political Science)

19. The meaning of horizontal distribution of power is – **1**
- (A) Power shared among different organs of government.
 - (B) Power shared among governments at different levels.
 - (C) Power shared among different social groups of state.
 - (D) Power shared among different interest groups of state.

20. Which one of the following languages is spoken by the most people in Brussels, the capital of Belgium ? 1

- (A) German (B) French
(C) Dutch (D) English

21. Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow :



In which part of Sri Lanka do Tamil primarily live ? 1

- (A) South and Eastern (B) West and Southern
(C) North and Eastern (D) South and Western

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question Number 21.

Which one of the following communities is a majority community in Sri Lanka ? 1

- (A) Christian (B) Sri Lankan Tamil
(C) Indian Tamil (D) Sinhalese

22. Which one of the following is not a governance level of Panchayati Raj ? 1
- (A) Zila Parishad (B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Block Samiti (D) Municipal Corporation

23. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : 1

Column-I	Column-II
(State)	(Main Regional Party)
(a) Uttar Pradesh	(i) Indian National Lok Dal
(b) West Bengal	(ii) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(c) Haryana	(iii) Biju Janata Dal
(d) Odisha	(iv) All India Forward Block

Options :

- (A) a – i, b – iii, c – iv, d – ii
(B) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv
(C) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii
(D) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i
24. Suggest any two measures to increase the role of women in the field of politics in India. 2
25. (a) How is democracy a responsible form of government ? Explain. 2

OR

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- (b) How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality ? Explain. 2

26. "Multi-party system is better in terms of political representation."
Support the statement in context of India. 3

27. "Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy."
Examine the statement. 3

28. (a) Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the
context of India. 5

OR

(b) Examine the provision made for local self-government by the 1992
constitutional amendment. 5

SECTION – D

(20 Marks)

(Economics)

29. Choose the correct option related to literacy rate in India. 1

- (A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group.
- (B) Proportion of literate population in 6 and above age group.
- (C) Proportion of literate population in 5 and above age group.
- (D) Proportion of literate population in 4 and above age group.

30. Choose the correct option related to the criteria used for comparing
countries in 'Human Development Report' published by the UNDP ? 1

- (A) Foreign investment, Health status and Per capita income.
- (B) Per capita income, Education status and Health status.
- (C) Health status, Foreign investment and Education status.
- (D) Education status, National income and Gross Domestic income.

31. 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 activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent.

Reason (R) : The input of many sectors are generally the output of another sector.

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.
32. Study the given table carefully and choose the correct option related to Gross Domestic income of the year 2000 : 1

Income derived from the three sectors of the Economy (₹ crores)

Year	Income		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

Options :

- (A) ₹ 1,24,100 crores
(B) ₹ 1,34,100 crores
(C) ₹ 2,24,100 crores
(D) ₹ 2,34,000 crores

33. Which one of the following is informal source of credit ? 1
- (A) Self-Help Group
- (B) Grameen Bank
- (C) Landlord
- (D) Nationalised Bank
34. Why did the Indian Government impose restrictions on foreign investment and foreign trade after independence ? Choose the correct option : 1
- (A) To protect domestic consumers from foreign competition.
- (B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition.
- (C) To provide subsidies to domestic consumers.
- (D) To provide subsidies to domestic producers.
35. Why is sustainable development necessary ? Explain. 2
36. "Globalization has been impossible without the expansion of Information Technology." Examine the statement with suitable arguments. 3
37. (a) Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian Economy. 5

OR

II

- (b) Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganised sectors of the Indian Economy. 5

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

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| 38.1 | Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall ? | 1 |
| 38.2 | Mention the main source of credit of cooperative societies. | 1 |
| 38.3 | Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. | 2 |

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प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 9 and 18

