

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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

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

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 17 + 1 मानचित्र हैं ।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 17 printed pages + 1 Map.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	(II) 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.
(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 35 प्रश्न हैं ।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 35 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।	(IV) Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book 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 छात्र 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** Sections – **A, B, C** and **D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Question no. **1** to **20** are very short answer type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Question no. **21** to **28** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Question no. **29** to **34** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.
- (v) **Section D** – Question no. **35** is map based, carrying **6** marks with two parts, **35(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **35(b)** from Geography (**4** marks).
- (vi) Answers should be brief and to the point; also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach **map** along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1. Who among the following was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871 ? 1
 - (A) William I
 - (B) William II
 - (C) Friedrich Wilhelm I
 - (D) Friedrich Wilhelm IV
2. Why were some of the Muslim political organisations in India lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Give the main reason. 1
3. Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print ? 1

4. Who was the author of '*Hind Swaraj*' ? 1

OR

Who was the author of the novel '*Anandmath*' ? 1

5. Fill in the blank : 1

Young Italy was formed by _____ .

6. 'Vellum' is 1

- (A) Printing on palm leaves
- (B) Printing on paper
- (C) A parchment made from the skin of animals
- (D) Printing on cloth

7. Who among the following said that "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one" ? 1

- (A) Louis XIV
- (B) Abraham Lincoln
- (C) Martin Luther
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

8. Fill in the blanks of the following table with suitable information : $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Resource on the basis of exhaustibility

Resource	Examples/Type
(A)	Solar and Wind energy
(B)	Mineral and Fossil fuels

9. Name the sea-port that was developed to relieve growing pressure on the Mumbai port. 1

OR

Name the sea-port that was developed to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port. 1

10. In which of the following States is Narora Nuclear Power Plant located ? 1

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

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

- (A) Kalol Oil-fields — Gujarat
- (B) Bauxite Mines — Maharashtra
- (C) Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant — Odisha
- (D) Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines — Jharkhand

12. Fill in the blanks : $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

‘Gobar gas plants’ provide twin benefits to the farmers in the form of _____ and _____.

13. Which of the following is the majority group in Sri Lanka ? 1

- (A) Tamils
- (B) Christians
- (C) Sinhalese
- (D) Muslims

14. Why is power sharing desirable ? Explain one reason. 1

OR

Why is there a need to give space to diverse social groups in the administration of a democratic country ? Give any one reason. 1

15. Under which of the following is power shared in the ‘Community Government’ of Belgium ? 1

- (A) Different social groups
- (B) Different organs of government
- (C) Central and State government
- (D) State government and Community government

16. “Caste system is still prevalent in the Indian society.” Suggest any one measure to abolish it. 1

OR

“Sometimes elections are all about caste in India.” How can this situation be avoided ? 1

17. Choose the correctly matched option from the following : 1

<i>Column I (Category of Person)</i>	—	<i>Column II (Development Goal)</i>
(A) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	—	More days of work and better wages
(B) Landless rural labourers	—	Higher support prices for their crops
(C) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	—	Regular wages
(D) An Adivasi from Narmada Valley	—	To fulfil livelihood

18. Study the table and answer the question given below :

Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013 – 14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Question :

Which State has the lowest net attendance ratio at Secondary stage ? 1

19. Suggest any one way to increase the income of Indian industrial workers. 1

20. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India ? Explain the main reason. 1

OR

Explain the main advantage of organised sector in respect of employment. 1

SECTION B

21. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows : $1+1+1=3$

Source – Swaraj in the Plantations

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration 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.

- (21.1) Explain the understanding of 'Swaraj' for plantation workers in Assam.
- (21.2) Explain the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers.
- (21.3) Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

22. Explain the three types of movement or flows identified by the international economists in the nineteenth century. $1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

Why did textile exports from India not decline in the late eighteenth century? Explain. 3

23. Describe the importance of an equitable distribution of resources in the society. 3

OR

Describe the need of resources for human survival. 3

24. "Rail transport suffers from certain problems in India." Support the statement with examples. 3

25. Describe any three characteristics of distribution of power between the Centre and States in India. 1×3=3
26. Describe the ways of discrimination faced by women in India. 3

OR

- Describe the changes in castes and caste system in modern India. 3
27. On what bases is the criterion used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank ? Explain. 3
28. “There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganised sector.” Evaluate this statement. 3

OR

- “Activities in the private sector are guided by the main motive to earn profit.” Evaluate this statement. 3

SECTION C

29. Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe ? Explain. 5

OR

- How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World War ? Explain. 5
30. Analyse any five features of Commercial Farming. 1×5=5
31. Describe the necessity of political parties in democracy. 5
32. “Democracy is based on political equality.” Support the statement with examples. 5
33. “Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.” Support the statement with examples. 5

OR

- “The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.” Support the statement with examples. 5

34. Read the following sources and answer the questions that follows :

Source A – Foreign Trade and the Integration of Markets

With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

Source B – Globalisation

Besides the movements of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected. This is through the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. In the past few decades, however, there has not been much increase in the movement of people between countries due to various restrictions.

Source C – World Trade Organisation

Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products.

(34.1) **Source A – Foreign Trade and the Integration of Markets**

How does foreign trade integrate markets ?

(34.2) **Source B – Globalisation**

How is globalisation expanding human activity across regions and continents ?

(34.3) **Source C – World Trade Organisation**

“The actions and methods of the WTO have evoked strong debate.” Elucidate your views on the statement.

SECTION D

35. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 19). Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (A) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- (B) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) Locate and label **any four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of **India** : $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Hirakud — Dam
- (ii) Kanpur — Coton Textile Industrial Centre
- (iii) Kandla — Sea-port
- (iv) Salem — Iron and Steel Plant
- (v) Amritsar (Raja Sansi) — International Airport
- (vi) Hyderabad — Software Technology Park

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt **any six** questions :

- (35.1) Write the name of place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- (35.2) Name the place of Gujarat where the peasants started 'Satyagraha'.
- (35.3) Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.
- (35.4) Name the State where Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines are located.
- (35.5) Name the related State to Mumbai High Oil-field.
- (35.6) Name the State where Salem Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- (35.7) Name the State where Raja Sansi Airport is located.
- (35.8) Name the place in Punjab where a Software Technology Park is located. $1 \times 6 = 6$

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

