

Roll No.

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

- Please check that this question paper contains **12** printed pages.
- Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- 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 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
3. **Section A** - question number **1 to 20** are multiple choice questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. **Section B** - question number **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
5. **Section C** - question number **25 to 29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
6. **Section D** - question number **30 to 33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
7. **Section E** - question number **34 to 36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
8. In **Section F** - question number **37** is Map skill based question with two parts- **37(i)** History (**2** marks) and **37(ii)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.
9. 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.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20 = 20)

1. Given below are some allegories used in Europe during the nationalist movement. Accordingly, which one of the following signified the beginning of a new era? **1**
- A. Broken chains
 - B. Rays of the rising sun
 - C. Breast plate with eagle
 - D. Olive branch around sword
2. Which one is the oldest printed Japanese book? **1**
- A. Hind Swaraj
 - B. The Diamond sutra
 - C. The Golden age
 - D. The Ancient time
3. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order: **1**
- i Coming of Simon Commission to India
 - ii Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
 - iii. Government of India Act 1919
 - iv. Champaran Satyagraha
- Options:**
- A. i-iv-iii-ii
 - B. iv-iii-i-ii
 - C. iv-i-ii-iii
 - D. iii-iv-ii-i



4. Which one of the following options best signifies this picture? **1**

- A. Indian workers march in South Africa 1913.
- B. The Boycott of foreign cloths 1922.
- C. Chauri Chaura incident.
- D. Dandi March lead by Mahatma Gandhi.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question number 4.

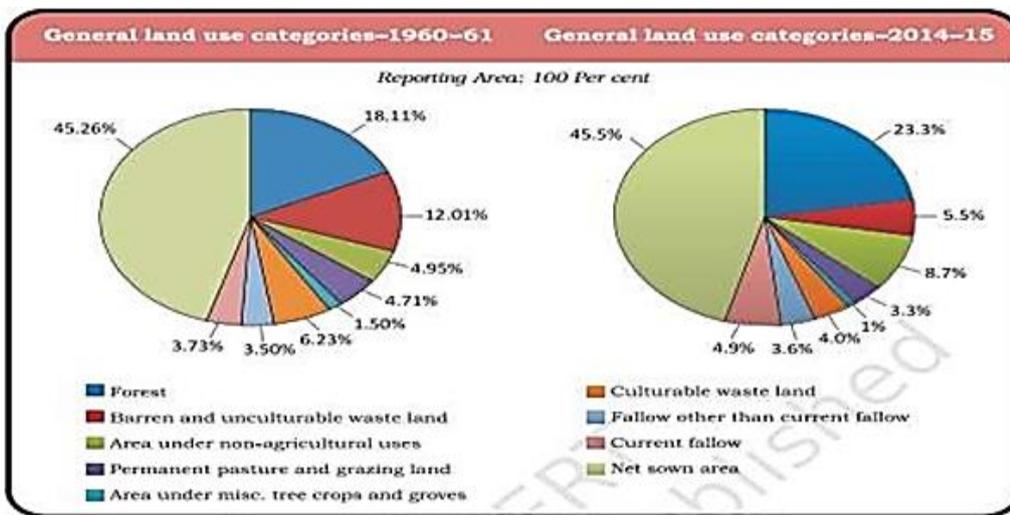
Q. Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- A. Dandi March
- B. Chauri Chaura Incident
- C. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- D. Champaran Satyagraha

5. Simran gave her friends three clues about a type of soil - 1
- i. develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
 - ii. is low in humus content.
 - iii. found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

What soil is being referred to by Simran?

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Black soil
- C. Arid soil
- D. Laterite soil



Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017

6. Study the above given diagram and suggest the reason for the increase in land under non-agricultural use from 4.95 per cent to 8.7 per cent in the year 2014-15. 1

- i. Increase in NSA
- ii. Expansion of industries
- iii. Increase in fallow land
- iv. Government policies

Options:

- A. Statement i and ii are correct
- B. Statement ii and iv are correct
- C. Statement i and iii are correct
- D. Statement i and iv are correct

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question number 6.

Q. According to the geographical size of our country the desired forest area is about

- A. 33 per cent
- B. 28 per cent
- C. 35 per cent
- D. 29 per cent

6. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted Sinhala as the only official language of the state.

Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka wanted to foster their culture, language and religion.

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

7. Sariska wildlife sanctuary is situated in- 1

- A. Haryana
- B. Assam
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Tamil Nadu

8. Find out odd one from following. 1
- A. Federal govt.
 - B. State govt.
 - C. Local govt.
 - D. Judiciary
9. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below: 1
- I. It is good for democracy
 - II. It creates harmony in different groups
 - III. It brings transparency in the governance
 - IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties
- Options:**
- A. I, II, & III
 - B. II, III, & IV
 - C. I, III & IV
 - D. I, II & IV
10. A type of government where a large country divides its power between the central government and its smaller states or regions. Identify the type of federalism. 1
- A. Holding together
 - B. coming together
 - C. Binding together
 - D. None of the above
11. Choose a factor which is responsible for caste system in India. 1
- A. Growth of education
 - B. Large scale urbanisation
 - C. Occupational mobility
 - D. Low Economic development
12. More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village. The above Developmental Goals falls Under which category of person? 1
- A) An adivasi from Narmada valley
 - B) Landless rural labourers
 - C) Prosperous farmers from Punjab
 - D) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops

13. Which of the following is not a National Party? 1

- A) Congress
- B) BJP
- C) AAP
- D) Uttrakhand kranti dal (UKD)

14. Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India. 1

- A. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- B. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- C. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.
- D. Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

Options:

- A) A and C
- B) A and D
- C) B and C
- D) B and D

15. Seema gave her friends three clues about a type of political party 1

- i. These parties have their units in various states
- ii. These parties secure at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States.
- iii. These parties win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha. Identify the type of political party?

Options:

- A) Regional Party
- B) Multiple Party
- C) National Party
- D) Unitary Party

16. Explain the meaning of transparency in Democracy? 1

- A) Examine the process of decision making by people
- B) Decision by people
- C) Decision by voters
- D) Decision by President

17. Which is NOT a feature of democracy? 1
- A) Regular elections
 - B) Rule of law
 - C) Right to vote
 - D) No political party
18. Assume there are four families in your locality. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 10000. If the income of three families is Rs. 4000, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 8000 respectively. What is the income of fourth family? 1
- A. Rs. 5000
 - B. Rs. 10000
 - C. Rs. 22000
 - D. Rs. 15000
19. Which one of the following options describes "Collateral" 1
- A) Asset as guarantee for loan
 - B) Double coincidence of wants
 - C) Certain products for barter
 - D) Trade in Barter

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21. The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with any two examples. (2)
22. (A) The United Nations General Assembly at its 75th session in March 2021 declared 2023 the International Year of Millets. In the light of above statement write importance of millets. (2)
- OR
- (B) A type of farming that involves clearing a small plot of land, burning it, and then using the ashes to grow crops. Explain briefly with example. (2)
23. A list of subjects of common interest to both the Union and State governments in the Indian Constitution that both can legislate on. Identify the list and write two examples.
24. 'Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process'. Support the statement with suitable example. (2)

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. The print Revolution had transformed the lives of the people changing their relationship to information and knowledge. Analyse the statement. (3)
26. (A) Why is subsistence agriculture is still practiced in certain parts of the country? Give three reasons. (3)
- OR
- (B) Describe any three conditions required for the production of Tea.
27. System in which power is shared among governments at different levels. Explain this statement giving example of India. (3)
28. Why is the Tertiary sector becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)
29. Roshan works in a bank as a clerk while his brother Sameer works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe the differences in their conditions of work and just the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors. (3)

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. (A) . How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871. Explain with examples. (5)
- OR
- (B) . The unification of Germany was led by Otto von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia, with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Explain the statement.
31. A). Conserving energy is important because it helps protect the environment, saves resources, and reduces costs. Assess the statement. (5)
- OR
- (B) There is a pressing need using renewable energy sources in India. Explain with arguments.
32. (A) In which way political party play an important role in a democracy? Elaborate your answer with suitable arguments. (5)
- OR
- (B) Suggest any five reforms to make political parties more democratic.
33. (A) Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the development of a country? Explain the statement. (5)

OR

(B) Credit can play a negative role. Justify the statement with arguments.

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

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

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History And fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, *The Folklore of Southern India*. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'.

34.1. How did nationalism capture people's imagination? (1)

34.2. What was the belief of Natesa Sastri about folklore? (1)

34.3. Why did nationalists begin recording folk tales in late-nineteenth-century India? (2)

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

The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land

managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'. The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

35.1. When and where joint forest management passed the first resolution to conserve forest?

(1)

35.2. What criteria should economic or developmental activities meet according to the paragraph?

(1)

35.3. How communities play an important role for conservation of forest in different places of India?

(2)

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

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country? Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries

- 36.1. Explain the significance of per capita income. (1)
- 36.2. What are the classifications of countries based on per capita income? (2)
- 36.3. Which entity is responsible for determining this classification? (1)

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. A. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (1+1)
- A. Indian National Congress session held at this place in 1920
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question number 37 (a).

- A. Name the place where Indian National Congress session held in 1920.
- B. Name the place where Gandhi broke Salt Law.

- 37 (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. (1+1+1)

- I. The highest dam in Jammu and Kashmir project (Dam)
- II. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station
- III. Ankaleshwar oil region
- IV. A sea Port in Goa

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 37 (b)

Answer **any three** of the following.

- I. Name the highest dam in Jammu and Kashmir project
- II. Name the state where Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station is located.
- III. Name the state where Ankaleshwar oil region is located.
- IV. Name the sea port in Goa.

