

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Instructions

1. This question paper comprises four Section – A, B, C and D. There are 35 question in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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).
6. 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.

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 80

SET-1

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
(a) French Revolution
(b) Russian Revolution
(c) Glorious Revolution
(d) The Revolution of the liberals

2. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

3. * Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?

Or * Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

4. * Define the term 'Veto.'

Or * Define the term 'Carding.'

5. * Fill in the blank.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand- printing technology into around AD 768-770.

Or * By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the

6. * Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options.

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

7. * Who were called 'Chapmen'?

- (a) Book seller
- (b) Paper seller
- (c) Workers of printing press
- (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'

8. Fill in the blanks

Types of Resources	Examples
A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
B-?	Renewable and non-renewable

9. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?

or Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India?

10. In which of the following states is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

11. Choose the correct option from columns A and B

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	Odisha
(b) Mavurbhanj iron ore mines	Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	Gujarat
(d) Bauxite	Jharkhand

12. Fill in the blank.

..... industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Christian and Tamil
- (b) Buddhist and Hindu
- (c) Sinhali and Tamil
- (d) Sinhali and Christian

14. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

15. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies
- (b) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- (c) Among different social groups
- (d) Among different pressure groups

16. * Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression.

Or * Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India.

17. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B

Column A (Category of Person)	Column B (Developmental goals/Aspirations)
(a) Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	Regular job and high wages to increase her income

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

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

Sources Economic Survey, 2017-18- Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey, Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question : In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas.

20. How is GDP calculated?

Or How is Public sector different from Private sector?

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.

The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled

schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the

council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of Council elections. (1)
- (ii) How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? (1)
- (iii) Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.' (1)
22. * Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.
- Or * Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.

Section C : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

29. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.
- Or How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.
30. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.
31. Describe any five functions of political party.
32. 'Democratic system is better than any other form of government'. Support the statement with examples.

23. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources
- Or Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'
24. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples
25. Describe any three features of 'federal government.'
- Or Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.
26. * Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.
- Or * Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.
27. Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).
28. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement.
- Or "Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.

33. "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country. Support the statement with examples
- "Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful". Support the statement with examples.

34. Read the Sources given below and answer the questions that follow.
- Source A Production across countries**
- Until the middle of the twentieth century production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, and finished products.

Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

(a) How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?(1)

Source B Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e. markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.

Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

(b) How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?

Source C Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

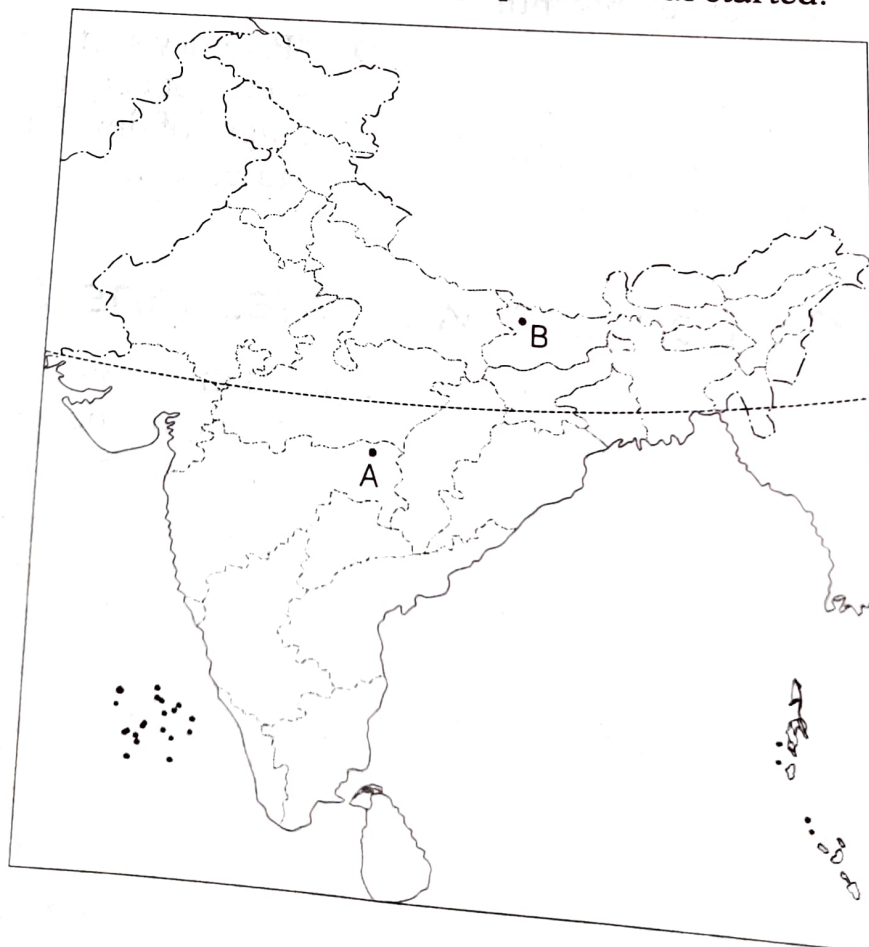
(c) How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

Section D : Map Based Question (6 Marks)

35. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify the features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.



political outline map of India.

- (i) Sardar Sarovar – Dam
- (iii) Pune – Software Technology Park
- (v) Indore – Cotton Textile Industry

- (ii) Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iv) Kochi – Major Sea Port
- (vi) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant

