

**SET A**  
**Subject Code: 087**

**Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Date: 03-12-'20**

**Time: 3 Hours**  
**Max. Marks: 80**

**General Instructions :**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- 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. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION-A**

**(1x16=16)**

1. Who was not responsible for the unification of Italy? 1
  - (a) Count Cavour
  - (b) Bismarck
  - (c) Garibaldi
  - (d) Giuseppe Mazzini
2. What was the step taken by the custom union or zollverein to liberalise economy of the Europe? 1
3. The Non Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji because: Choose the correct option: 1
  - A. Brutal repression of the British government on the Indians.
  - B. Gandhiji was arrested
  - C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested.
  - D. A peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police.
4. Classify the resources on the basis of Status of Development. 1

OR

Which method of soil conservation has led to stabilise desert in western India?

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1  
 Assertion (A): India needs a balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.  
 Reason (R): Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.  
 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 correct but R is wrong.  
 d. A is wrong but R is correct.

6. Complete the table with correct information with regard to the cultivation of 1

Crop	Rainfall (cms)	Temperature (in degree)
Sugarcane	_____	_____

7. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants? 1  
 A. HAIL  
 B. SAIL  
 C. TATA Steel  
 D. MNCC

8. Arrange the following in the correct sequence - 1  
 i. Transporting cloth to the workshops  
 ii. Sale in shops and showrooms  
 iii. Spinning the yarn  
 iv. Weaving of the fabric  
**Options -**  
 A. i--iv--iii--ii  
 B. iii -iv - i--ii  
 C. iv - i--ii--iii  
 D. iii - iv--ii--i

9. Sinhala was recognized as an independent nation in the year \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 A. 1948  
 B. 1950  
 C. 1956  
 D. 1947

10. State one difference between an alliance and coalition. 1  
OR  
Name the headquarters of the European Union.
11. By which type of federations Switzerland and Australia have been formed? 1  
OR  
Name the three levels in the rural local government.
12. The employment figures are based on data taken from the five-yearly surveys on employment and unemployment. Which organization conducts this survey? 1  
A. NREGA - National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
B. NSSO - National Sample Survey Organisation  
C. ILO - International Labour Organisation  
D. NSO- National Statistical Office
13. Rizwan is a shopkeeper. He took a loan of Rs 10 lakhs at 8.5% interest for a period of two years to upgrade his shop. He submitted the bank statements of last six months, his Aadhaar Card, ration card and his fixed deposits certificates of 15 lakhs as security with the bank. 1  
Analyze the information given above and choose the correct option which is true regarding the meaning of Collateral?  
A. The fixed deposit certificates are the collateral as it is an asset of Rizwan that will be used as guarantee by the bank.  
B. Collateral is the total sum of money (10 Lakhs) borrowed by Rizwan from bank.  
C. Collateral is the terms of credit Rizwan has agreed with bank.  
D. Collateral are the documents such as bank statements, Aadhaar Card and ration card that he has submitted with the bank.  
OR  
Rita has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5% and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.  
Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option:  
A. Mode of re-payment  
B. Terms of credit  
C. Collateral Terms  
D. Loan criteria

14. The government is encouraging Self Help Group because:

1. It gives loans to the poor
2. It gives loans to the people who do not have collateral.
3. It is empowering poor women
4. It is a source free credit

Choose the correct answer from below

- A- 1 and 2  
 B- 1,2 and 3  
 C- 1 and 3  
 D- 1,2,3 and 4

15. Choose the correct option from the below Match the following:

(i)	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	a)	Automobiles
(ii)	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	b)	Garments, footwear, sports items
(iii)	Indian companies who have invested abroad	c)	Call centres
(iv)	IT has helped in spreading of production of services	d)	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
(v)	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	e)	Trade barriers

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
A.	b)	e)	d)	c)	a)
B.	b)	e)	a)	c)	d)
C.	d)	a)	b)	c)	e)
D.	d)	b)	a)	e)	c)

16. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B and rewrite

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

**SECTION-B**

**( 3x6=18)**

17. The women had only symbolic presence in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Evaluate 3
18. What were the reasons for the failure of the liberals in unifying Germany? 3

**OR**

What were the features of the Conservative regime set up in 1815?

19. Describe the three physical factors affecting the location of industries. 3  
What are the problems facing the Cotton industry in India?
20. Why is power sharing good for democracies? 3
21. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any? 3
22. Is there a need to provide more formal sources of credit in India? Give reasons for your stand. 3

**SECTION-C**

**( 4x4=16)**

23. **Read the text given below and answer the questions that follows :** 4

As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. But meanwhile, many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organised into ‘nation-states’ came to be accepted as natural and universal.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

**(23.1)** A large part of Balkan region was under the control of: (1)

- A. Russian empire
- B. Ottoman empire
- C. German empire
- D. Habsburg rulers

- (23.2) There was intense rivalry among the European powers in the Balkans- (1)  
A. Because they wanted to over throw the Ottoman power.  
B. Because they wanted to start the First World War  
C. Because of its strategic geographic position.  
D. None of the above

- (23.3) The reason which led Europe to disaster in 1914 is: (1)  
A. the formation of 'Nation States' in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
B. the urge of European Empires to spread their power in Europe.  
C. the imperialistic ambition of the colonized countries.  
D. the imperialistic ambition of the colonial countries.

- (23.4). The anti-imperial movement grew against the European powers in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1)  
because:  
i. they wanted independence from the European powers.  
ii. they were inspired by the European powers  
iii. nationalist feelings were aroused  
iv. the leaders of the anti-imperial movement wanted their nations to become imperialistic.

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

24. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution". Which includes genetic engineering. In fact organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops. 4

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

- 24.1 The main reason for dwindling income of the Indian farmers is: (1)

- A. Most of them are uneducated.
- B. They did not adopt the Green Revolution in the 11960's.
- C. The number of small and marginal farmers have increased.
- D. The government of India is not helping the farmers.

**24.2.** The Green Revolution is in controversy because: (1)

- A. It affected the environment in a negative manner.
- B. The farmers want to do organic farming.
- C. The farmers are not aware of the Green Revolution.
- D. The farmers are uneducated and therefore do not know to implement Green Revolution.

**24.3.** The above paragraph in general is about: (1)

- A. the problems faced by the Indian farmers.
- B. Green Revolution
- C. to increase contribution of farming in GDP.
- D. benefits of organic farming.

**24.4.** If Indian farmers grow high value crops: (1)

- A. they can consume these high value crops which are more healthy.
- B. it will harm the environment.
- C. it will increase the GDP of the nation.
- D. it will degrade the land in a long duration.

**25. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follows:**

4

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. Thus in India, we have a multi-party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections—the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

So, which of these is better? Perhaps the best answer to this very common question is that this is not a very good question. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

**(25.1)** The multi-party system often appears very messy because it leads to : (1)

- A. Mid-term elections
- B. It brings about competition among various political parties.
- C. It brings variety of interest and opinions in governance.
- D. Regional issues are raised at a bigger platform.

**(25.2)** Name the coalition government currently ruling at Centre: (1)

- A. Left Front
- B. NDA
- C. UPA
- D. Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA)

**(25.3)** Choose from the following party system which is best for a diverse country: (1)

- A. Regional Party
- B. One- Party System
- C. Two- Party System
- D. Multi- party System

**(25.4)** Multi-party system has evolved in India because: (1)

- i. Single party system failed to solve many issues of diverse population.
- ii. All the states of India wanted to form regional parties
- iii. Of its geographical variation
- iv. Single party system cannot bring together the aspirations of a wide population.

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

26. Now, supposing a landlord, Sukhram, comes and hires one or two members of the family to work on his land. Laxmi's family is now able to earn some extra income through wages. Since you do not need five people to look after that small plot, two people moving out does not affect production on their farm. In the above example, two people may move to work in a factory. Once again the earnings of the family would increase and they would also continue to produce as much from their land. There are lakhs of farmers like Laxmi in India. This means that even if we remove a lot of people from agricultural sector and provide them with proper work elsewhere, agricultural production will not suffer. The incomes of the people who take up other work would increase the total family income.

This underemployment can also happen in other sectors. For example there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't

find work everyday. Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

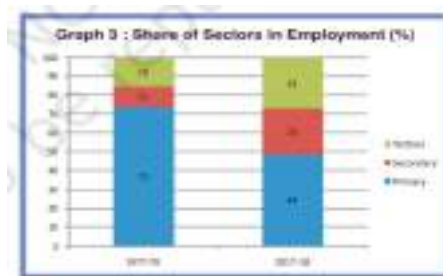
**(26.1)** Which type of unemployment is Laxmi's family facing? (1)

- A. Disguised unemployment
- B. Unskilled unemployment
- C. Seasonal unemployment
- D. Educated unemployment

**(26.2)** What is not the reasons for underemployment in the service sector? (1)

- A. Ever increasing population of India
- B. People wish to settle in cities
- C. Availability of more employment seekers
- D. People do odd jobs because they do not have proper documentation.

**(26.3)** Choose the correct observation from the given graph: (1)



- A. Government is creating job opportunities in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors.
- B. Tertiary and Secondary sectors have moved to the rural areas
- C. People in the Primary sector are moving towards Tertiary sector.
- D. People in the Primary sector are moving towards Tertiary and Secondary sector.

**(26.4)** What do you mean by underemployment? (1)

- A. people want to work but do not get employment.
- B. people do not paid for their work
- C. people are made to work less than their potential
- D. technological changes making people lose jobs.

#### SECTION-D

(5x5=25)

27. Examine the main features of the Non-cooperation Movement in the plantations and the hilly regions 5

OR

Describe the cultural process through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

28. Having a good network of roadways helps a country's economic growth. Justify. 5

OR

- The role of mass communication in India has increased over a period of time. Explain in detail.
29. Why is democracy considered better than non-democratic government? 5
30. How has India successfully practiced Federalism after independence? (Give any two examples) 5

OR

- Why are federations necessary? Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation.
31. How do you understand 'Globalisation'? 'Due to globalisation, competition and uncertain employment prevails'. Comment. 5

OR

Supposing you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these arguments?

### SECTION-E

#### Map Skill Based Question

(2+3=5)

- 32.1 Some places are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write its correct name on your answer script: (Write the correct number and the name of the place) 2

A - The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

B - The place where the Non Cooperation movement was called off.

- 32.2 Some places are marked on the outline political map of India, identify **ANY THREE** with the help of following information and write their correct names on your answer script. (Write the correct number and the name of the place) 3

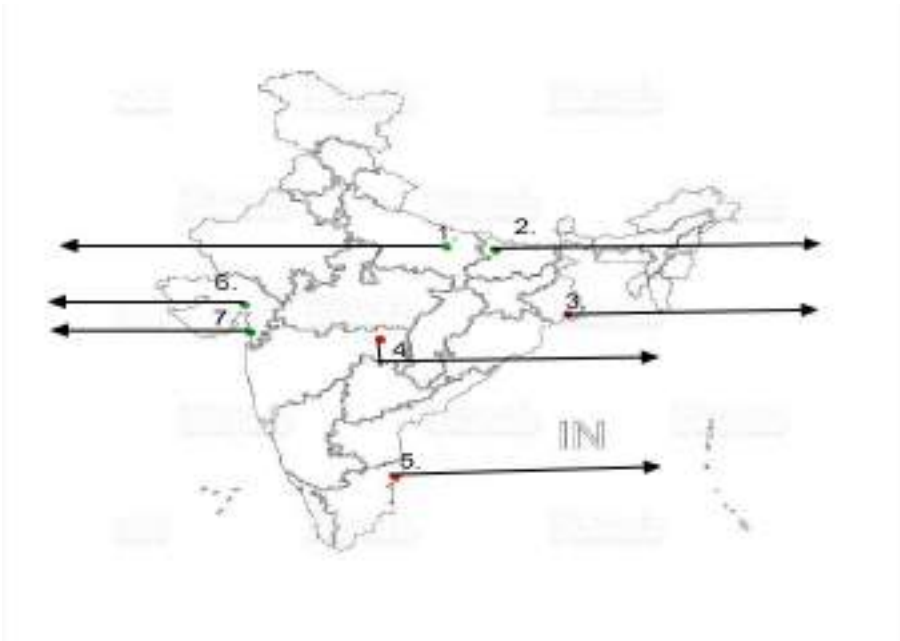
- a) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- b) Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant
- c) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- d) Software Park in Madhya Pradesh
- e) Paradwip Port

**Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.32.**

**Attempt any FIVE questions.**

- 32.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in Sep 1920. 1
- 32.2 Name the State where the Non Cooperation movement was called off. 1
- 32.3 Name the State where Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located. 1
- 32.4 Name the State in which Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant is located. 1
- 32.5 Name the city in which Software Technology Park is located in Madhya Pradesh. 1
- 32.6 Name the State in which Paradwip Port is located. 1
- 32.7 Name the State in which Ramagundam Dam is located. 1

32.1 - History Map



32.2 - Geography Map

