

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, MCL, KALINGA AREA

Subject – Social Science

Sample Question Paper – II (2020 – 21)

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. 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.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (a) from History (2 marks) and 32 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
7. 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.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. The Treaty of Constantinople of recognised Greece as an independent nation.
2. Indian Railways do not face the problem of making losses due to many trains having very few
3. Define the term demand deposit.
Or What is the source of income for banks?
4. How do political parties shape public opinion?
5. State an example of agro-based industry.
Or What is a mineral-based industry?
6. Identify the term.
A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.
7. An adult whose Body Mass Index is more than 30 will be classified as
- Or People may have different developmental goals; what is development for one, may even be..... for the other.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
Sir Muhammad Iqbal was the President of Muslim League in 1925.

Or Gandhi called the Tribes as Harijans.

9. Who among the following gets more number of choices due to foreign trade?

- (a) Buyers (b) Sellers
(c) Government (d) Producers

10. Which city was chosen as its headquarters when the European Union was formed?

11. In the class how do we compare different students. As they differ in height, health, talents and interests. The healthiest may not be the strongest.

What is the criterion on which comparison depends?

- (a) Criterion depends upon the purpose of segregation
(b) Criterion depends upon the purpose of similarity
(c) Criterion depends upon the purpose of comparison
(d) None of the above

12. Choose the correct option from List I and II.

	List I	List II
(a)	Coal mines and railways	(i) Community owned resources
(b)	Humans and coal	(ii) Biotic resources
(c)	Parks and burial grounds	(iii) National resources
(d)	Running water	(iv) Continuous resources

13. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of cotton.

Cotton	Soil Type	Annual rainfall required (in an)	Temperature required for its growth (in °C)
	A - ?	-B - ?	Less than 35°C

14. Find the incorrect option.

- (a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
(b) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual.
(c) Democracy does not have room to correct mistakes.
(d) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflict.

15. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

- (i) Fibre production
(ii) Weaving and Knitting
(iii) Spinning
(iv) Dyeing

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
(b) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

16. Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?

- (a) Dutch
(b) Spanish
(c) French
(d) Italian

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

17. In Panchayati Raj system, 1/3rd of the seats have been reserved for women. Do you feel that the same should be done for State Legislature and Parliament? Support your answer with arguments.

18. Why did Matternich describe Giuseppe Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of their social order?

Or Explain the role of languages in developing the nationalist sentiments in Europe.

19. Which sector usually provides maximum number of employment opportunities in urban centres? Why is it so?

20. Radha wants to open a tea stall near the village bus stand for which she needs ₹ 15000. Briefly explain which is the best credit source for her and why?

21. By giving three examples justify that India has land under a variety of relief features.

Or Resource planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. State two examples which explain its need.

22. Write about the advantages of local self-government?

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

23. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

(i) Which of the following statement correctly describe the political fragmentation of Italy?

- (a) Italian were scattered over several dynastic states.
- (b) Italy was divided into seven states
- (c) Different regions were ruled by different monarchs.
- (d) All of the above

(ii) Giuseppe Mazzini formed the secret society Young Italy for

- (a) establishing strong rule.
- (b) defeating other rival forces.
- (c) dissemination of his goals.
- (d) All of the above

(iii) Identify the implications of the failure of revolutionary uprising in 1831 and 1848.

- (a) It became the duty of the King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states.
- (b) King Victor Emmanuel could achieve the unification through the war.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

(iv) Which statement is correct?

- (a) Sardinia Piedmont with the help of Cavour succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces.
- (b) A large number of troops under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the unification movement.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) All the states of Italy revolted.

24. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quality of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

- (i) In which of the following states deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation?
 (a) Odisha (b) Chhattisgarh
 (c) Jharkhand (d) All of these
- (ii) Which of the following activities is responsible for land degradation in states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh?
 (a) Water logging (b) Deforestation
 (c) Overgrazing
 (d) Grinding of limestone
- (iii) In which state water logging is responsible for land degradation?
 (a) Western Uttar Pradesh
 (b) Haryana
 (c) Punjab
 (d) All of the above
- (iv) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 (a) Land degradation
 (b) Water conservation
 (c) Land management
 (d) Sustainable development

25. Read the source and answer the following questions.

The Constitution clearly provided a three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government. Thus, it contains three lists :

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List includes subject of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

- (i) The Constitution of India has provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and State governments which is depicted in
 (a) Three Lists
 (b) Laws of the Country
 (c) Special Article
 (d) None of the above
- (ii) Why do Union List include subject of national interest?
 (a) Only Parliamentarians have the right to make laws.
 (b) We need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
 (c) Subjects are very specific.
 (d) None of the above
- (iii) Agriculture is the most important sector of our country which is included in
 (a) Union List
 (b) State List
 (c) Concurrent List
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) Both the union and state government can make laws on
 (a) education, trade union, marriage.
 (b) forest, adoption and succession.
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc have become important.

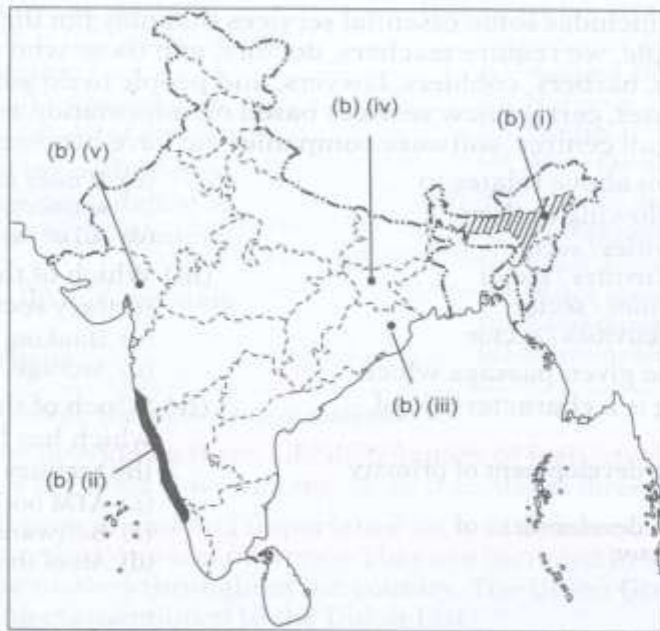
- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 (a) Primary activities / sector
 (b) Secondary activities / sector
 (c) Tertiary activities / sector
 (d) Quaternary activities / sector
- (ii) According to the given passage which of the following is a characteristic of tertiary sector?
 (a) It helps in the development of primary sector.
 (b) It helps in the development of secondary sector.
 (c) It does not produce goods but provides services.
 (d) All of the above
- (iii) Which of the following is an example of tertiary sector?
 (a) Banking (b) Transportation
 (c) Storage (d) All of these
- (iv) Which of the following is a new service which has been added in recent times in the tertiary sector?
 (a) ATM booths (b) Call centres
 (c) Software companies
 (d) All of the above

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

27. Describe the circumstances which led to the Khilafat Movement. *Or* In India roads are classified in different classes according to their capacity. State different types of roads in brief.
28. Explain the term 'Conservatism' with special reference to Europe. *Or* Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
29. "Railways are the lifelines of the country." Comment. *Or* Explain five differences between the democracies in Belgium and Sri Lanka.
30. Give the reason for the movement of people from one country to another? Why has there been slow movement of people between countries in the past few decades?
31. How did the Belgians resolve the ethnic conflict?

Section E : Map Based Question (5 Marks)

32. (a) On the political map of India, mark and locate the following. (2)
 (i) The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
 (ii) The place where the December 1920 session of the Indian National Congress took place.
- (b) On the given political outline map of India, identify and label any three of the following. (3)
 (i) The largest tea producing state
 (ii) A type of soil
 (iii) A dam
 (iv) An iron and steel plant
 (v) A software park in Gujarat



Answers

1. 1832
2. Passengers
3. A deposit with a bank that can be withdrawn whenever the depositor wants to do so is known as demand deposit.
Or Banks charge more interest from borrowers and pays less interest to depositors. The difference in between is their source of income.
4. Political parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues and sometimes launching movements for the resolution of problems faced by common men.
5. Cotton textile industry is an example of agro-based industry.
Or Industry which uses minerals as raw material is known as mineral-based industry.
6. Affidavit
7. overweight Or destructive
8. Sir Muhammad Iqbal was the President of Muslim League in 1930.
Or Gandhi called the Dalits as Harijans.
9. (a) Buyers
10. When the European Union was formed Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.
11. (c) Criterion depends upon the purpose of comparison
12. (b) Humans and coal - (ii) Biotic resources
13. A. Black Soil, B. 85-110 cm.
14. (c) Democracy does not have room to correct mistakes.
15. (d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
16. (a) Dutch
17. Women Reservation Bill is a pending bill in the Parliament which proposes to amend the Constitution of India to reserve 33 per cent of all seats in the Lok Sabha and in all State Legislative Assembly for women.
I think this bill should be passed, like the bill of Panchayati Raj system which has already reserved 1/3rd of the seats for women. I support this as :
 - There will be more women participation in politics and society.
 - Reservation for women will increase women participation in the decision-making process of the government.
18. Matternich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of their social order for the following reasons:
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who wanted to unite Italy into a single unified Republic. He thought that Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
 - He founded two underground societies. These were young Italy in Marseilles and young Europe in Berne. Minded young men from Poland, France, Germany and Italy joined these societies.
 - Mazzini strictly opposed the monarchical system which frightened the conservatives.

Or Language played an important role in developing the nationalist sentiments in Europe in the following ways:

- When Russia occupied Poland, the Polish language was banned. It was replaced by the Russian language.
- Armed rebellion of 1831 against Russia was crushed but it had a deep impact on the people and the learned community of Poland. Many members of the clergy began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religion instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against the Russian dominance.

19. Tertiary sector provides usually maximum number of employment opportunities in urban centres. Reasons for providing such a huge number of employment in this sector are given below :

- The tertiary sector provides essential services like banking, healthcare and education.
- Developments in agriculture and industry have led the requirement of services like transport, storage, trade, etc.
- When income levels rise, people start demanding more services like shopping malls, tourism, professional training, etc. This increases the demand for such services, especially in urban centres.
- Due to westernisation, the needs of people keep changing from time to time, which increases demands of various goods and services. Thus, to meet these demands the tertiary sector is continuously expanding its area by providing jobs to people.

20. The best credit source for Radha is to go to Self Help Groups (SHGs). The reasons are as follows:

- The Self Help Groups are organisations of the rural poor people specially for women. They provide small loans on reasonable rates.
- SHGs do not require collateral and documentation.
- SHGs also take up social issues related to women so if Radha becomes a member of SHGs then she will not only get financial assistance but also get support of other women members.
- SHGs make the loan process very easy for poor people.

Thus, we can say that SHGs can be stated as a plan by the people, of the people and for the people, reflecting the real people's participation in the process of development at micro-level.

21. India has land under a variety of relief features. In India 30 per cent area are mountainous, 27 percent are plateaus and 43 per cent are plains, all of these have specific advantages to be utilised.

Examples of India's Land are:

- (i) Mountains are source to many streams and rivers some of them are perennial. These regions have very high potential for hydro-electricity productions, etc and are also good tourism destinations.
- (ii) Plateaus are mostly laden with minerals, fossil fuels and forest etc so are economically more viable.
- (iii) Plains are most important land resource for humans beings. These are fertile and most of the food crops, are grown here. They are also useful for the development of factories, roads etc.

Or Resource planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It is essential as resources are limited and unevenly distributed over the country. Planning will help in reducing wastage as well as taking care of the requirements of future generations.

Examples

- (a) An example of uneven distribution of resources in Arunachal Pradesh, which has abundance of water resources, but lacks infrastructural development to utilise the water resources. Thus, through resource planning we can utilise its water resources judiciously.
- (b) Irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources leads to socio-economic and environmental problems like in Punjab, waterlogging has increased salinity and alkalinity in the soil. Thus, when we use resource planning strategies we can save natural resources in this state like soil.

22. The advantages of local self-government are:

- Constitutional status for local self-government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.
- Local people have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- Local people have better ideas on where to spend money and how to tackle things more efficiently.
- It allows people to participate directly in decision making.

23. (i) (d) All of the above

(ii) (c) dissemination of his goals

(iii) (c) Both (a) and (b)

(iv) (c) Both (a) and (b)

24. (i) (d) All of these
 (ii) (c) Overgrazing
 (iii) (d) All of the above
 (iv) (a) Land degradation
25. (i) (a) Three Lists
 (ii) (b) We need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
 (iii) (b) State List
 (iv) (c) Both (a) and (b)
26. (i) (c) Tertiary activities/sector
 (ii) (d) All of the above
 (iii) (d) All of these
 (iv) (d) All of the above

27. The circumstances which led the Khilafat movement are as follows :

- The Khilafat Movement was launched by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
- Gandhiji saw this as opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified National Movement.
- At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, Gandhiji convinced other leaders to start a Non-cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat Movement.
- The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924), was a Pan-Islamic political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British Government and to protect the Ottoman empire during the aftermath of the First World War. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.
- There was a fear that the power of the spiritual head of the Islamic world (Khalifa) would be curtailed. To defend his power, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in 1919.
- The Khilafat leaders put pressure upon the British Government to give better treatment to Turkey. Thus, in this way Khilafat movement took place.

28. Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change. After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by conservatism.

Conservatives were people who believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

But after the rule of Napoleon, the basic ideas of conservatism were changed. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised that the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality.

They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

Or The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows :

- **Union of People** The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- **New Flag** A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- **National Assembly** The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly.
- **Patriots Honoured** New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
- **Centralised Administration** A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- **Common Language** Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- **Uniform Systems Adopted** Internal custom duties were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

29. It is true that railways are the lifelines of the country. It can be understood through the following points :

- **Employment** Railways create many opportunities of employment in India. Lakhs of skilled and unskilled people are employed in operating the railway functions.
- **Encouragement to Tourism** The connectivity of railways to various tourist spots gives encouragement to tourism industry. Thus, it boosts national economy.
- **Cover Long Distance** Railways can carry goods and passengers over very long distance. Thus, cover different parts of India.

- **Helpful during Calamities** During natural calamities railways help the stranded people to reach the relief centres. These are helpful during famines by carrying food grains from surplus to affected areas.
- **Strategic Importance** Railways are useful for internal security of the country and also carry the defence material to various regions during external threat.

Or In India, roads are classified in six classes according to their capacity as given below:

- Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** This super highway links India's four largest metropolitan cities, i.e. Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai. North-South and East-West corridor are part of this. These highways reduce time and distance between mega cities.
- National Highways** These are primary road systems that link important parts of the country.
- State Highways** These roads link a state capital with its district headquarters. These are constructed by State Public Works Department.
- District Roads** These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
- Rural Roads** These roads, also known as other roads, link rural areas and villages with towns.
- Border Roads** These roads are constructed along the international border of India by Border Road Organisation. It has improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

30. Due to following reasons people move from one country to another:

- People generally move from one country to another in search of better living standard.
- They move from one country to another in search of better jobs.
- They also move for the purpose of better education.

Due to following reasons there has been slow movement of people during past few decades:

- In the past few decades, there has not been much increase in the movement of people between countries due to various trade restrictions.
- Information and communication technology was not so well developed. This restricted movement of information.

31. The Belgians resolved the ethnic conflict between 1970 and 1993 in the following ways:

- They amended their constitution four times, to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
- Belgian Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. No single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments.

A third type of government i.e. 'Community Government' has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues which can help the Belgians to resolve ethnic conflict.

These divisions of governments in Belgium have worked well. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Brussels was chosen as the headquarters of European Union due to the successful Belgian model to tackle ethnic conflict.

Or Five differences between the democracies in Belgium and Sri Lanka were as follows :

Basis	Democracies in Belgium	Democracies in Sri Lanka
Different Policies Followed	Belgium produced an ideal example of a democratic system. It adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnics divisions.	Sri Lanka also adopted a democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
Power Sharing	Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups.	Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community only.
Equality	In Belgium, both the groups had equal share in working of government	In Sri Lanka, the minority community was isolated.
Maintenance of Political Stability and Unity	To maintain political stability and unity in Belgium, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level.	In Sri Lanka, there was no such arrangement.
Flexibility	In Belgium, the constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife.	In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to Civil War for twenty years.

32.

