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Q.P. Code **RSPL/2**

Roll No.

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

- Please check that this question paper contains **14** printed pages + **1** Map.
- 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 carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into six sections – Section **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions.
Each question carries **1** mark.

- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **25 to 29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **30 to 33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34 to 36** are Case-based /Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts **37(a)** from History (2 marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

SECTION A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1 = 20)

1. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the making of National movement against the British rule.
 - (i) Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
 - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
 - (iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka in Gujarat against enhancement of land revenue.
 - (iv) The Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement began.

Options:

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

1

2. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (I): More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

Statement (II): Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the forest department.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- (c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct

1

3. Which of the following statements about terms of credit are correct?

- (i) Land titles are only example of collateral used for borrowing.
- (ii) Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.
- (iii) Collateral is an liability that the borrower owns.
- (iv) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

Options:

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

1

4. Which of the following conservation strategies involve community participation?

- (i) Joint Forest Management
- (ii) Beej Bachao Andolan

(iii) Chipko Movement

(iv) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries

Options:

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(b) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(d) (i) and (iii)

1

5. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous _____ range of hills in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

(a) Bailadila

(b) Kudremukh

(c) Ballari

(d) Ratnagiri

1

6. Which of the following statements will be considered to say that Democracy is better than dictatorship or other forms of Government?

Statement (I): Improves the quality of decision making.

Statement (II): Enhances the dignity of individual.

Statement (III): Provides method to resolve conflicts.

Statement (IV): Takes interest in arms race with neighbouring countries.

(a) Statement (I) and (II) are right

(b) Statement (I), (II) and (III) are right

(c) Statement (III) is right

(d) Only statement (IV) is right

1

7. Any of the three hypothetical scenarios could be possible in the year 2040. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follows.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2023 (Source: Statista)	44%	25%	31%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: i)	20%	45%	35%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: ii)	60%	20%	20%
2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: iii)	15%	40%	45%

Based on the information given in the table, which of the following statements is **LIKELY** to be correct?

- (a) In scenarios (i) and (ii) the secondary sector will need the least workers.
- (b) In scenario (ii), India will become a major services-based economy.
- (c) The primary sector in scenario (ii) will be the highest contributor to the GDP of the country.
- (d) In scenarios (i) and (iii), maximum employment opportunities will be created in the secondary sector.
- 1
8. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option.

- I. Full protection from infectious diseases
- II. A pollution-free atmosphere
- III. High quality education
- IV. A luxury home

Options:

- (a) I and III (b) III and IV
- (c) I and IV (d) I and II
- 1

9. Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state?

- I. More powers with Centre
- II. Residuary subjects with Centre
- III. Equal subjects with Centre and States
- IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) I, III and IV | (b) I, II and IV |
| (c) II, III and IV | (d) I, II and III |

1

10. The artist prepared this painting of Germania on a cotton banner, as it was meant to hang from the ceiling of the Church of St Paul where Frankfurt parliament was convened.



What does the breastplate with eagle in the picture signify?

- (a) Being freed
- (b) Symbol of German empire-strength
- (c) Heroism
- (d) Willingness to establish peace

1

11. Identify the correct statements about Globalisation.

- (i) Increase in foreign trade
- (ii) Barrier on foreign trade
- (iii) Barrier on foreign investment
- (iv) Increase in foreign investment

Options:

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

1

12. Identify the correct statements about Globalisation.

- (i) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
- (ii) It provides for rapid integration of countries.
- (iii) MNCs play a major role in Globalisation.
- (iv) It organises production in complex ways.

Options:

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

1

13. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:

List I	List II
(i) Bharatiya Janata Party	(A) Founded in 2012
(ii) Aam Aadmi Party	(B) Founded in 1984
(iii) Bahujan Samaj Party	(C) Founded in 1980
(iv) Communist Party of India - Marxist	(D) Founded in 1964

- (a) (i)–(D); (ii)–(A); (iii)–(C); (iv)–(B)
- (b) (i)–(B); (ii)–(D); (iii)–(A); (iv)–(C)
- (c) (i)–(C); (ii)–(A); (iii)–(B); (iv)–(D)
- (d) (i)–(D); (ii)–(C); (iii)–(B); (iv)–(A)

1

14. Which of the following statements about democracy are correct?

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens
- (ii) Improves the quality of decision-making
- (iii) Provides no method to resolve conflicts
- (iv) No room to correct mistakes

Options:

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

1

15. Match List I and List II and select correct answer using the codes given below this lists:

List I	List II
(i) Union of India	(A) Prime Minister
(ii) State	(B) Sarpanch
(iii) Municipal Corporation	(C) Governor
(iv) Gram Panchayat	(D) Mayor

Options:

- (a) (i)–(D); (ii)–(A); (iii)–(B); (iv)–(C)
- (b) (i)–(B); (ii)–(C); (iii)–(D); (iv)–(A)
- (c) (i)–(A); (ii)–(C); (iii)–(D); (iv)–(B)
- (d) (i)–(C); (ii)–(D); (iii)–(A); (iv)–(B)

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16. Choose the most appropriate answer.

The sectors are classified into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary on the basis of

- (a) nature of social activities.
- (b) nature of biological activities.
- (c) nature of political activities.
- (d) nature of economic activities.

1

17. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order based on the events that took place:

- (i) Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Gandhi.
- (ii) Dr B.R. Ambedkar organised dalits into depressed classes association.
- (iii) Some social groups later on known as scheduled castes were regarded as untouchables.
- (iv) Reservation for OBCs in central government services.

Options:

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

1

18. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option.

Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average Income
Country A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
Country A	6000	6000	6000	6000	50000	

Options:

- (a) 9500
- (b) 10000
- (c) 10500
- (d) 10060

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19. Which of the following is a component of a political party?

- (i) Leaders
- (ii) Members
- (iii) Followers

Options:

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

1

20. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer

Statement I: As primary education became compulsory, children became important category of readers.

Statement II: Gulamgiri was written by Jyotiba Phule.

- (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (c) Both Statements (I) and (II) are incorrect.
- (d) Both Statements (I) and (II) are correct.

1

SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2 = 8)

21. Communalism is harmful for the nation. 'Explain. 2
22. "In 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive agricultural reform programme was initiated." In light of the above statement, mention any two steps taken by government in this direction. 2
23. (a) "Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange." Highlight any two such examples. 2

Or

- (b) How did silk routes link the world? Explain with any two examples. 2
24. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector. (any two) 2

SECTION C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3 = 15)

25. How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples. 3

26. (a) Do you think that the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful? Explain how. 3

Or

- (b) With the example of sugar cane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy. 3
27. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors". Evaluate the statement. 3
28. 'Transparency is the most important feature of a democracy'. Support the statement. 3
29. "Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater." In light of the given statement suggest some ways in which industrial pollution of freshwater could be reduced. 3

SECTION D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5 = 20)

30. (a) "The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion, culture played an important role too."

In light of the above statement, choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe. 5

Or

- (b) How did the French Revolution play an important role in creating the idea of the 'Nation' in Europe? Explain. 5

31. (a) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? 5

Or

- (b) Explain how tidal energy and geothermal energy can be used to generate electricity. 5

32. (a) Why can modern democracies not exist without political parties?
Explain. 5

Or

- (b) Describe the role of opposition party in democracy. 5
33. (a) "At present, it is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources." Substantiate with suitable answer. 5

Or

- (b) In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain. 5

SECTION E

(Case-Based/Source-Based Questions)

(3×4 = 12)

34. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the famous Ali brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

- (34.1) Explain in brief the Rowlatt Act passed in 1919. 1
- (34.2) Name any two leaders of the Khilafat Movement. 1
- (34.3) Explain the Khilafat issue that helped Gandhiji to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'kuls' and 'guls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- (35.1) Mention any one methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. 1
- (35.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? 1
- (35.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. 2×1=2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different

levels of government. This is what they did in Belgium, but was refused in Sri Lanka. This is called federal division of power. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the state government, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government Vertical division of power.

- (36.1) Which type of government exist at the lower level? 1
- (36.2) The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. What is it called in India? 1
- (36.3) What is Vertical division of power? 2

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Questions)

(2+3= 5)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of **India**. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A) Place where the peasant Satyagraha was organised in Gujarat. 1
- (B) The place associated with Indian National Congress Session held in December 1920. 1
- (b) On the same political outline map a **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols: 3×1=3
- (i) Tehri – Dam
 - (ii) Bokaro – Coal mines
 - (iii) Pune – Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Tuticorin – Sea port