

Series:

Code No. H1E1Z101

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code No on the title page of the answer-book

1. Please check that this question paper contains 4 printed pages
2. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
3. Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
4. 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. During these time students are not allowed to write answers
5. Internal choices are provided for some questions

General Instruction:

The question paper has 27 questions in all.

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from serial number 8 to18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question numbers 26 & 27 are map questions from History with 2 mark each.
7. Question number 28 is map question of 3 marks from Geography.
8. For Q. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.

TIME: 3Hrs,

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

1. What is the meaning of liberalism in economic sphere? (1)
OR
What was the 'Bounty Programme
2. How did conservative of European rulers try to prevent the spread of revolutionary and nationalist ideas? (1)
OR
Which two provinces of Vietnam were referred to as 'electrical fuses'?
3. '*There is enough for everybody's need but not for any body's greed*'. Based on this statement explain Gandhijis views about resource conservation. (1)

4. Which two constitutional amendments of 1992 made revolutionary administrative change in Local Self Govt. in India (1)
5. 'What may be the development for one may not be the development for others even it may be destructive'. Give an example. (1)
6. What are the two major reasons prevents the poor from getting bank loans (1)
7. Why did public facilities are important in the process of development (1)
8. Give three examples to show the influence of culture on the growth of nationalism in Europe. (3)

OR

Explain any three points of thinking of Pan Chu Trinh.

9. Why was the Non co - operation movement launched by Gandhiji in 1920? What were the major aims of this movement? (3)
10. What are the steps involved in the complex process of 'Resource Planning'? Why resource planning is important in country like India (2 + 1 =3)
11. Explain any three reasons due to which large dams have come under great opposition in recent years. (3)
12. Explain any two types of power sharing in modern democracies. (3)
13. 'The creation of linguistic state was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country'. Justify the statement. (3)
14. What do you mean by 'Overlapping Social Differences'? How does it lead to social division in the society? (3)

15. On the basis of given table answer the following questions:

COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Country	People's Income				
	1	2	3	4	5
COUNTRY A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
COUNTRY B	500	500	500	500	48000

- (a) Calculate average income of country A and B (1)
- (b) Are both countries equally developed? (1)
- (c) Which country is better and why? (1)

16. Describe any three difference between Organized and Un Organized Sectors (3)

17. 'Depositors and borrowers are the key role players in a bank'. Prove the statement by explaining the functions of bank (3)

18. What is the difference in the criterion used by the World Bank and that of UNDP for measuring development? (3)

19. How was the formation of nation state in Britain different from other countries? (5)

OR

'Education was seen as one way to civilise a nation but they faced a dilemma'. What was he dilemma faced by the French while educating the Vietnamese

20. What was riinderpest? State any four effects of the coming of riinderpest of Africa? (5)

OR

How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect India's economy?

OR

Explain the social changes in London which led to the need for the underground railways. Why was the development of underground railway criticized?

21. How can you differentiate the participation of business class and Industrial labours in Civil Disobedience Movement? (5)

OR

Explain the basic ideology of Satyagraha as a method of struggle. Examine the Satyagraha Movement Organised by Gandhiji during 1916 to 1918

22. 'Agriculture has a great contribution to the economy'. Describe any five points to justify the statement (5)

OR

State geographical condition required for growing rice and cotton

23. Describe major institutional changes implemented by the Government of India for the development of agriculture (5)

24. Briefly explain the influence of caste in politics. (5)

OR

Briefly explain various forms of communalism in politics.

25. Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Give five reasons. (5)

MAP QUESTIONS

26. Locate and label the place in the given outline map of India (1)

The place where Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920

27. Locate and label the place in the given outline map of India (1)

The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for Cotton Mill workers

28. Locate and label the following on the given outline map of India (2)

a. Hirakud Dam

b. Kaiga Nuclear power plant

Identify the following places marked on the same given outline map of India (1)

c. Type of soil

Q No. 26, 27 and 28

