

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(PARAKH)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Marks: 80 Marks

General Instructions:

- (i) There are 36 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) The question paper has Four Sections: A- Multiple Choice Questions including Map-Based Questions, B- Very Short Answer Type Questions, C-Short Answer Type Questions, and D-Long Answer Type Questions with a Case-Based Question.*
- (iii) Multiple Choice Questions carry 1 mark each.*
- (iv) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 30-40 words.*
- (v) Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60-70 words.*
- (vi) Long Answer Type Questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.*

Section A-Objective Questions

(1×15=15)

1. European powers competed for colonies in the nineteenth century. Which approach could reduce such conflicts?

- (A) Military conquest
- (B) Peaceful agreements
- (C) Colonial expansion
- (D) Resource exploitation

2. Industrial workers sometimes opposed the introduction of machines because they feared losing their jobs. Which approach could reduce such conflicts between workers and industrialists?

- (A) Dialogue and fair labour policies
- (B) Gradual introduction of new machines
- (C) Government regulation of factories
- (D) Worker training for new machines

3. What was the main aim of Project Tiger launched in 1973?

- (A) Promote tourism
- (B) Protect tiger population
- (C) Allow controlled hunting
- (D) Expand agriculture

4. Which of the following is an example of a plantation crop grown in India?

- (A)Wheat
- (B)Tea
- (C)Gram
- (D)Bajra

5. If both the Union Government and a State Government make laws on the same subject in the Concurrent List and a conflict arises, which law will prevail according to the Constitution of India?

- (A) State law will prevail
- (B) Union law will prevail
- (C) Both laws will prevail equally
- (D) The judiciary will make the law

6. Which of the following situations best reflects healthy political expression of social diversity in a democracy?

- (A) Social groups raising demands through democratic institutions
- (B) Political leaders mobilising people mainly on religious lines
- (C) One community seeking dominance over other communities
- (D) Social groups refusing cooperation with other communities

7. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (Political Party)	Column II (Founder/Leader)
a. Bahujan Samaj Party	i. P. A. Sangma
b. Bharatiya Janata Party	ii. Kanshi Ram
c. National People's Party	iii. Syama Prasad Mukherjee
d. Indian National Congress	iv. A. O. Hume

Options:

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

8. Two statements **I** and **II** are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement I: Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual.

Statement II: Democracies sometimes take more time in decision-making because they follow discussion and deliberation.

Options:

- (A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
(B) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.

9. Which of the following situations best shows collective effort for development in a community?

- (A) Villagers jointly constructing a water tank for common use.
(B) Villagers jointly purchasing tractors for private farming use.
(C) Villagers jointly storing crops for selling in markets.
(D) Villagers jointly opening shops for earning higher profits.

10. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:

(Indicator)	(Meaning)
(A) Per Capita Income	Total income divided by population
(B) Literacy Rate	Number of schools in a country
(C) Infant Mortality Rate	Number of hospitals in a region
(D) Net Attendance Ratio	Total teachers in a school

11. Which of the following are important aspects of development besides income?
Choose the correct option:

- I. Equal treatment of people
II. Freedom and security
III. Respect and dignity
IV. Ownership of luxury goods

Options:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

12. On the given outline political map of India, identify and label the following places related to the National Movement:

- (A) Champaran
(B) Chauri Chaura



13. Identify and label the following places on the given outline political map of India with the help of the information provided:

The city where Raja Rammohun Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi* to promote social and religious reform.



14. On the given outline map of India, locate and label any one nuclear power plant.



15. On the given outline map of India, locate and label any two regions where Alluvial Soil is found.



Section B- Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2×8=16)

16. What is meant by proto-industrialisation?
17. Why did the East India Company appoint gomasthas to supervise weavers?
18. Explain any two hazards of mining.
19. Why are transport and communication considering the lifelines of a national economy?
20. How did the Belgian government resolve the issue of power sharing among different linguistic communities?
21. When does a government become accountable and responsive to the needs of citizens in a democracy?
22. If a worker moves from the primary sector to the tertiary sector, how can this change help reduce disguised unemployment in the economy? Explain briefly.
23. How does the use of money as a medium of exchange solve the problem of double coincidence of wants in a barter system? Explain briefly.

Section C-Short Answer Type Questions**(3×8=24)**

24. The nineteenth century witnessed large-scale migration of indentured labourers from India to different parts of the world.

If you were a social reformer in India during that time, suggest two alternative solutions that could have reduced the need for such migration while still improving the economic conditions of workers. Explain your ideas briefly.

25. Explain any three major factors that led to the growth of a global economy in the nineteenth century.

26. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow:

Rohan lives in a town where a large factory has recently been set up near a river. The factory provides employment to many local people and contributes to economic development. However, Rohan notices that the factory releases untreated industrial effluents into the river and emits smoke containing harmful gases into the air. Over time, this has started affecting aquatic life, nearby farmland and the health of people living in the surrounding areas.

- a) Analyse how the activities of the factory are responsible for both air and water pollution. (1)
- b) Suggest any two measures industries can adopt to control air and water pollution and protect the environment. (2)

27. Analyse the advantages of road transport over rail transport in India. Describe any three situations where road transport is more suitable.

28. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Identify any two forms and give one example of each.

Analyse this viewpoint and present your opinion on whether decentralisation strengthens or weakens democracy.

29. In a diverse society like India, different social groups based on gender, religion and caste often have different interests and demands. Suggest any two ways in which cooperation and dialogue among these groups can help strengthen democracy and social harmony.

30. How is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculated in an economy? Explain why only final goods and services are included in the calculation.

31. How do banks act as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers in the economy? Explain the process briefly.

Section D-Long Answer Type Questions**(5×5=25)**

32. If you were an advisor to a European leader in the nineteenth century who wanted to unite different regions into a single nation-state, propose measures to build a

strong sense of national identity among people with different languages, cultures, and traditions. Use examples from the rise of nationalism in Europe to support your ideas.

33. Large multipurpose river projects and dams are often described as the “*temples of modern India*”, yet they have also faced strong criticism and resistance from environmentalists and local communities.

Analyse both the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects and explain why traditional water harvesting methods are being reconsidered today.

34. How do political parties contribute to the functioning of democracy? Describe any five functions performed by political parties in the democratic process.

35. Globalisation has led to the integration of production and markets across countries through the activities of Multinational Corporations (MNCs), foreign trade, and technological advancement.

Analyse how these three factors together contribute to the process of globalisation. Also evaluate two positive and two negative impacts of globalisation on producers or workers in India.

36. Case- Based Question

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Satyagraha and the Idea of Non-Violent Resistance

Mahatma Gandhi believed that the power of truth and non-violence could defeat injustice. Through the method of Satyagraha, he encouraged people to resist colonial laws peacefully. During movements such as the Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation Movement, and Civil Disobedience Movement, thousands of Indians protested against unjust laws through boycotts, peaceful demonstrations, and refusal to cooperate with the colonial government.

Gandhi believed that if Indians withdrew their cooperation from British institutions such as courts, schools and foreign goods, colonial rule would weaken. At the same time, he urged people to maintain discipline and avoid violence so that the struggle for Swaraj could remain morally strong and united.

- a) Identify the method of struggle used by Mahatma Gandhi to oppose unjust colonial laws. (1)
- b) Why did Gandhi believe that non-cooperation could weaken British rule in India? (1)
- c) Suppose you were a young nationalist in the 1920s asked to mobilise people in your region for the freedom movement. Suggest three ways you could spread

the ideas of Satyagraha and Swaraj among the masses while maintaining non-violent resistance. (3)