

Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14th January 2022)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (TERM - II)

SOLVED

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are Very Short Answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section - A

Very Short Answer Questions

(2 × 5 = 10)

1. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?
2. Why is tourism considered as a trade?
3. Differentiate between one party and two party system.
4. State the role of the Reserve Bank of India.
5. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follows:
 - 5.1 Compare the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 data and give any one reason for the reduction of production of steel in 2019-2020.
 - 5.2 Why is production and consumption of steel considered as an index of a country's development?

Total production of finished steel in India	
Year	Production (in million tonnes)
2015- 2016	106.60
2016-2017	120.14
2017- 2018	126.85
2018-2019	101.29
2019-2020	102.62

Section - B

Short Answer Type Questions

(3 × 3 = 9)

6. Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? Explain.

OR

How do Self Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain.
7. "Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement.
8. Examine the role of Political Parties in a Democratic country.

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

(5 × 2 = 10)

9. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.' Support the statement with examples.
- OR**
- 'There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy in South Asia.' Support the statement with examples.
10. Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalization. **[AI]**
- OR**
- Assess the impact of globalization on India and its people.

Section - D

Case Based Questions

(4 × 2 = 8)

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4
- 'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active.
- 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.
- 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called Satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...' It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'
- 11.1 Why did Gandhiji consider non-violence as supreme dharma? 1
- 11.2 How was Gandhian Satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy? 1
- 11.3 Why was Gandhian Satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice? 2
12. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4
- Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- 12.1 Examine the role of the Indian postal network. 1
- 12.2 Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication. 1
- 12.3 Analyse the significance of communication for a nation. 2

Section - E

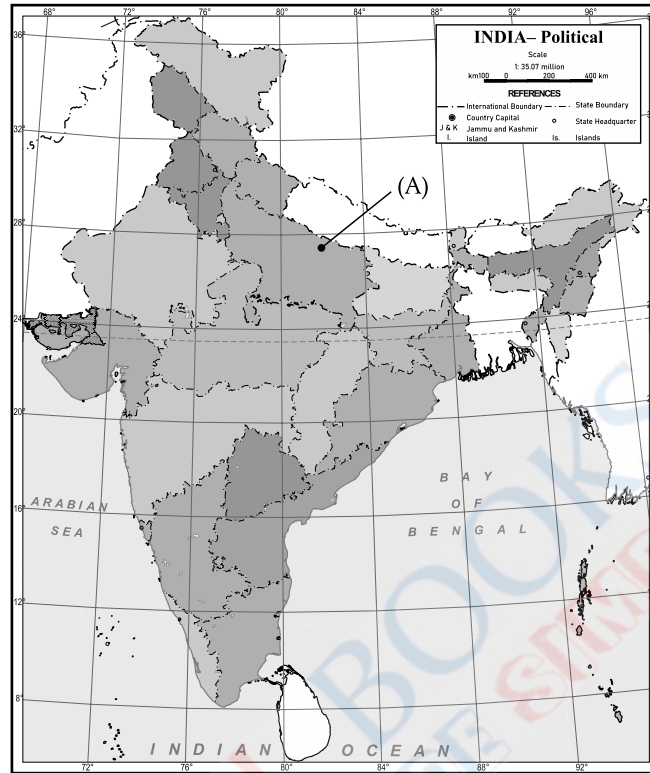
Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3)

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.
- (A) The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence. 1
- 13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:
- (I) Namrup Thermal Plant 1
- OR**
- Noida Software Technology Park 1

(II) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International Airport

1



□□□

**Marking Scheme 2021-22
Issued by Board**

**Section - A
Very Short Answer Questions**

1. (i) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
 (ii) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and college.
 (iii) Many teachers resigned.
 (iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
 (v) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
 (vi) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
 (vii) Any other relevant point.
 (Any Two Points)
2. (i) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributes to foreign exchange.
 (ii) Many people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
 (iii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
 (iv) Tourists visit India for medical tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism and business tourism.
 (v) Any other relevant point.
 (Any Two Points)
3. **One Party System**
 (i) Countries where only one party is allowed to control and run the government are called one party system.
- (ii) E.g., In China only Communist Party is allowed to rule.
 (iii) Any other relevant point.
Two Party System
 (i) Countries where only two main parties contest elections are called Two Party System.
 (ii) The United States of America and United Kingdom are examples of Two Party System.
 (iii) Any other relevant point.
 (Any Two Points Each) (½ × 4=2)
4. (i) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
 (ii) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 (iii) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
 (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators.
 (v) Any other relevant point.
 (Any Two Points)
- 5.1 (i) High costs.
 (ii) Limited availability of coking coal.
 (iii) Lower productivity of labour.
 (iv) Irregular supply of energy.

- (v) Any other relevant point. **(Any One Point)**
- 5.2 (i) The steel products are used as a raw material in different industries.
- (ii) It is required for export.
- (iii) It provides machinery for ensuring country's growth.
- (iv) Any other relevant point. **(Any One Point)**

Section - B

Short Answer Type Questions

6. (i) Limited availability of banks in rural areas.
- (ii) People in the rural areas face problem with regard to documentation.
- (iii) Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
- (iv) Rural people get easy loans from the richer households through informal ways.
- (v) Any other relevant point. **(Any Three Points)**
- OR**
- (i) People can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- (ii) SHGs are regular in their savings which can be used as monetary help.
- (iii) Members can take small loans without collateral to meet their needs.
- (iv) Due to timely repayment banks also lend loans to SHGs.
- (v) Any other relevant point. **(Any Three Points)**
7. (i) Spread of militant guerrilla movement in the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) They were against colonial policies.
- (iii) Their livelihood was affected and their traditional rights were denied.
- (iv) Their leader Alluri Sitarama Raju was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
- (v) He wanted liberation by the use of force.
- (vi) The rebels attacked police stations and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. **(To be evaluated as a whole)**
8. (i) Parties form and run governments.
- (ii) Parties play a decisive role in making policies for the country.
- (iii) They recruit leaders and train them.
- (iv) Parties that lose the election form the opposition.
- (v) Parties shape public opinion.
- (vi) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any Three Points)**

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

9. (i) Democracy ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedure.
- (ii) Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making.
- (iii) Democratic Governments are accountable, legitimate and transparent governments.
- (iv) People have the right to choose their rulers.
- (v) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning.
- (vi) A Democratic Government is the people's own government and it is run by the people.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any Five Points)**
- OR**
- (i) Democratic Government is people's own government.
- (ii) Countries from South Asia want democratic rights for people.
- (iii) Countries want to elect their representatives by themselves.
- (iv) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens.
- (v) Democracy accommodates social diversity.
- (vi) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation.
- (vi) E.g., India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
- (vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any Five Points)**
10. (i) Technology has been changing rapidly.
- (ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact and access information.
- (iii) Helps to communicate from remote areas.
- (iv) Development of satellite communication devices.
- (v) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity.
- (vi) One can obtain and share information through internet.
- (vii) Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs
- (viii) Has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries
- (ix) Any other relevant point. **(Any Five Points)**
- OR**
- (i) Globalization has resulted in more choices for the consumers.
- (ii) This has improved the standard of living of people.
- (iii) MNCs have increased their investments in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc.
- (iv) New jobs have been created.
- (v) Some local companies that supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.
- (vi) Some local companies have been able to invest in newer technology and production methods.

- (vii) Globalisation has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as multinational companies.
- (viii) Companies providing services have also benefited by globalisation.

- (ix) Flexibility in labour laws.
- (x) Expansion of unorganised sector.
- (xi) Stiff competition to the local producers.
- (xii) Any other relevant point.

(Any Five Points)

Section - D
Case Based Questions

11. 11.1 Gandhiji adopted non-violence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
- 11.2 A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
- 11.3 (i) One could win the battle through nonviolence.
 (ii) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
 (iii) People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.
 (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any Two Points)

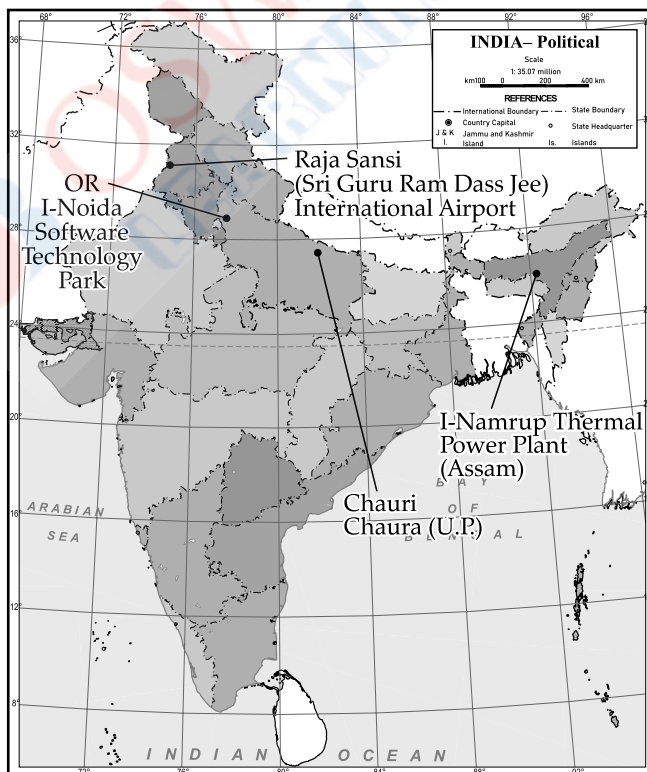
12. 12.1 (i) It has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.
 (ii) It provides various facilities like

- speed post, business post, registered post, ordinary post.
- (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any One)
- 12.2 (i) Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, etc., whereas Personal Communication is between person to person.
 (ii) Any other relevant point. (Any One)
- 12.3 (i) This is the age of communication using the telephone, television, films, and the Internet.
 (ii) Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication.
 (iii) Various means of communication have connected the world closer.
 (iv) It is the source of entertainment and knowledge.
 (v) Any other relevant point. (Any One)

Section - E
Map Skill Based Question

13.1 (A) Chauri Chaura (UP)

13.2



Solved Paper, 2021-22

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Term-I, Set-4

Series : JSK/1

Question Paper
Code No. 032/1/4

Time allowed : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper contains 60 questions out of which 50 questions are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.
- (ii) This question paper contains of four sections – Section A, B, C and D.
- (iii) **Section–A** contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q. No. 1 to 24.
- (iv) **Section–B** contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions from Q. No. 25 to 46.
- (v) **Section–C** contains 12 questions (Case-Based Study Questions). Attempt any 10 questions from Q. No. 47 to 58.
- (vi) **Section–D** contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
- (vii) The first 20 questions in Section A, 18 questions in Section B and 10 questions in Section C attempted by a candidate will be evaluated.
- (viii) There is only one correct option for every multiple choice question (MCQ). Marks will not be awarded for answering more than one option.
- (ix) There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions.

1. Industrialization began in which one of the following European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) England
2. Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?
(a) Conservative (b) Liberal
(c) Federal (d) Feudal
3. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?
(a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
(b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
(c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
(d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy
4. In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) England (d) Italy
5. Who among the following remakred "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
(a) Lord Byron (b) Metternich
(c) Johann Herder (d) Napoleon
6. Who among the following was the architect of the unification of Germany?
(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) William I
(c) Frederick III (d) William II
7. Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s?
(a) Victor Emmanuel I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Count Cavour
8. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab
(c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
9. Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature :
(a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil
10. Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in plains?
(a) Wind (b) Glacier
(c) Running water (d) Earthquake
11. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states?
(a) Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Gujarat

12. Who among the following was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861?
 (a) Charles I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
 (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi (d) Nero
13. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union List?
 (a) Communication (b) Trade
 (c) Commerce (d) Irrigation
14. Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model?
 (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government
 (b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
 (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.
15. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'?
 (a) Australia (b) India
 (c) USA (d) Switzerland
16. Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils
 (c) Muslims (d) Sinhalese
17. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list?
 (a) Banking (b) Business
 (c) Currency (d) Communication
18. Activities that help in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors come under which one of the following sectors?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
19. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options:
 (a) There are two or more levels of government.
 (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
 (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
 (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
20. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important of economic activity?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
21. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
22. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following sectors?
 (a) Quaternary (b) Tertiary
 (c) Secondary (d) Primary
23. Which one of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India?
 (a) Irrigation (b) Industrialization
 (c) Urbanisation (d) Over-utilization
24. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?
 (a) Trade (b) Commerce
 (c) Agriculture (d) Marriage

SECTION-B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.
Reason (R) : The use of Polish soon came up as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
26. Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:
 1. Abdication of the monarch
 2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
 3. Political Rights to women were given
 4. Freedom of the press had been asked for
 (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 (c) Only 1 and 4 are correct.
 (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
27. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.
Reason (R) : Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.
 (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
28. On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?
 1. Currency

2. Banking
3. Legal system
4. Demographic
(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
(b) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
(c) Only 3 and 4 are correct.
(d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
29. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?
(a) Papal State (b) Lombardy
(c) Venetia (d) Sardinia-Piedmont
30. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:
1. He was an Italian statesman
2. He spoke French much better than Italian
3. He was a tactful diplomat
4. He belonged to a Royal family
(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
(b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(c) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct
31. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
Reason (R) : Ethnic group of Britain extended in its influence.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
32. Which among the following is not a problem of resource development?
(a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals
(b) Accumulation of resources in few hands
(c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
(d) An equitable distribution of resources
33. Which one of the following human activities has contributed most in land degradation?
(a) Deforestation (b) Overgrazing
(c) Mining (d) Over-irrigation
34. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.
Reason (R) : This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
35. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Majority community is dominant in a few democratic states.
Reason (R) : Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
36. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Power sharing is good.
Reason (R) : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
37. Choose the correct pair among the following:
- | Country | Administration |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Russia | – Unitary |
| (b) China | – Federal |
| (c) Canada | – Unitary |
| (d) Argentina | – Federal |
38. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The distrust between Sinhalese and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.
Reason (R) : 1956 Act recognized Sinhala as the only official language.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies:

- (a) Different organs of government
- (b) Governments at different levels
- (c) Different social groups
- (d) Different parties, pressure groups and movements

40. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
I. Union List	A. Computer-related matter
II. State List	B. Forest
III. Concurrent List	C. Police
IV. Subsidiary Matters	D. Defence
(a) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A	(b) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(c) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A	(d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

41. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) India
- (c) Spain
- (d) Belgium

42. What is not an integral part of the government?

- (a) Office of the Prime Minister
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Executive
- (d) Judiciary

43. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R) : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

44. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is ₹ 10,000. If the income of three families is ₹ 6,000, ₹ 8000 and ₹ 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹ 5,000
- (b) ₹ 10,000
- (c) ₹ 12,000
- (d) ₹ 15,000

45. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

46. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

SECTION-C

This section consists of two cases – A and B. There are total of 12 questions in this section.

Attempt any 5 questions from each case.

Case A : Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q. No. 47-52) questions.

Jhumming : The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

47. How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related with Jhumming?

- (a) It is based on shifting cultivation
- (b) It is intensive in nature
- (c) It is based on plantation cultivation
- (d) It depends upon cash crop

48. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Venezuela
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Mexico

49. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Venezuela

50. Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.

- (a) Single crop dominance
- (b) Modern inputs
- (c) High cost
- (d) Low production

51. In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar', in which of the following States?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

52. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
I. Andhra Pradesh	A. Kuruwa
II. Odisha	B. Valre
III. Rajasthan	C. Penda
IV. Jharkhand	D. Pama Dabi
(a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A	(b) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(c) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C	(d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

Case B : Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q. No. 53-58) questions.

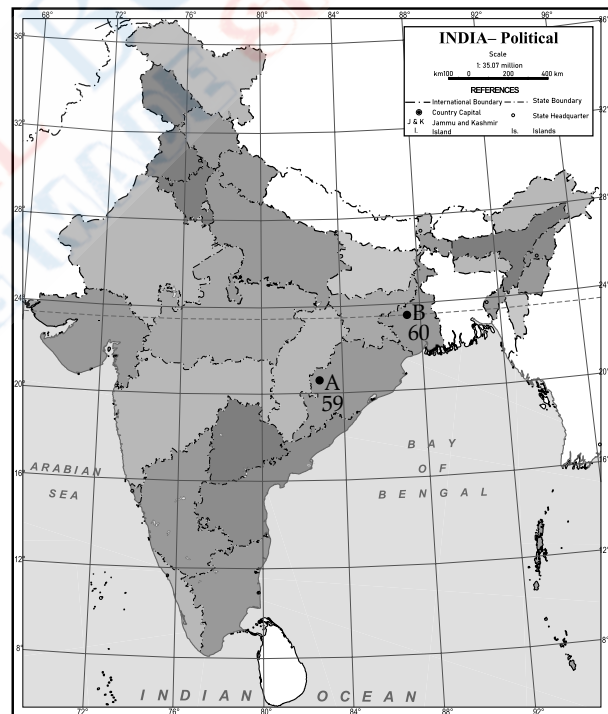
Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the *rabi* season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot employment generation within the agriculture sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

53. Which one of the following economic sectors is Laxmi related to?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
54. Which one of the following categories of farmers is Laxmi related to?
 (a) Big (b) Medium
 (c) Marginal (d) Agriculture labourer
55. In which one of the following sectors is underemployment seen at the maximum?
 (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
 (c) Trade (d) Commerce
56. How does construction of dams and canals create employment in large numbers in rural areas?
 (a) Large number of engineers are needed
 (b) Large number of technicians are also required
 (c) Adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers
 (d) Executives and administration can easily be adjusted
57. Which one of the following is the main result of increasing irrigation facilities in the field of agriculture?
 (a) Increase in production
 (b) Increase in productivity
 (c) Change in cropping pattern
 (d) Promote high yielding of crops
58. Which one of the following means of irrigation generally comes under the Public Sector?
 (a) Well (b) Tubewell
 (c) Tank (d) Canal

SECTION-D

Map-Based Questions – 59 and 60 are mandatory.

59. On the outline political map of India (on page 13) 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it, from the following options:
 (a) Tehri (b) Sardar Sarovar
 (c) Hirakud (d) Nagarjuna Sagar
60. On the same map 'B' is also marked as the largest 'Jute' producer state. Identify it from the following options.
 (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar
 (c) Assam (d) Odisha



ANSWERS

SECTION-A

1. (d) England

Explanation: Acquisition of colonies and the expansion of trade in the 16th and 17th centuries led to greater demand for goods in England. Rapid industrialisation first began in Britain, starting with mechanized spinning in the 1780s.

2. (a) Conservative

Explanation: Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of State and Society — like the Monarchy, the Church, Social hierarchies, Property and the family — should be preserved.

3. (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria

Explanation: In 1815, representatives of the European powers, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria had collectively defeated Napoleon; they met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

4. (a) France

Explanation: The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.

5. (b) Metternich

Explanation: Austrian Chancellor Metternich said the above statement because the political changes like the French Revolution, democracy, fraternity values in France affected and excited other European countries also.

6. (a) Otto Von Bismarck

Explanation: In the 1860s, Otto Von Bismarck engineered a series of wars that unified the German states, significantly and deliberately excluding Austria, into powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership.

7. (c) Giuseppe Mazzini

Explanation: During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic. He also formed a secret society called young Italy in Marseilles and young Europe in Berne.

8. (a) Maharashtra

Explanation: Overgrazing leads to land degradation as it removes the humus content, strips the soil of the vegetal cover making it dry and poor in nutrients. Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.

9. (c) Arid soil

Explanation: The Arid soil is red and brown in colour, it is sandy in texture. It is saline in nature and lacks humus and moisture.

10. (c) Running water

Explanation: The running water removes the top layer of land, it moves the soil's organic and inorganic particles alongside the land surface, depositing them in the lower landscape and this causes soil erosion.

11. (a) Odisha

Explanation: In Odisha large scale of deforestation is caused due to mining which has affected the quality of land. Coal mining is the major reason of deforestation in Odisha.

12. (b) Victor Emmanuel II

Explanation: Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as king of united Italy in 1861. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 prompted the King Emanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian States in 1861.

13. (a) Communication

Explanation: Communication is a subject of national importance, so it is included in union list. Only the Central Government has the right to make laws on subjects like Defence, Communication and Banking given in the Union List.

14. (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.

Explanation: The community government in Belgium is elected by people belonging to one language community — Dutch, French and German-speaking — no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues. That is why, the community government has no special powers of administration.

15. (b) India

Explanation: India is a federation in which the power is divided between the Union and State governments (between the Constituent States and National Government). So it is example of 'Holding together federation'.

16. (d) Sinhalese

Explanation: In Sri Lanka, 74% of people speak Sinhala, so it is ethnic community in majority, only 18% people speak Tamil.

17. (a) Banking

Explanation: Business or Commerce contains subject of State and local importance. The State government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

18. (c) Tertiary

Explanation: Tertiary sector refers to the commercial services that support the production and distribution process in any economy eg.: Insurance, Transport etc. It helps in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors of a country.

19. (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Explanation: Unitary system of government has only one level of government or and the subunits are subordinate to the Central government.

20. (a) Primary

Explanation: At initial stages of development, Primary sector is most important in economic activity because it is the sector in which raw material is processed into valuable finished product. Industries that manufacture finished products from Primary material are called manufacturing industries and they are also called backbone of our country.

21. (b) Secondary

Explanation: The manufacturing and industry sector are known as the secondary sector which includes secondary processing of raw materials, food manufacturing textile manufacturing etc. Here the natural products are changed into several useful forms through manufacturing eg.: Making sugar from sugarcane, making cement from lime-stone etc.

22. (d) Primary

Explanation: The primary sector of the economy includes any industry involved in the extraction and production of raw materials such as fishing, farming, mining, hunting etc. Here the products are received by exploiting natural resources.

23. (d) Over utilization

Explanation: Modern lifestyle of the urban people has created more demand for water for domestic consumption purposes in big cities and towns which has declined the water level in India.

24. (d) Marriage

Explanation: Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Government. Marriage is included in the concurrent list. Both the union as well as the State Governments can make laws in this matter. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

SECTION-B

25. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use their own language as a weapon of national resistance and the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

26. (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

Explanation: In revolution of the liberals in Europe during 1848 political rights to women were not given. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the revolution of liberals, in which large number of women had participated actively and they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.

27. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but they had drastically reduced their payments. On 4th June large crowd of weavers marched in Paris up to the Mansion of their contractors demanding higher wages.

28. (d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

Explanation: The Nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the Currency, Banking, Legal and Judicial systems in Germany and not Demography.

29. (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

Explanation: 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.

30. (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Explanation: Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. He was an Italian statesman but he did not belong to a Royal family. He was born in Turin during Napoleonic rule, into a family which had acquired estates during the French occupation.

31. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: In Britain the formation of nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions, and they extended their influence over the other nations of the islands.

32. (d) An equitable distribution of resources

Explanation: An equitable distribution of resources is not a problem of resource development because for a sustained quality of life and global peace, it is essential that resources should be distributed equally.

33. (a) Deforestation

Explanation: Deforestation and forest degradation are inter-related. Deforestation occurs when forests are converted to non-forest uses, such as agriculture and road construction etc. They are the biggest threats to survival of many species and loss of forests in ecosystem reduces the ability of forests to provide essential services to people and nature.

34. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: 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.

35. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: In Sri Lanka, the majority community of Sinhalese wants to force its dominance over others and refuse to share power and it can undermine the unity of the country.

36. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Power sharing is good because it helps in reducing the possibility of conflicts between Social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

37. (d) Country-Argentina – Administration-Federal

Explanation: Russia is a federal country not unitary.
China is a unitary country not federal.
Canada is a federal country not unitary.

38. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala as the official language. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

39. (a) Different organs of government

Explanation: In 'Horizontal Power Sharing', the power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. In India, this distribution of powers ensures that none of the organs can utilise and exercise unlimited power and each and every organ keeps an eye on the others.

40. (c) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A

Explanation: Union List – Defence
State List – Police
Concurrent List – Forest
Subsidiary matters – Computer-related matter

41. (a) United States of America

Explanation: India, Spain and Belgium are examples of 'Holding Together' Federations.

42. (a) Office of the Prime Minister

Explanation: The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are integral parts of the Government. But office of the Prime Minister is a part of the Government of India located in the South Block of the Secretariat building. It is not an integral part of the Government.

43. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Explanation: Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because it has good climatic conditions, adequate infrastructure and it has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

44. (c) ₹ 12,000

Explanation: Average capital income = ₹ 10,000
Income of 1st family = ₹ 6,000
Income of 2nd family = ₹ 8,000
Income of 3rd family = ₹ 14,000
Let the income of 4th family be x

$$\therefore \text{Income of fourth family} = \frac{6000 + 8000 + 14000 + x}{4}$$

$$10,000 = \frac{28,000 + x}{4}$$

$$40,000 = 28,000 + x$$

$$\therefore x = 40,000 - 28,000 = ₹ 12,000$$

45. (c) Tertiary

Explanation: The tertiary sector or the service sector is currently the backbone of the Indian Economy contributing around 96.54 lakh crore INR in 2020-21. This service accounts to 53.89% of total India's GVA of 179.15 lakh crores Indian rupees.

46. (a) Primary

Explanation: Primary sector is the biggest sector of Agriculture and Allied services of the Indian economy and it provides highest rate of employment in India. It was 44% in 2017-18.

SECTION-C

47. (a) It is based on shifting cultivation

Explanation: Jhumming is practised in hilly areas of North Eastern States with use of primitive tools and without application of modern technology and modern input and it only provides basic food grains for subsistence level, and it is also called shifting agriculture or slash and burn agriculture because it is one of the least evolved methods of farming. It wastes a lot of land resources and harms the environment in the form of pollution.

48. (a) Venezuela

Explanation: The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in Venezuela.

49. (c) Brazil

Explanation: The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in Brazil.

50. (d) Low production

Explanation: Jhumming is done with the use of primitive tools and without modern input and technology on small patches of land. It just provides basic food grains for subsistence level to the farmer's family. There are no irrigation facilities so it has major problem of low production of grains.

51. (b) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: In India 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' in Madhya Pradesh.

52. (a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh – Penda
Odisha – Pama Dabi
Rajasthan – Valre
Jharkhand – Kuruwa

53. (a) Primary

Explanation: Laxmi is a farmer and she is related to the primary sector of agriculture.

54. (c) Marginal

Explanation: Laxmi is a marginal farmer. She has only two hectares plot of unirrigated land.

55. (b) Agriculture

Explanation: Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. There are more people in agriculture than required. So even if few people are moved out, production will not be affected. Workers in this sector are underemployed because each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed.

56. (c) Adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers

Explanation: In rural areas, adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers can be made in the construction of dams and canals and we can create employment in large numbers by offering them jobs.

57. (a) Increase in production

Explanation: In the field of agriculture with the increase in irrigation facilities there will be increase in production because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, than the production will be low and farmer will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

58. (d) Canal

Explanation: The means of irrigation that generally comes under the public sector is canal. Canal is the artificial waterway that brings water from the water source to the area of irrigation. It is one of the essential form of irrigation used in agriculture. Here water is generally taken from river, reservoir or tank commonly by all farmers of that area.

SECTION-D

59. (c) Hirakud

Explanation: Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in

the State of Odisha. It is the longest earthen dam in the world.

60. (a) West Bengal

Explanation: West Bengal is the leading producer of Jute in India. Jute is one of the most natural fibres cultivated and used after cotton. West Bengal has a humid climate and rainfall is upto 200 cm which is necessary for Jute crop and it has best soil of Ganga Brahmaputra delta which is most favourable soil for growing Jute.

□□□

Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

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Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked. Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection. Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D)	46	(A) (B) (C) (D)
02	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D)	32	(A) (B) (C) (D)	47	(A) (B) (C) (D)
03	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18	(A) (B) (C) (D)	33	(A) (B) (C) (D)	48	(A) (B) (C) (D)
04	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D)	34	(A) (B) (C) (D)	49	(A) (B) (C) (D)
05	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D)	35	(A) (B) (C) (D)	50	(A) (B) (C) (D)
06	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21	(A) (B) (C) (D)	36	(A) (B) (C) (D)	51	(A) (B) (C) (D)
07	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22	(A) (B) (C) (D)	37	(A) (B) (C) (D)	52	(A) (B) (C) (D)
08	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23	(A) (B) (C) (D)	38	(A) (B) (C) (D)	53	(A) (B) (C) (D)
09	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D)	54	(A) (B) (C) (D)
10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D)	40	(A) (B) (C) (D)	55	(A) (B) (C) (D)
11	(A) (B) (C) (D)	26	(A) (B) (C) (D)	41	(A) (B) (C) (D)	56	(A) (B) (C) (D)
12	(A) (B) (C) (D)	27	(A) (B) (C) (D)	42	(A) (B) (C) (D)	57	(A) (B) (C) (D)
13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D)	43	(A) (B) (C) (D)	58	(A) (B) (C) (D)
14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D)	44	(A) (B) (C) (D)	59	(A) (B) (C) (D)
15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D)	45	(A) (B) (C) (D)	60	(A) (B) (C) (D)