SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II

Social Science

Time allowed : 3 hours  
[Maximum marks : 90]

Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages + 2 maps.
Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
General Instructions:

(i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answers to these should not exceed 30 words.

(iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

(vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.
1. Name the writer of the novel ‘Anandamath.’

2. Name the river which is related to ‘National Waterways’ No. 1.

3. How do ‘pressure groups’ form?

4. Explain the meaning of ‘challenge.’

5. Give an example of any ‘pressure group’ of India which functions as a branch of ‘political party.’

6. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.

7. Give any one example of consumer’s ‘right to choose.’
8. If you want to extract information about the functions of any government department, which right would you exercise?

9. Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Or

Describe any three changes that came in the life of Vietnamese after the colonisation of Vietnam by the French.

10. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.
11. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints etc., in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.

12. Describe any three characteristics of ‘Odisha-Jharkhand belt’ of iron ore in India.

13. Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries.

14. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.

15. Differentiate between Nepal’s movement and Bolivia’s popular struggle.
16. How do the pressure groups and movements influence politics? Explain with examples.

17. Analyse any three values that make democracy better.

18. “Banks are efficient medium of exchange.” Support the statement with arguments.

19. Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by multinational companies to set up their production units.

20. Analyse any three reasons for the beginning of the consumer movement in India.
21. In 1815 ‘Vienna Congress’ was hosted in which country? Analyse the main changes brought by the Vienna Treaty.  

Alternative

Vienna Treaty was an attempt to establish peace among the European powers. Analyse the main changes brought by the Vienna Treaty.

Or

Analyse the role of ‘Hoa-Hao’ movement to arouse anti-imperialist sentiments in Vietnam.

22. “Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas and the notion of ‘Swaraj’ were not popular among the common people.” Assess the statement.

Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas and the notion of ‘Swaraj.’ Support the statement.

23. ‘Energy saved is energy produced.’ Assess the statement.

24. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy.
25. “नागरिकों की गर्विता और आजादी को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए लोकतंत्र अति महत्वपूर्ण है।” तर्क देकर कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5×1=5

“Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens.” Support the statement with arguments.

26. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में सुधार लाने के लिए किए गए किन्हीं पाँच प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5×1=5

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

27. “‘स्वयं सहायता समूह’ कर्जदारों को अनुशासन की कमी की समस्या से उबारने में सहायता करते हैं।” कथन की परंपरा कीजिए। 5

“‘Self Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.” Examine the statement.

28. वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को बढ़ावा देने में प्रौद्योगिकी के योगदान का वर्णन कीजिए। 5×1=5

Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C, भारत के दिवे गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र पर ख्रीर्षी गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए: 3×1=3

A. ‘असहयोग आंदोलन’ को वापस लेने से सम्बन्धित स्थान।
B. वह स्थान जहाँ ‘किसानों का सत्याग्रह’ शुरू हुआ था।
C. वह स्थान जहाँ ‘भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस’ का अधिवेशन हुआ था।
Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

A. The place, related to the calling off the ‘Non-Cooperation Movement.’

B. The place where the ‘Peasant’s Satyagraha’ was started.

C. Name the place where ‘Indian National Congress’ session was held.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 29:

(29.1) Name the place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(29.2) Which is the place where the peasants started ‘Satyagraha’ in Gujarat?

(29.3) Name the place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में मिम्लिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाईए और उनके नाम लिखिए:

A. सेलम – लोहा-इस्पात केन्द्र
B. कांडला – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
C. हैदराबाद – सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

A. Salem – Iron and Steel Centre
B. Kandla – Major Sea Port
C. Hyderabad – Software Technology Park

नोट: मिम्लिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं:

(30.1) तमिलनाडु में स्थित आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र का नाम लिखिए।
(30.2) ओडिशा में कौन सा प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है?
(30.3) तुम्बापुर ‘लोहा व इस्पात संयंत्र’ किस राज्य में स्थित है?
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30:

(30.1) Name the Nuclear Plant located in Tamil Nadu.

(30.2) Which is the major Sea Port located in Odisha.

(30.3) In which state is Durgapur ‘Iron and Steel Plant’ located?