SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours ]
[ Maximum marks : 90

Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages + 2 maps.
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.
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. Who organised Dalits into the ‘Depressed Classes Association’ in 1930?

2. Name the southern terminal station of the ‘North-South Corridor.’

3. If you want to extract information about the functions of any government department, which right would you exercise?

4. Explain the meaning of ‘political party.’

5. Give any one example of consumer’s ‘right to choose.’

6. How do ‘pressure groups’ form?

7. Give an example of any ‘pressure group’ of India which functions as a branch of ‘political party.’
8. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.

9. Analyse any three reasons for the beginning of the consumer movement in India.

10. Analyse any three reasons for slowed down of Non-Cooperation Movement in cities.

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

12. How do the pressure groups and movements influence politics? Explain with examples.
13. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.

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

15. How are ‘movements’ different from interest groups? Explain with examples.

16. 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.
17. Analyse any three values that make democracy better.

18. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints etc., in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.

19. How are ‘local companies’ benefited by collaborating with ‘multinational companies’? Evaluate any three benefits.

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

21. Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation.
22. 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.

23. ‘भारत में सड़क परिवहन, अभी भी रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक है।’ कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।
      5×1=5
‘Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.’ Support the statement.

24. सन 1815 में ‘वियना सम्मेलन’ की मेजबानी किसने की? ‘वियना संधि’ के द्वारा किए गये प्रमुख परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
      1+4=5
अथवा
वियना नाम में साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी भावनाओं को जागृत करने में ‘होआ-हाओ’ आंदोलन की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Who hosted ‘Vienna Congress’ in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the ‘Vienna Treaty.’

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

25. ‘राजनीतिक दलों’ के प्रमुख कार्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
      5×1=5
Analyze the main functions of ‘political parties.’
26. “महात्मा गांधी के विचारों और ‘स्वराज’ की अवधारणा के बारे में बागान मजदूरों की अपनी समझ थी।” कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 5×1=5

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

27. बाजार में नियमों और विनियमों की आवश्यकता क्यों है? उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5×1=5

Why are rules and regulations needed in the market? Explain with examples.

28. भारत के पटस्थ उद्योग के सम्मुख किन्हीं दो प्रमुख चुनौतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय पटस्थ नीति के किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 2+3=5

Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy.

29. तीन लक्षण A, B और C, भारत के द्वारा गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र पर खींची 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: Fill in the blanks of questions 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 which are related to the objective questions in the exam.

(29.1) Enter the name of the place where the Non-Cooperation Movement was terminated.

(29.2) Identify the place where the Peasant’s Satyagraha movement started.

(29.3) Mention the place where the Indian National Congress held its session in 1927.
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 निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए:

A. सेलम — लोहा-इस्पात केंद्र

B. कांडला — प्रमुख समुद्री पतन

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
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?