Krupya jawab kar lena ki is prashn-patru me sukh pusti 13 + 1 manchit hain.
Prashn-patru me dahihe hath ki aur dite gare kod number ko chhatr uttar-pustika ke mukh-pusth par liye.
Krupya jawab kar lena ki is prashn-patru me 30 prashn hain.
Krupya prashna ka uttar lihna shuru karne se phirte, prashan ka purnaka aavasy lihain.
Iss prashn-patru ko padhne ke liye 15 minut ka samay diya gaya hain. Prashn-patru ka vitarpan pusthkey mene 10.15 baje kiedy aarayega. 10.15 baje se 10.30 baje tak chhatri kavam prashn-patru ko padhenge aur iss avadhik ke doaran wale uttar-pustika par koi uttar nahi lihenge.
Please check that this question paper contains 13 printed pages + 1 Map.
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 minutes 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.

संकलित परीक्षा – II
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II
सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours
32/3
P.T.O.
General Instructions:

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

(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.

(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

(vi) Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography).

(vii) Attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.
1. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

(A) The Communist Party

(B) The Republican Party

(C) The Socialist Party

(D) The Conservative Party

2. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

(A) Dictatorship

(B) Monarchy

(C) Military Rule

(D) Democracy
3. Which one of the following industries belongs to joint sector?

(A) TISCO (Tata Steel)
(B) BHEL
(C) OIL
(D) SAIL

4. Which one of the following is a ‘National Political Party’?

(A) Samajwadi Party
(B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(D) Bahujan Samaj Party
5. Which one of the following refers to investment?

(A) The money spent on religious ceremonies
(B) The money spent on social customs
(C) The money spent to buy assets such as land
(D) The money spent on household goods

6. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?

(A) The Right to Property Act
(B) The Right to Education Act
(C) The Consumer Protection Act
(D) The Right to Information Act

P.T.O.
7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of edible goods?

(A) ISI  
(B) Agmark  
(C) ISO  
(D) Hallmark

8. In 1815, Europe had established a system of standardisation. Which of the following methods was used for this purpose?

(A) Nirankush  
(B) Loktantrik  
(C) Kuline-vargiya  
(D) Adhikarikarn

Assertion

Statement about the identity of the person involved in the establishment of the system of standardisation?

(A) Rajkumar Kaul  
(B) Kaul  
(C) Chau Chhungh  
(D) Whatever the case may be
What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?
Choose the appropriate answer from the following:

(A) Autocratic
(B) Democratic
(C) Aristocratic
(D) Dictatorial

OR

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau?

(A) Prince Cuong De
(B) Phan Boi Chau
(C) Phan Chu Trinh
(D) Liang Qichao

9. निम्नलिखित भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अधिवेशनों में से किसमें दिसंबर 1929 में 'पूर्ण स्वराज' की मांग की औपचारिक रूप से मान लिया गया?

(A) मद्रास अधिवेशन
(B) लाहौर अधिवेशन
(C) कलकत्ता अधिवेशन
(D) नागपुर अधिवेशन

In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929?

(A) Madras Session
(B) Lahore Session
(C) Calcutta Session
(D) Nagpur Session
10. सक्षम परिवहन के साधन देश के तीव्र विकास के लिए पूर्व-अपेक्षित क्यों हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain.

3 × 1 = 3

11. ‘नमक यात्रा’ की मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the main features of the ‘Salt March’.

12. प्रस्तावित रॉलेट एक्ट, 1919 के विरुद्ध गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रवादी सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय किया था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain.

13. भारत में माँझन का वितरण एकसमान क्यों नहीं है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.

3 × 1 = 3

14. भारत में स्वाधिक बहुतायत में पाया जाने वाला जीवाश्म ईंधन क्यों-सा है ? इसके विभिन्न रूपों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.

1 + 2 = 3

15. उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए, कि जरूर किस प्रकार विकास के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और सकारात्मक भूमिका निभाता है।

Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development.

3
16. Name any six ‘Regional Political Parties’ of the four southern States of India.

17. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples.

18. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia’s popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it.


21. अथवा

बियतनाम में विद्यार्थी उपनिवेशी सरकार के उन प्रयासों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार लड़े, जिससे विद्यतनामी लोगों को ‘संस्कृत पोश’ नौकरियों के लायक योग्यता न मिले? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.

OR

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government’s efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for ‘white collar jobs’? Explain.

22. “एक देश के अन्तर्गत व्यापार की प्रगति उसके आर्थिक वैभव का सूचक है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

23. जलियावाला बाग घटना के लोगों पर पड़ी प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

24. “लगभग 100 साल पहले दुनिया के कुछ ही देशों में पिनती के राजनीतिक दल थे। आज पिनती के ही देश ऐसे हैं, जहाँ राजनीतिक दल नहीं हैं।” इस कथन की परंपरा कीजिए।

“About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties.” Examine this statement.

25. “वैश्विक उपमोक्ताओं के साथ-साथ उत्पादकों के लिए भी लाभकारी रहा है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

“Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

27. Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy.

28. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples.

OR

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

29. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.
30. (30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India (on page 15). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(i) Narora — a nuclear power plant

(ii) Rourkela — an iron and steel plant

(iii) Kandla — a major sea port
Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30:

(30.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(30.2) Name the place where the movement of Indigo Planters was started.

(30.3) In which State is Narora nuclear power plant located?

(30.4) In which State is Rourkela iron and steel plant located?

(30.5) Name the State where Kandla sea port is located.

5X1=5