Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

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**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **13 + 1** मानचित्र है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वांग में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- 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.
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 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

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
3. Which one of the following is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India?
   (A) Haldia
   (B) Paradip
   (C) Vishakhapatnam
   (D) Tuticorin

4. In 1815, the British government declared a new constitution in the region. Which of the following was the type of government?
   (A) Hindu
   (B) Loktantrik
   (C) Kulin-Vargi
   (D) Adhinaayak

   Answer:
   Faan Bodi Chau was the leader of the revolutionary society, which was established in the region. Which of the following were the main leaders?
   (A) Rajkumar Kaul
   (B) Faan Bodi Chau
   (C) Faan Chau
   (D) Lijang Kicha
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

5. निम्नलिखित भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अधिवेशनों में से किसमें दिसंबर 1929 में ‘पूर्ण स्वराज’ की माँग को 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
6. 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

7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of electrical goods?
(A) ISO
(B) ISI
(C) Hallmark
(D) Agmark
8. 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

9. 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
10. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development.

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

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

13. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin.

14. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category.

15. अथवा

वियतनाम में विद्यार्थी उपनिवेशी सरकार के उन प्रयासों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार लड़े, जिससे वियतनामी लोगों को ‘सफेद पोश नौकरियों’ के लायक योग्यता न मिले। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
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.

16. किन्हीं तीन ‘राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों’ के नाम उनके चिह्नों के साथ लिखिए।  
\[ 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 3 \]
Name any three ‘National Political Parties’ along with their symbols.

17. प्रस्तावित रॉल्ट एक्ट, 1919 के विरुद्ध गांधीजी ने राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय क्यों किया? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain.

18. ‘नमक यात्रा’ की मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
Describe the main features of the ‘Salt March’.

19. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ अपने उत्पादों का किस प्रकार प्रसार कर रही हैं? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
How are Multinational Corporations spreading their products? Explain with examples.
20. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain.

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

22. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain.

23. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain with examples.

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

25. 1815 के बाद क्रांतिकारियों ने यूरोप के बहुत से राज्यों में अपने विचारों का किस प्रकार प्रसार किया? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

वियतनाम में धार्मिक समूहों ने उपनिवेशन के विरुद्ध विचार उत्पन्न करने में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
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.

26. भारत में नवीकरण-योग्य ऊर्जा के संसाधनों के उपयोग की अति आवश्यकता क्यों है? कोई पाँच कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.

27. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ किस प्रकार अनेक तरह के सामाजिक विभाजनों को संभालती हैं? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples.

28. “एक देश के अंतर्गत व्यापार की प्रगति उसके आर्थिक वैभव का सूचक है।” इस कथन की पूर्णता उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

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

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

“How 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.

32/2
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.

5×1=5
For question no. 30.1, 30.2

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)