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

• कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुच्छ पृष्ठ 13 + 1 मानचित्र हैं ।
• 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 पूर्वांश 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.

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

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90
Maximum Marks : 90

32/1
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. 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
2. निम्नलिखित भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अधिवेशनों में से किसमें दिसंबर 1929 में ‘पूर्ण स्वराज’ की मांग को औपचारिक रूप से मान लिया गया?

(A) मद्रास अधिवेशन
(B) लाहोरी 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

3. राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 1 निम्नलिखित में से किन स्थानों के मध्य नाव्य है?

(A) सदिया और घुऱ्याँ
(B) इलाहाबाद और हल्दिया
(C) उद्योगमंडल और चंपक्करास
d(D) कोट्टापुरम और कोम्मान

National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places?

(A) Sadiya and Dhubri
(B) Allahabad and Haldia
(C) Udyogamandal and Champakkara
(D) Kottapuram and Komman
4. 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

5. 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
6. 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

7. Which one of the following days is being observed as ‘National Consumers’ Day’ in India?
   (A) 24 December
   (B) 25 December
   (C) 10 December
   (D) 31 December
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

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
10. 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.

3 x 1 = 3

**OR**

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


3

12. Describe the main features of the ‘Salt March’.

3

13. What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain.

1 + 2 = 3
14. Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses.

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

16. Name the six ‘National Political Parties’ in India in a chronological order.

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

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

19. How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.
20. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the ‘Consumer Movement’ in India.

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

22. 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.

23. How did different social groups conceive the idea of ‘Non-Cooperation’? Explain with examples.
24. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.  
5 \times 1 = 5

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

26. “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.

27. Compare the popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia.

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

29. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain.
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 x 1 = 5
Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)