SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे ] [ अधिकतम अंक : 90
Time allowed : 3 hours ] [ Maximum marks : 90

सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए हैं।
1. 1845 में सिलेसिया में बुनकरों द्वारा ढेकेदारों के खिलाफ़ विद्रोह करने का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मुख्य कारण था?

(A) ढेकेदारों ने उनके भुगतानों में भारी कमी कर दी

(B) उन्होंने, उनके लिए कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति रोक दी

(C) उन्होंने, उनको निर्मित कपड़े के आर्डर देना मना कर दिया

(D) बुनकरों के हालात बड़े दयनीय थे

1
Which among the following was the main reason for the weavers to revolt against contractors in Silesia, in 1845?

(A) Contractors reduced their payments drastically
(B) They stopped the supply of raw materials to them
(C) They refused to place orders for finished textiles
(D) Condition of weavers was very pitiable

Or

Which among the following was the main reason to start the ‘Tonkin Free School’ in Vietnam?

(A) To provide ‘Western Style Education’
(B) To provide ‘Modern Education’
(C) To provide ‘Science Education’
(D) To popularise the ‘French Language’
2. In which one of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha for the first time in India?
(A) Dandi
(B) Ahmedabad
(C) Kheda
(D) Champaran

3. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for I.T. industry?
(A) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(B) Oil India Limited
(C) Steel Authority of India Limited
(D) Business Process Outsourcing
4. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding ‘sectional interest groups’?

(A) They promote collective rather than selective good.

(B) Their principal concern is betterment and well being of their members, not society in general.

(C) They aim to help groups other than their own members.

(D) They do not seek to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society.

5. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the ‘Election Commission’ to a recognised political party?

(A) Party name

(B) Election funds

(C) Election symbol

(D) Manifesto
6. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable Government?

(A) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
(B) Open in promoting economic development
(C) Open in reducing economic inequalities
(D) Open to rulers elected by the people

7. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?

(A) Traders (B) Cooperative societies
(C) Money-lenders (D) Friends and relatives
8. Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?

(A) It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks

(B) The amount borrowed from friends

(C) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender

(D) The amount invested in a business

9. Which one of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment?

(A) International Monetary Fund

(B) International Labour Organisation

(C) World Health Organisation

(D) World Trade Organisation
10. **How did the local people in the areas conquered by the Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.**

Or

**Why did a major protest erupt in 1926 in the Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam? Explain.**

11. **Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha is explained.**

12. **Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clampdown on nationalists.**

13. **Why is energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated? Explain.**
14. How do means of transport and communication play an important role in the economic development of the country? Explain.

15. ‘Environmental degradation has been seen everywhere.’ Explain any three values that can help to prevent environment degradation.


17. How are popular struggles integral to the working democracy? Explain with an example of Bolivia’s struggle against privatisation of water.

18. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example.
19. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example.

20. How has information and communication technology stimulated globalisation process? Explain with examples.

21. How has a three tier quasi-judicial machinery been set up for redressal of consumer disputes? Explain.


सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार उत्प्रेरित किया है?

उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

1+1+1=3

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अन्वेषण

“फ्रांसीसियों द्वारा हनोई में व्युत्पन्निक प्लेन के फैलने को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गये उपाय ने गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न की।” उत्तर कठोर की व्याख्या कीजिये।

3×1=3

1+1+1=3

5×1=5

32/1/1 10
Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control.

Or

“The measures taken by the French to control the spread of bubonic plague in Hanoi created a serious problem.” Explain the statement.

23. असहयोग किस प्रकार आंदोलन बन सकता है? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples.

24. खनिजों का संरक्षण क्यों आवश्यक है? खनिजों के संरक्षण के चार साहित्य उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Why is conservation of minerals essential? Explain any four measures to conserve minerals.

25. “‘कृषि’ और ‘उद्योग’ एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं!” पाँच उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

“‘Agriculture’ and ‘industry’ are complementary to each other.” Explain with five examples.

26. नेपाल के लोगों का संघर्ष पूरे विश्व के लोकतंत्र प्रेमियों के लिए किस प्रकार प्रेरणा का स्रोत बना? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

How has the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain.
27. Why cannot modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain.

28. Explain the role of multinational corporations in the globalisation process.

29. How does exploitation of consumers take place in the market? Explain with any five facts.

30. (30.1) दो लक्षण A और B भारत के द्वारा गठित राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम, मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए:

(A) वह स्थान जहाँ सितम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अभिवेशन हुआ था।

(B) वह स्थान जहाँ 1918 में सूती कपड़ा कारखाने के मजदूरों का सत्याग्रह आयोजित किया गया था।

(30.2) भारत के उसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए:

(i) भिलाई-लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र
(ii) कोयम्बटूर-यूर्वी वस्त्र उद्योग केन्द्र
(iii) राजा सांसी - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा
(30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. 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 September 1920.
(B) The place where the cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organised in 1918.

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

(i) Bhilai - iron and steel plant
(ii) Coimbatore - cotton textile centre
(iii) Raja Sansi - international airport

Note: The questions are related to important events in Indian history. The answers are as follows:

5×1=5

(30.1) Us sthan ka naam bataiye, jahan December 1920 mein Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress ka adhiveshan hua tha.

(30.2) San 1918 mein sootii kapha karyakaranon ke mazdooron ne kis sthan par satyagraha prarambh kiyaa tha?

(30.3) Bhilai lohaha aur ispat samvnt kis rajya mein sthit hain?

(30.4) Us rajya ka naam bataiye, jismain koyamandur sootii vavh udhoga sthit hain.

(30.5) Rajja sootii antarjaatik hadvai aadha kis nagar mein sthit hain?
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 December 1920.

(30.2) At which place did the cotton mill workers start the Satyagraha in 1918?

(30.3) In which state is Bhilai iron and steel plant located?

(30.4) Name the state where Coimbatore textile centre is located.

(30.5) In which city Raja Sansi international airport is located?