

This Question Paper consists of 51 questions and 16 printed pages.

Roll No.

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Code No. 71/S/213

Set – **A1**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE
(213-E)**

Day and Date of Examination _____

Signature of Invigilators 1. _____

2. _____

General Instructions :

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and the total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. For the objective type of questions, you have to choose any **one** of the four alternatives given in the question i.e. (A), (B), (C) or (D) and indicate your correct answer in the Answer-Book given to you.
4. All the questions including objective-type questions are to be answered within the allotted time and no separate time limit is fixed for answering objective-type questions.
5. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
6. In case of any doubt or confusion in the question paper, the English Version will prevail.
7. Write your Question Paper Code No. **71/S/213**, Set-**A1** on the Answer-Book.
8. (a) The Question Paper is in English/Hindi medium only. However, if you wish, you can answer in any **one** of the languages listed below :
English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Oriya, Gujarati, Konkani, Manipuri, Assamese, Nepali, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Sindhi.
You are required to indicate the language you have chosen to answer in the box provided in the Answer-Book.
(b) If you choose to write the answer in the language other than Hindi and English, the responsibility for any errors/mistakes in understanding the questions will be yours only.

71/S/213/A1

1



Contd...

SOCIAL SCIENCE (213-E)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note :

- (i) This Question Paper consists of **51** questions in all.
- (ii) **All** questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Marks are given against each question.
- (iv) **Section - A** consists of
 - (a) **Q. No. 1 to 20** - Multiple Choice Type Questions (MCQs) carrying **1** mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
 - (b) **Q. No. 21 to 35** - Objective type questions carrying **2** marks each (with **2** sub-parts of **1** mark each and **4** sub parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.

Section - B consists of

- (c) **Q. No. 36 to 41** - Very Short Answer type questions carrying **2** marks each to be answered in the range of **30 to 50** words. Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.
- (d) **Q. No. 42 to 47** - Short Answer type questions carrying **3** marks each to be answered in the range of **50 to 80** words.
- (e) **Q. No. 48 and 49** - Skill (Map) based questions carrying **4** marks each. (Alternative questions are given in lieu of map based questions for Visually impaired students.)
- (f) **Q. No. 50 and 51** - Long Answer type questions carrying **6** marks each to be answered in **80 to 120** words.

General Instructions :

- (1) Answers of all questions are to be given in the Answer-Book given to you.
 - (2) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 02.15 p.m. From 02.15 p.m. to 02.30 p.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
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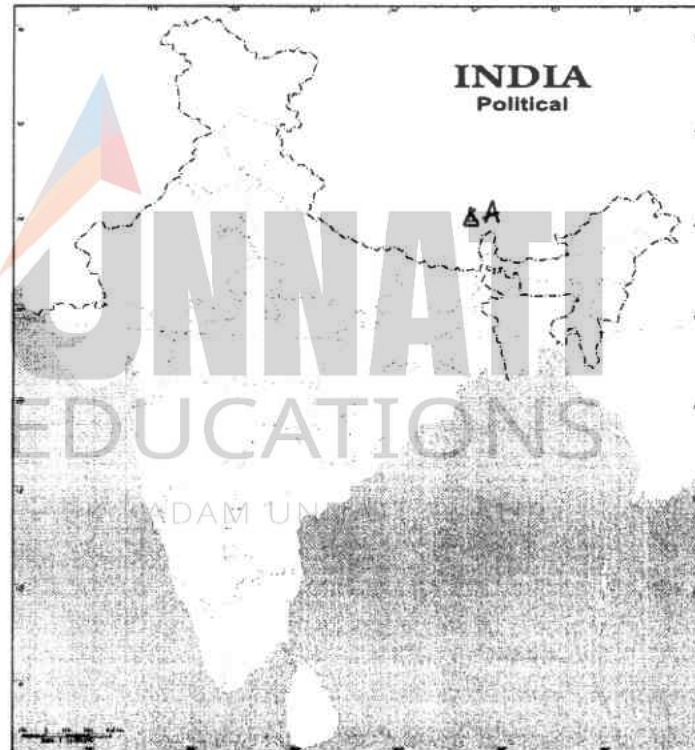


SECTION - A

- 1 Reformation is best described as - 1
(A) a routine church event
(B) a peaceful religious meeting
(C) a major turning point leading to religious revival
(D) a political agreement among rulers
- 2 Fascism was supported by the upper classes, aristocrats and capitalists, mainly because : 1
(A) it promoted equality and socialism
(B) it promised to save them from the danger of socialism
(C) it gave voting rights to workers and peasants
(D) it encouraged international peace and disarmament
- 3 What was the main consequence of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India in 1498? 1
(A) European powers like the English, French, Portuguese and Dutch came to India for trade and missionary work
(B) Dutch came to India for spices
(C) India became a Portuguese colony
(D) Vasco da Gama ruled India for the Portuguese
- 4 Which two leaders strengthened the Kingdom of Mysore in the second half of the 18th century and challenged British power? 1
(A) Mir Qasim and Siraj-ud-Daulah (B) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan
(C) Nana Phadnavis and Bajirao II (D) Dupleix and La Bourdonnais
- 5 Which of the following best explains the common motive behind the resistance movements against British colonial rule in India? 1
(A) The desire to adopt modern British education and lifestyle
(B) The intention to support British administrative reforms
(C) The willingness to collaborate with moneylenders and traders
(D) To restore traditional systems and resist outside interference
- 6 Which one of the following statements about the founding of the Indian National Congress is NOT correct? 1
(A) It was founded by Hume, a retired British officer in 1885.
(B) Hume aimed to provide a constitutional outlet for Indian political aspirations.
(C) The Congress was formed through a mass revolt and public agitation.
(D) Early Congress leaders had faith in the British government's sense of justice.



- 7 Which one of the following statements is NOT true about water harvesting and river conservation efforts in India? 1
- (A) Water harvesting helps to retain monsoon water in river basins.
(B) People's movements have shown no interest in water related issues.
(C) Civic organizations are spreading awareness about polluted rivers.
(D) There is growing concern about the critical condition of rivers in India.
- 8 On the given Outline Map of India, identify the Mountain peak marked at Point A. 1
- Options :
- (A) Makalu (B) Trisul
(C) Kanchenjunga (D) Annapurna



Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 8 :

Which of the following mountain peak lies on the Nepal-Tibet border and is visible from parts of northeastern India? 1

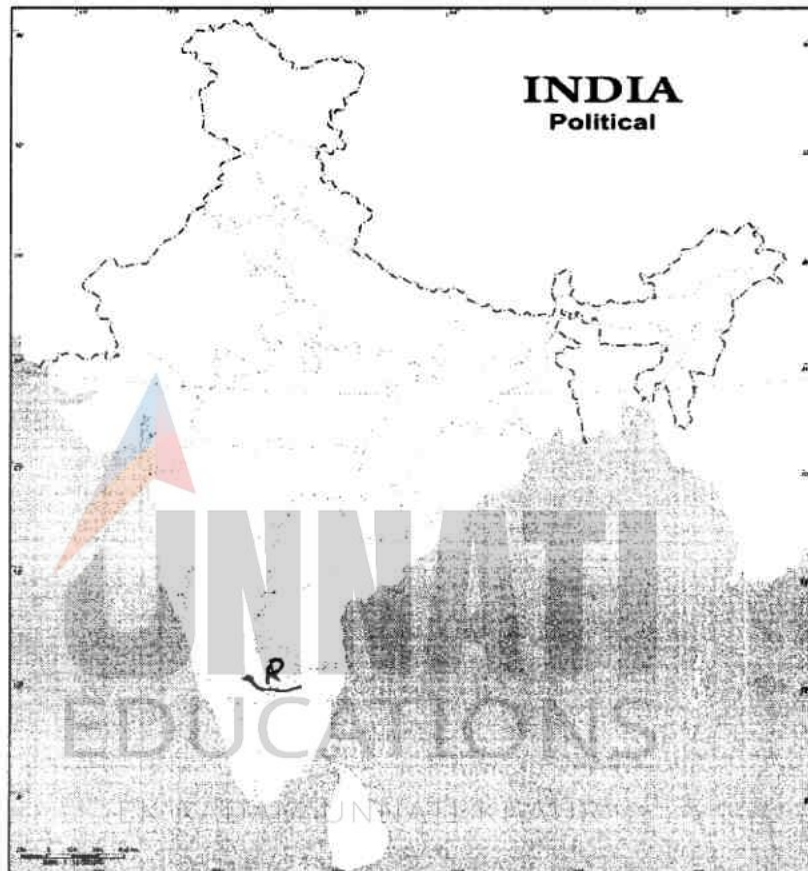
- (A) Makalu (B) Trisul
(C) Kanchenjunga (D) Annapurna



9 On the Outline Map of India, identify the River marked at Point R.

1

- (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna
(C) Godavari (D) Kaveri



Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 9 :

Which of the following rivers is associated with the Mettur Dam and supports 1 widespread rice cultivation in South India?

- (A) Krishna (B) Kaveri
(C) Yamuna (D) Tapi



10 On the given Outline Map of India, identify the Hill marked as A.

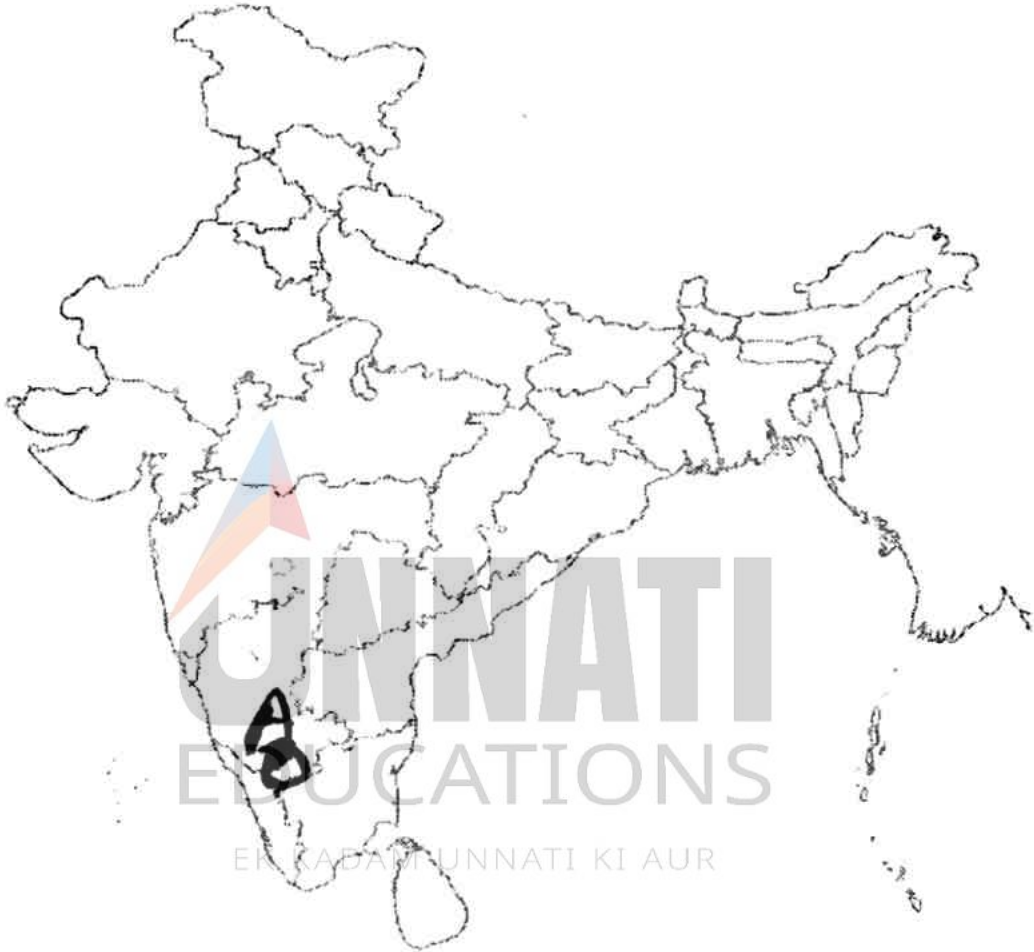
1

(A) Satmala Hills

(B) Anamalai Hills

(C) Cardamom Hills

(D) Patkoi Hills



Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 10 :

Which of the following hill ranges is located in Maharashtra and is part of the Western Ghats?

1

(A) Satmala Hills

(B) Anamalai Hills

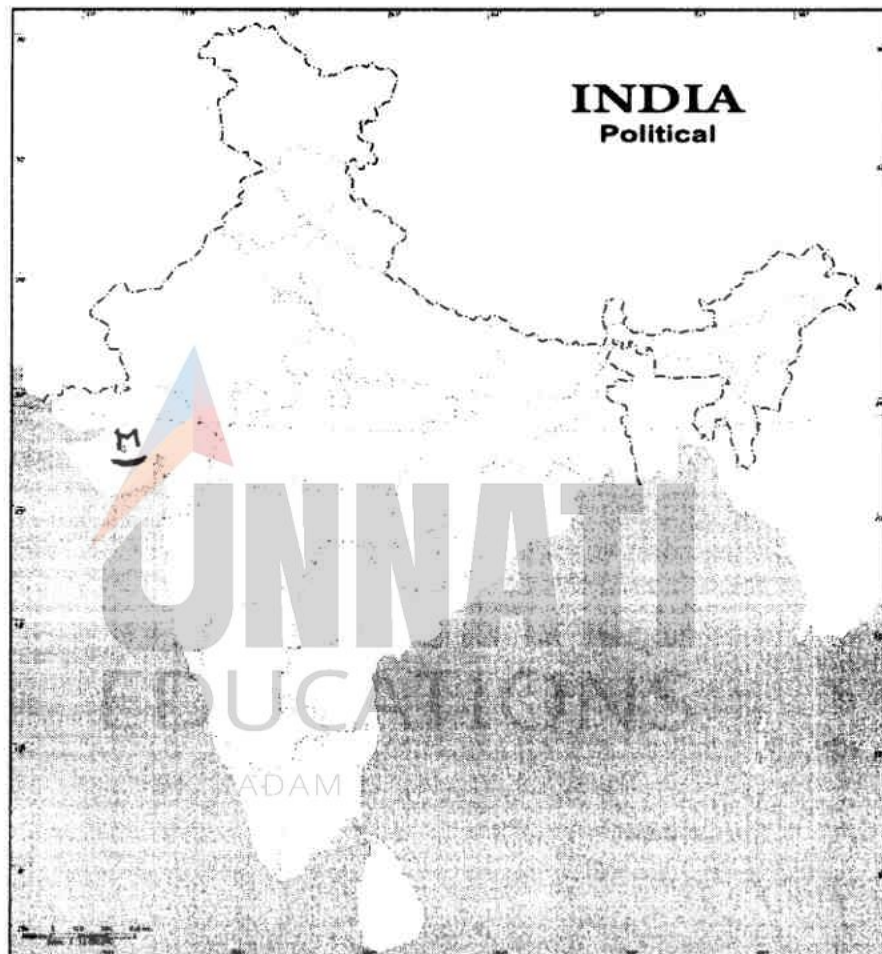
(C) Cardamom Hills

(D) Patkoi Hills



11 The Mountain range marked as M on the given outline map lies in western India. Identify this mountain range. 1

- (A) Gir Range (B) Satpura Range
(C) Rajmahal Hills (D) Ajanta Range



Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 11 :

Which of the following mountain ranges is located in western India and is associated with the Asiatic lion habitat? 1

- (A) Gir Range (B) Satpura Range
(C) Rajmahal Hills (D) Ajanta Range



- 12 Who exercise the real executive powers at the state level in India? 1
(A) The President (B) The Governor
(C) The Chief Minister (D) The Chief Justice of the High Court
- 13 Which one of the following is the primary reason for Public support of judicial activism in India? 1
(A) It protects the interests of the government
(B) It ensures access to justice for the disadvantaged
(C) It delays the delivery of justice
(D) It limits the powers of the judiciary
- 14 Disputes between two or more states in India fall under which jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? 1
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction (B) Advisory Jurisdiction
(C) Judicial Review (D) Original Jurisdiction
- 15 Why are political parties essential for the functioning of a democracy? 1
(A) They control the judiciary
(B) They enforce laws through the police
(C) They provide a link between the government and the people
(D) They restrict citizens from contesting elections
- 16 Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments? 1
(A) They abolished Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
(B) They were passed in the year 1993.
(C) They marked an important step toward political empowerment of women.
(D) They reserved one-third of the seats for women in local self-governing bodies.
- 17 Which of the following is correct about the challenges posed by the caste system in the context of Indian democracy? 1
(A) The caste system helps strengthen democratic values by promoting equality and justice.
(B) The mixing of caste and politics has helped reduce socio-economic inequalities in recent times.
(C) The politicization of caste and continued socio-economic inequalities hinder the ideals of democracy
(D) Caste-based practices have no impact on the functioning of democracy in India.



- 18 What could be the correct understanding of socio-economic development? 1
Select your answer from the codes given below:
- I. It refers to improvement in people's lifestyle through better education, income, skills and employment.
 - II. It involves economic and social transformation based on cultural and environmental factors.
 - III. It means any kind of improvement in literature and language.
 - IV. It includes scientific and technological development alone.
- Codes :
- (A) Only I
 - (B) I and II
 - (C) I, II and III
 - (D) I, II, III and IV
- 19 How have states like Punjab and Haryana achieved higher agricultural productivity compared to others? 1
- (A) They receive the highest rainfall in India.
 - (B) They adopted extensive irrigation and used fertilizers intensively.
 - (C) They practice traditional farming methods.
 - (D) They produce only cash crops.
- 20 What does the inclusion of 'Peace and Security' in the Directive Principles of State Policy indicate? 1
- (A) These are just historical references.
 - (B) These are legally enforceable rights.
 - (C) The State should aim to ensure peace and security while making laws and policies.
 - (D) Only the judiciary is responsible for maintaining peace and security.
- 21 Two major developments took place in the history of Europe towards the later part of the renaissance. The first was the _____ Reformation and the second was the _____ Reformation (also called the Counter Reformation). 1×2
- Options :
- (A) Protestant, Catholic
 - (B) Lutheran, Jesuit
 - (C) Calvinist, Papal
 - (D) Protestant, Lutheran
- 22 Sati Pratha was practised in which a _____ woman was compelled to burn herself on the funeral _____ of her husband. 1×2
- Options :
- (A) widowed, pyre
 - (B) married, altar
 - (C) childless, riverbank
 - (D) elderly, shrine



- 23 Fill in the blanks : 1×2
The first Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was introduced in _____ owing to the relentless efforts of _____.
- 24 Fill in the blanks : 1×2
The formation of the two _____ at Amritsar and Lahore in 1870s was the beginning of _____ reform movement among the Sikhs.
- 25 Complete the following sentences. 1×2
(I) Indian Soldiers in the East India Company's army were not given posts above that of _____.
(II) A sepoy called _____ was the first soldier who openly disobeyed the British orders.
- 26 Answer the following questions in one word. 1×2
(I) By what term is the system of flow of surface water mainly through rivers called?
(II) By what term is the highest point or tip of a mountain range called?
- 27 Complete the following sentences with one word to make it meaningful. 1×2
(I) A natural gap or a route between a ridge hills is called. _____
(II) Large landmass consisting of mountains, ridges and peaks is called _____.
- 28 In the Trans-Himalayan ranges, the Indus River flows between the _____ 1×2
and _____ ranges.
(A) Zaskar, Ladakh (B) Aravalli, Satpura
(C) Karakoram, Vindhya (D) Nilgiri, Eastern Ghats
- 29 Fill in the blanks : 1×2
Today computer (Information Technology) has become the basis of _____ and _____ as it is used everywhere in homes, offices, airports, banks etc.
- 30 Answer the following sentences : 1×2
(I) Who appoints the Governor of a State?
(II) Who appoints the members of the council of ministers only on the advice of the Chief Minister?



- 31 Complete the following sentences. 1×2
- (I) The number of members in the legislative council of Jammu Kashmir is _____.
- (II) The children who are bringing awareness on sanitation and hygiene in schools, families and communities as part of a “School Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme” run by Maharashtra state government are called _____.
- 32 Answer the following questions in one word. 1×2
- (I) What is the method of voting used in the election of the President of India?
- (II) For how long can the Vice-President of India act as the President in the absence of a sitting President?
- 33 Answer the following questions in one word. 1×2
- (I) By what name is the process called for removing the President for violation of the Constitution?
- (II) By what name is the legislative branch of the Union Government called?
- 34 Complete the following sentences : 1×2
- (I) Judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of _____.
- (II) Lok Sabha is presided over by the _____.
- 35 Fill in the blanks : 1×2
- Security implies _____ from dangerous threats and it also relates to threats that _____ core values like Human Rights.

SECTION - B

- 36 Explain the significance of the Meiji Restoration of 1868 in Japan's history? 1+1
- 37 Explain any two reasons for the growing discontent among the farmers growing Indigo, during the British rule. 2

OR

Name the leader of the Wahabi movement and explain the significance of this movement.

- 38 Under which Article was the ‘Right to Education’ included in the ‘Fundamental Rights’ of the Indian Constitution, and why? 2

OR

In which year was the Right to Education Act passed, and what does it aim to achieve for children in India.



39 Why does a political party aim to achieve power? Explain. 2

OR

Why is the Indian Party System called a Multi-party System? Explain.

40 Why has untouchability been made a punishable offence under the Law in India? Explain. 2

41 When was the National Human Rights Commission established, and why was it set up? 2

42 What is the literal meaning of Renaissance, and why did it begin in Italy in the 14th Century AD? 3

OR

What is 'Counter Reformation'? Explain.

43 How did the British use political power, trade policies and education to strengthen their control over India? Analyze. 3

44 What makes the Indian monsoon unique? Mention any three features. 3

45 Why does the Tamil Nadu coast receive rainfall during the winter season, while most parts of India remain dry. Explain any two reasons. 3

OR

How does the wind system influence the climate of India during different seasons?

46 Analyze any two differences between economic growth and economic development. 3

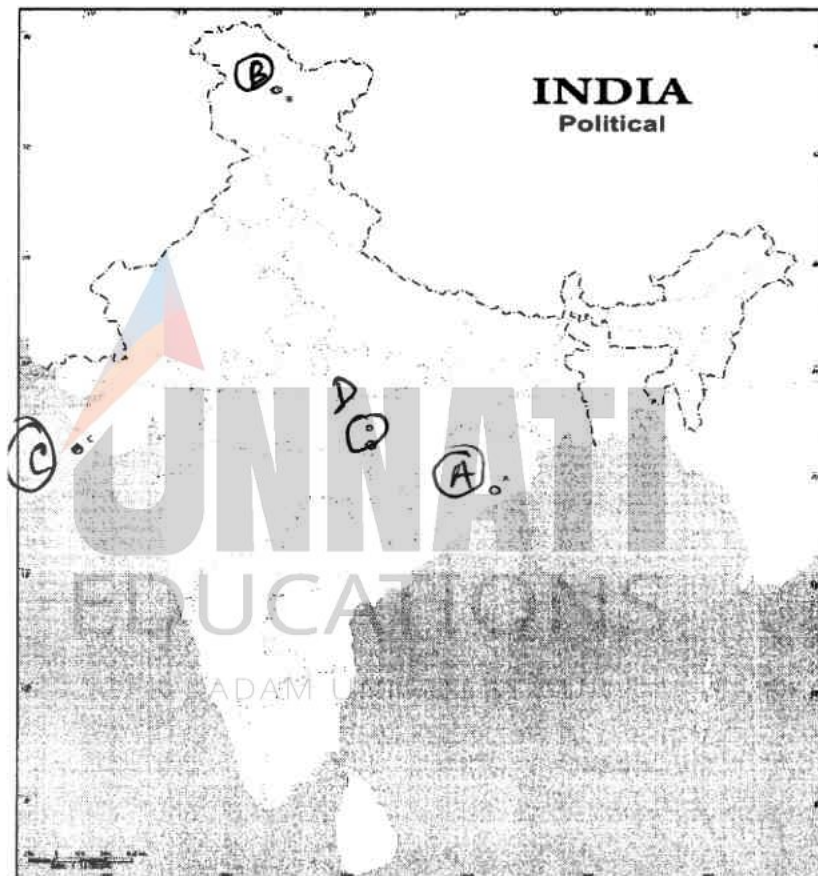
OR

Analyze how historical factors, geographical conditions, and lack of basic infrastructure contribute to regional disparities in India.

47 Why are peace and security essential for the progress of individuals, nations and the world? Explain any two reasons. 3



- 48 The following 4 places related to transportation facilities in India are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the given political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names. 4
- (A) A major port located on the eastern coast of India.
 - (B) The Northern most International Airport in India.
 - (C) Western terminal point of the East-West Corridor.
 - (D) A city where North South and East-West corridor intersect.



Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 48 :

The following 4 places related to transportation facilities in India write the correct names. 4

- (A) A major port located on the eastern coast of India.
- (B) The Northern most International Airport in India.
- (C) The Eastern terminal point of the East-West Corridor.
- (D) A city where the North South and East-West corridor intersect.



- 49 On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following : 4
- (A) Shimla, a tourist place in Middle Himalaya.
 - (B) A port located in West Bengal.
 - (C) Kempe Gowda International Airport
 - (D) Gir Range

Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of question 49 :

Explain the geographical location of India with reference to its surrounding water bodies, neighbouring countries, and Southern most points. 4

- 50 Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal in 1905? How did Indians respond to it, and what does their reaction tell us about the spirit of nationalism at that time? 2+2+2=6

OR

Why was the rise of radical nationalists considered a turning point in India's freedom struggle? Explain their main beliefs and the methods they used to achieve their goals.

- 51 Explain any six “Legislative Powers” of the President. 6

OR

Explain the meaning of “Electoral College” in the context of the Indian Presidential election. What are the qualifications required for a person to be elected as the President of India?



Roll No.

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Map for Q. No. 49

Outline Map of India (Political)

