

S2  
SAMPLE PAPER 1-MS - 2024-25  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME DURATION: 3 Hours

MAX. MARKS: 80

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**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

**SECTION A**  
**MCQs**

(20x1=20)

<b>1</b>	Which of the following statements is incorrect? (a) Simon Commission was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. (b) <b>The Commission had all Indian members.</b> (c) The Commission had all British members.	<b>1</b>
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	(d) Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan "Simon Go Back".									
2	<p>Look at the picture and choose the option which best explains the process of erosion here.</p> <p>(A) Water is flowing as a sheet over large areas down a slope</p> <p><b>(B) Running water is making deep channels making the land becomes unfit for cultivation</b></p> <p>(C) Soil erosion caused due to defective methods of farming</p> <p>(D) Wind blows loose soil off sloping land</p> <p><b>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2</b></p> <p>Which type of erosion is primarily prevalent in the Chambal basin?</p> <p>(A) Wind erosion</p> <p><b>(B) Ravines</b></p> <p>(C) Sheet erosion</p> <p>(D) Erosion due to human interference like defective methods of farming</p>	1								
3	(b) (A), (B) & (C)	1								
4	<p>Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List I</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Project Tiger, 1973</td> <td>a. Hunting of endangered species was banned, restricting trade in wildlife and legal protection provided to their habitats.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</td> <td>b. Tiger conservation project launched by the Government of India to protect them from poaching and illegal trading.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Wildlife Act 1980 and 1986</td> <td>c. Several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options: (A) 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c)</p>	List I	List II	1. Project Tiger, 1973	a. Hunting of endangered species was banned, restricting trade in wildlife and legal protection provided to their habitats.	2. Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972	b. Tiger conservation project launched by the Government of India to protect them from poaching and illegal trading.	3. Wildlife Act 1980 and 1986	c. Several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.	1
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	<p>(B) 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (a)  (C) 1 (a), 2 (c), 3 (b)  <b>(D) 1 (b), 2 (a), 3 (c)</b></p>					
5	<p>Which of the following statements is correct about types of forests recognised in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Only protected forest estates are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.</li> <li>2. Meghalaya has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.</li> <li><b>3. Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department.</b></li> <li>4. Protected forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.</li> </ol>	1				
6	<p>Read the statements given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has no official religion</li> <li>• All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India.</li> </ul> <p>Which one of the following constitutional terms is used for the above statement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sovereign</li> <li>b. Communal</li> <li><b>c. Secular</b></li> <li>d. feminist</li> </ol>	1				
7	<p>What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country?  Choose the most suitable option from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To establish a direct form of government without representatives.</li> <li><b>b. To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism.</b></li> <li>c. To prevent any change to the Constitution.</li> <li>d. To ensure absolute power for one branch of government</li> </ol>	1				
8	(c) Demand deposits	1				
9	<p>Match the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Column I</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">Column II</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union list</li> <li>2. State list</li> <li>3. Concurrent list</li> <li>4. Residuary list</li> </ol> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trade Union</li> <li>ii. Banking</li> <li>iii. Police</li> <li>iv. Internet</li> </ol> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Ans: 1-ii,2-iii,3-i,4-iv</p>	Column I	Column II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Union list</li> <li>2. State list</li> <li>3. Concurrent list</li> <li>4. Residuary list</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trade Union</li> <li>ii. Banking</li> <li>iii. Police</li> <li>iv. Internet</li> </ol>	1
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10	<p><b>Assertion (A)</b> Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act</p> <p><b>Reasoning (R):</b> It gave the govt. enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for 2 years.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b. Both A and R are false.</p> <p>c. A is false but R is true.</p> <p>d. <b>Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b></p>	1
11	(d) Only statement 4 is correct.	1
12	<p>_____ is the political head of the municipality.</p> <p>a. Mayor</p> <p>b. MLA</p> <p>c. <b>Municipal Chairperson</b></p> <p>d. Secretary</p>	1
13	 <p>Who painted this picture?</p> <p>a. <b>It was painted by Karl Kasper Fritz.</b></p> <p>b. Frederic Sourrieu</p> <p>c. Andreas Rebmann</p> <p>d. Jacques Louis David</p>	1
14	(a) (i)-(D), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(C)	1
15	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer	1

	<p>Statement I: Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century as western powers established their outposts in China.</p> <p>Statement II: Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to western style schools.</p> <p>a. <b>Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.</b></p> <p>b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct</p> <p>c. Both (i) &amp; (ii) are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both (i) &amp; (ii) are correct</p>											
16	<p>Consider the following statements given below and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>Statement I: Democracy ensures political as well as economic equality .</p> <p>Statement II: Democracy is accountable</p> <p>a. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect</p> <p>b. <b>Statement I is incorrect and II is correct</b></p> <p>c. Both statements I and II are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements I and II are correct</p>	1										
17	<p>Which among the following is correctly paired?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Column A.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Column B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Affidavit</td> <td>i. Democracy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. <b>Defection.</b></td> <td><b>ii. Party members</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Public participation</td> <td>iii. Media</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Vigilance</td> <td>iv. Candidate</td> </tr> </table>	Column A.	Column B	a. Affidavit	i. Democracy	b. <b>Defection.</b>	<b>ii. Party members</b>	c. Public participation	iii. Media	d. Vigilance	iv. Candidate	1
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18	(c) Technology eliminates the need for international cooperation between nations.	1										
19	<p>Which one of the following statements best describes women empowerment?</p> <p>a. Encouraging men to take leadership roles</p> <p>b. Promoting superiority of women over men</p> <p>c. <b>Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women</b></p> <p>d. Limiting the rights of men in all spheres</p>	1										
20	<p>Correct the incorrect statement:</p> <p>Belgium shares its land boundaries with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.</p>	1										

**SECTION-B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**(4×2 = 8)**

<b>21</b>	<p>“In recent years, there is a tendency for the sugarcane mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states”. Justify.</p> <p>Ans. Recently, there is a tendency for the sugarcane mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states. (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This is because the cane produced here has a higher sucrose content.</li> <li>● The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.</li> <li>● Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>
<b>22</b>	<p>“The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.” Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.</p> <p>Ans: The Spanish conqueror’s most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● they used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there.</li> <li>● America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for Spanish to overpower the Americans.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>(B):“Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled. “Substantiate this statement with illustrations.</p> <p>; Ans: “Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled” It is believed that noodles travelled West from China to become Spaghetti. Perhaps Arab Traders took Pasta to fifth century Cecily and Island now in Italy, Similar food was known in India and Japan, so that the truth about their origins may never be known. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the America. In fact, many of our common foods came from America’s original inhabitants – the American Indians.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>23</b>	<p>Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.</p> <p>Ans: In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Such a realisation resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance</p>	<b>2</b>

	over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.	
24	<p>'All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.' Justify the given statement.</p> <p>Ans: All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Some states enjoy a special status. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India. Article 371 due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances. These special powers are especially enjoyed in relation to the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential employment in government services. Indians who are not permanent residents of this state could not buy land or houses here. However, this situation has changed.</p> <p>2. There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become independent states, but which couldn't be merged with any other existing states. These areas like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are called Union Territories. These territories do not have the power of the state. The Central government has special powers in running these areas.</p>	2

**SECTION-C**  
**SHORT ANSWER - BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)**

25	<p>Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India.</p> <p>The rise of print culture in India during the 19th century played a crucial role in awakening the social life of women. The printing press allowed women to access information, knowledge and ideas that were previously inaccessible to them. Women's magazines, newspapers and books provided a platform for women to express their views, ideas and opinions on various social issues such as education, gender equality, women's rights, and social reform.</p> <p>Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools.</p> <p>In East Bengal, Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen and wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban (1876). It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.</p>	3
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	<p>The Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labor and treated unjustly by their families.</p> <p>In Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde &amp; and; Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.</p> <p>A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were confined by social regulations: ‘ For various reasons, my world is small ... More than half my life’s happiness has come from books ...’</p> <p>Therefore, print culture helped awaken social consciousness and contributed to the progress of women's rights and empowerment in India. (Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>	
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p>(A)(i) The secondary sector has doubled the rate of employment in the period between 1977-78 to 2017-18. During this period its share has improved from 11 percent to 25 percent.</p> <p>(ii) The primary sector which is mainly associated with agricultural activities provides the highest share of employment to the people in India. However, it has the least share of contribution to the GDP as it gives employment to the unskilled sections of the society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B)The use of public sector in developing countries like India is very necessary because of following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It promotes rapid economic development through infrastructure creation.</li> <li>2. It creates employment opportunities.</li> <li>3. It generates financial resources for further development.</li> <li>4. It ensures equality of income wealth and thus a balanced regional development.</li> <li>5. The public sector plays a vital role in contributing to the Human Development Index via its functioning in health and education services.</li> </ol>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>27</b></p>	<p>“Tea is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify the type of farming given in the above statement.</li> <li>b. Mention the specific requirements for tea cultivation.</li> </ol> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Tea was introduced in India by the British as plantation agriculture.</li> <li>b. The specific requirements for cultivation of tea are: (any 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.</li> <li>● Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>1+2=3</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</li> <li>● Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour.</li> </ul>	
28	<p>“Gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes’. Support the statement.</p> <p>Ans: The literacy rate among women is only 54% compared with 76% among men.</p> <p>A smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.</p> <p>The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still small. On average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average veryday.</p> <p>The Equal Remuneration Act 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid al work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to es and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the work.</p> <p>In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the ild aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in ex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely</p> <p>There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence t women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are e even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of tic violence.</p>	3
29	<p>Disadvantages of the unorganised sector in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Job insecurity:</b> Many workers are employed on a daily wage basis with no guarantee of consistent employment.</li> <li>● <b>Lower wages:</b> Wages in the informal sector are typically lower than those in the formal sector.</li> <li>● <b>Vulnerability to exploitation:</b> Unorganized laborers, including child laborers, are vulnerable to exploitation by employers.</li> <li>● <b>Deficiencies in regulations:</b> The sector faces deficiencies in regulations over employment, remuneration patterns, and employer-employee relationships.</li> <li>● <b>Limited capital investment:</b> Unorganized businesses have limited capital investment.</li> <li>● <b>Labour-intensive jobs:</b> These jobs require low-level skills, and workers often learn on the job without formal training.</li> </ul>	3



	<p>(v) Fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas pollute the environment and cause global warming.</p> <p>b. Methods to conserve Minerals: (any 2)</p> <p>(i) We must make use of minerals in a planned and sustainable manner.</p> <p>(ii) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low grade ores at low cost.</p> <p>(iii) Recycling of metals.</p> <p>(iv) Using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving ore mineral resources for the future.</p>	
<p><b>31</b></p>	<p>(A): How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who created a more rational and efficient system? Elucidate with suitable examples.</p> <p>The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code, secured the right to property, established equality before the law, and removed all privileges based on birth.</p> <p>The Napoleonic Code was followed by the regions under the French control. New businessmen, artisans, peasants, and workers enjoyed a new-found freedom.</p> <p>In territories under French control such as Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Dutch Republic, peasants were freed from manorial dues, peasants were freed from serfdom, feudal system was abolished, administrative divisions were simplified.</p> <p>Guild restrictions were removed in towns. There were improvements in communication and transport systems.</p> <p>To facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another, small-scale producers of goods and businessmen began to realise that common national currency, standardised measures and weights, and uniform laws were of great help. (Any other relevant points)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(B): Analyze the decisions taken by the conservatives at the Congress of Vienna in the year 1815.</p> <p>: The representatives of the four great European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.</p> <p>The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The result was the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>

	<p>The bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</p> <p>A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in the future. E.g., kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.</p> <p>Thus, conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. They curbed activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments. (Any other relevant points)</p>	
<p><b>32</b></p>	<p>What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.</p> <p>If several parties compete for power, and more than 2 parties have a reasonable chance of coming into power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, it is called a multiparty system. For example- India, Italy, Bangladesh.</p> <p>Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example- If India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.</li> <li>2. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one third, to women candidates. Similarly, there</li> </ol>	<p><b>5</b></p>

	<p>should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.</p> <p>3. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.</p>	
33	<p>(A) marginalised sections of society because of the assurance of returns.</p> <p>(B) Voice to marginalised – SHGs have given a voice to the otherwise underrepresented and voiceless sections of society.</p> <p>(C) Social Integrity – SHGs help eradicate many social ills such as dowry, alcoholism, early marriage, etc.</p> <p>(D) Gender Equality – By empowering women SHGs help steer the nation towards true gender equality.</p> <p>(E) Pressure Groups – SHGs act as pressure groups through which pressure can be mounted on the government to act on important issues.</p> <p>(F) Enhancing the efficiency of government schemes – SHGs help implement and improve the efficiency of government schemes. They also help reduce corruption through social audits.</p> <p>(G) Alternate source of livelihood/employment – SHGs help people earn their livelihood by providing vocational training, and also help improve their existing source of livelihood by offering tools, etc. They also help ease the dependency on agriculture.</p> <p>(H) Impact on healthcare and housing – Financial inclusion due to SHGs has led to better family planning, reduced rates of child mortality, enhanced maternal health and also helped people fight diseases better by way of better nutrition, healthcare facilities and housing.</p> <p>(I) Banking literacy – SHGs encourage people to save and promote banking literacy among the rural segment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(B) i. Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. If the credit is affordable then many people could borrow for a variety of needs.</li> <li>ii. People could grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries, etc.</li> <li>iii. People could set up new industries or trade in goods.</li> <li>iv. Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</li> <li>v. It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.</li> <li>vi. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.</li> </ol>	5

**SECTION E**  
**CASE - BASED QUESTIONS**                      **(3x4=12)**

34	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation, as you know (see Chapter 1), is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.</p> <p>Q1. Which image symbolised the identity of our nation ?(1)  Ans. Bharat Mata</p> <p>Q2. Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to our motherland?(1)  Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p> <p>Q3. How did people of different regions and cultures in India develop a collective sense of belonging ?(2)</p> <p>1. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles.  2. However there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, helped in developing a collective sense of belonging .</p>	4
35	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Sardar Sarovar Dam is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone while the entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply.</p> <p>i. Where is the Sardar Sarovar dam built?  Ans. Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat.</p> <p>ii. How are multi-purpose river projects useful?  Ans. Dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.</p>	1+2+1=4

	<p>Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.</p> <p>iii. How does regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow?          Ans. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life</p>	
36	<p>1. It does not indicate the average living standard of the people.          2. (a) There used to be an income method to assess the development of the country.          (b) In recent years health facilities and education have also been made the indicators of development.          3. High literacy rate</p>	2+2

**SECTION F**  
**MAP SKILL - BASED QUESTIONS** **(2+3=5)**

37A	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of clues given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A.. i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1927.Madras          ii. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. Amritsar</p>	2
37 b	<p>On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols</p> <p>C. Cotton textile industry in Tamil Nadu- Coimbatore          D. Major oil field in Gujarat (identify)- Kalol          E. Dam built over the Krishna river- Nagarjuna Sagar dam          F. An airport in Hyderabad- Rajiv Gandhi International airport</p> <p><b>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)</b>          Name any three of the following:          C. Cotton textile industry in Tamil Nadu- Coimbatore          D. Major oil field in Gujarat- Kalol or Ankaleshwar          E. Dam built over the Krishna river- Nagarjuna Sagar dam          F. An airport in Hyderabad- Rajiv Gandhi International airport</p>	3

ANSWER

