

S2
SAMPLE PAPER 2 - 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME DURATION: 3 Hours

MAX. MARKS: 80

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)

1	Who is the author of the book 'Hind swaraj' (1909) (a) Bhagat singh (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Mahatma Gandhi	1
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2		1										
3	<p>Who among the following falls under the organized sector?</p> <p>a) Sanjeev, a daily wage labourer working in a dam site under a contractor. b) Urmila, a doctor getting all employment benefits. c) Ajay, a cleaning staff in a private bank. d) Raheem, a tailor stitching clothes at his home</p>	1										
4		1										
5		1										
6	<p>Identify the following statements as True or False:</p> <p>a. In coming together federation independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. TRUE</p> <p>b. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of coming together federation. FALSE</p>	1										
7	<p>Match the following by choosing the correct option:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Percentage of French speakers in Belgium</td> <td>i. A social division based on shared culture.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Percentage of Sinhala speakers in Sri Lanka</td> <td>ii. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Ethnic</td> <td>iii. 74 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Majoritarianism</td> <td>iv. 40 percent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>1. a>i, b>ii, c>iii, d>iv 2. a>iv, b>iii, c>i, d>ii 3. a>iii, b>iv, c>ii, d>i 4. a>ii, b>i, c>iv, d>iii</p>	Column A	Column B	a. Percentage of French speakers in Belgium	i. A social division based on shared culture.	b. Percentage of Sinhala speakers in Sri Lanka	ii. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants.	c. Ethnic	iii. 74 percent	d. Majoritarianism	iv. 40 percent	1
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c. Ethnic	iii. 74 percent											
d. Majoritarianism	iv. 40 percent											
8	<p>Choose the correct statement about factors regarding globalization in India:</p> <p>i. Improvement in transportation technology. ii. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment. iii. Favorable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.</p> <p>Choose the correct options from the codes given below:</p>	1										

	<p>a) Statements i and ii are appropriate. b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. c) All the statements are appropriate. d) Only statement iii is appropriate</p>	
9	<p>Read the following statements with regard to Federation and identify the odd statement:</p> <p>a. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. b. A federation has two or more levels of government. c. The central government has more powers and can pass orders to the provincial or the local government. d. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.</p>	1
10	<p>Observe the picture given below and answer the question that follows:</p>  <p>(a) Which incident has been depicted by the French romantic artist, Eugene Delacroix in his painting given above? ANSWER: This painting depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios</p>	1
11	<p>Total income of five citizens in 2023 in country T is ₹9000, ₹8000, ₹2750, ₹1250 and ₹1100 respectively. Per Capita Income of country A will be:</p> <p>a) ₹4420 b) ₹4320 c) ₹4100 d) ₹4440</p>	1

12	<p>The following statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Constitution of India does not give the status of national language to any one language.</p> <p>Reason (R): Besides Hindi, there are 22 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	1
13	<p>The image of Bharat Mata was first created by:</p> <p>(a) Natesa Sastri (b) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p>	1
14	<p>Which of the following is an example of the dependency of the primary sector on the tertiary sector?</p> <p>a) Weavers made less money because the shops did not want to sell hand loom products. b) The bank employees could not reach on time due to a transportation strike. c) <u>Dairy and poultry producers suffered a loss when the shops went on strike.</u> d) Farmers suffered a loss when there was not enough water to grow cotton.</p>	1
15	<p>Statement (A): Rashundari Debi learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Statement (B): She wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876.</p> <p>(a) Statement (A) is correct and (B) is incorrect. (b) Statement (A) is incorrect and (B) is correct. (c) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect. (d) Both (A) and (B) are correct.</p>	1
16	<p>Which of the following statements is not true about democratic governments?</p> <p>a) Democratic government is a legitimate government. b) Democratic governments may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean. c) Democratic government is the people's own government. d) Democratic government does not support the idea of transparency.</p>	1
17	<p>Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option:</p>	1

	<p>Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party is known as _____.</p> <p>a. Alliance b. Coalition c. Defection d. Nomination</p>	
18	<p>Naina has a sack of cotton, but she needs wheat, and Anish has a sack of wheat and is in need of cotton, under this situation both will be able to exchange their goods. In the absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminates the exchange of goods?</p> <p>a) Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity. b) Double Coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity c) Double coincidence of want, Money d) Double coincidence of want, Loan on commodity</p>	1
19	<p>Read the following passage and choose the correct answer: Mr X and Ms Y are looking for a new accommodation in a new city due to their recent transfer. After many weeks of searching they are not able to find accommodation due to their religious background. When the landlord gets to know their religion, they deny them accommodation. The passage is highlighting the problem of:</p> <p>a. Secularism b. Caste Based discrimination c. Gender based discrimination d. Communalism</p>	1
20	<p>Choose the correct option: A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.</p> <p>a. Patriarchy b. Feminism c. Sexual division of labour d. Gender Neutrality</p>	1

SECTION-B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(4×2 = 8)

21		2
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22	<p>How did the discovery of America transform trade and life everywhere? Give two examples to support your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Before its ‘discovery’, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. ● Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe’s wealth and financed its trade with Asia. ● Legends spread in seventeenth-century Europe about South America’s fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century? Give any two reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. ● Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. ● Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted. Thousands therefore fled Europe for America. 	2
23	<p>Discuss any two forms of power sharing.</p> <p>Ans. a. People are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.</p> <p>b.Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is known as horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.</p> <p>c.Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called the federal government.</p> <p>d.Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements, whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.</p> <p>e.Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a</p>	2

	<p>democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers.</p>	
24	<p>Answer the following questions:</p> <p>a. Define decentralisation. (1) Ans. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local governments, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</p> <p>b. State one provision from the Constitution of India to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. (1) Ans. Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.</p> <p>a. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. b. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. c. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. d. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. e. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State</p>	2

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

25	<p>Using the example of Manocchio, show how print stimulated distinctive individual interpretations of faith. How did the Roman Church deal with such questionings of faith?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. 	3
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed. • The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558. 	
26	<p>How are the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of an economy interconnected? Explain with an example.</p> <p>Ans. Raw materials move from the primary sector to the secondary sector. E.g. Cotton. The finished products of the secondary sector are used by the primary sector. E.g. tractors, threshers, fertilizers etc. The tertiary sector helps both primary and secondary sectors by helping in the production process. E.g. transport, communication, banking etc.</p> <p>Example: In the production of tomatoes, the farmer needs manufactured things like tractors, ploughs etc. from the secondary sector. The secondary sector which produces tomato as ketchup would require tomato as a raw material. The farmer needs the services of the tertiary sector for transportation and marketing.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What steps should be taken by the government to protect workers in the unorganized sector?</p> <p>Ans. a) Government should help small scale industry in procuring raw material and marketing of goods. b) The government should take steps to ensure equal treatment for all particularly low castes. c) Minimum wages Act, Factories Act should be enforced strictly</p>	3
27		3
28	<p>‘Caste can take various forms in politics in India’. Justify the statement with the help of three examples.</p> <p>Ans. Caste can take various forms in politics:</p> <p>a. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.</p> <p>b. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.</p> <p>c. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.</p> <p>d. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support.</p> <p>e. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were</p>	3

	hitherto treated as inferior and low.	
29	<p>Why is total income not a useful measure to compare the level of development between countries?</p> <p>Ans. Total income is not a useful measure to compare the level of development of two different countries because different countries have different populations. For example, If countries A and B have a National Income of ₹2000 crore per annum, we cannot conclude that both are equally developed since population of country A is 100 and population of country B is 500.</p> <p>To overcome this problem, we make use of per capita income or average income to compare two countries.</p> <p>Per Capita Income = Total Income divided by Total Population</p>	3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER - BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30		5
31	<p>Explain how the Habsburg Empire Defied political unity? What was the only thing binding these diverse groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. ● It included the Alpine regions - the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland - as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. ● It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. ● In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. ● In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. ● Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, ❖ Slovenes in Carniola, ❖ Croats to the south, and ❖ Roumans to the east in Transylvania. ● The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5

	<p>Describe the condition of Italy before unification. Who was Cavour? What crucial role was played by him in Italian unification?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, ➤ The centre was ruled by the Pope and ➤ The southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. ● Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations. ● Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. ● Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. ● Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. 	
32	<p>Discuss any five functions of political parties.</p> <p>Ans.Functions of political parties:</p> <p>a.Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.</p> <p>b.Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the parties do. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.</p> <p>c. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.</p> <p>d.Parties form and run governments. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executives that come from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.</p>	5

e. **Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition** to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.

f. **Parties shape public opinion.** They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

g. **Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.** For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer, they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections

OR

Answer the following questions:

a. What do you understand by the term political parties? (1)

Ans. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good

b. State two differences between National and State/regional political parties in India. (2)

Ans. **State political party**-The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party.

ii. Other than the seven parties, most of the major parties of the country are classified by the Election Commission as 'State parties'. These are commonly referred to as regional parties. Yet these parties need not be regional in their ideology or outlook. Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in some states.

National Political Party-A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

ii. According to this classification, there are six recognized national parties in the country as per notification of the Election Commission of India issued in 2023.

c. Mention two challenges to political parties in India. (2)

Ans. a. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of

	<p>power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>b.The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.</p> <p>c.The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.</p> <p>d.The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.</p>	
33	<p>What is the adverse impact of globalization in India? Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Various small-scale manufactures have been hit hard by competition in industries such as batteries, toys, dairy products etc., several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless. 2) The flexibility in labour laws means that workers are at a disadvantage. For e.g. To face competition to get large order from MNCs Indian garments exporters try to cut labour cost as the cost of raw material cannot be reduced. They may take the following measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Employ workers on a temporary basis so that their wages do not have to be paid for the whole year. b) Ask workers to work for very long hours and work night shifts during peak season. c) Motivate workers to work overtime. d) Encourage workers to seek voluntary retirement where they get the lump sum amount after retirement. 	5

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

34	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles</p>	4
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	<p>and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic</p> <p>(a) Why were some congress leaders keen to participate in elections to the provincial councils?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic <p>(b) Who formed the Swaraj Party within the congress?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. <p>(c) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and • Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. • Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. 	
35	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.	4
36	<p>Case Study:</p> <p>Rajesh, a farmer, is looking to purchase new farming equipment and requires a loan of ₹10,00,000. He approaches a bank for this loan. At the same time, Meera, a teacher, has saved ₹4,00,000 and decides to deposit it in her savings account. The bank utilizes Meera's deposit, along with contributions from other depositors, to provide the loan to Rajesh. For the loan, the bank charges Rajesh an interest rate of 10% per year, while Meera earns an interest rate of 4% on her deposit.</p> <p>Case-Based Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What roles do depositors like Meera play in the banking system? If the bank charges Ramesh 10% interest on his ₹10,00,000 loan, how much interest will Ramesh have to pay in one year? How does the bank profit from lending to Rajesh and paying interest to Meera? <p>Case-Based Answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depositors like Meera provide the bank with surplus funds, which the bank can then use to extend loans to borrowers. 	1+2+1

	<p>b) Rajesh will have to pay ₹1,00,000 ($₹10,00,000 \times 10\% = ₹1,00,000$) in interest in one year.</p> <p>c) The bank profits by charging Rajesh a higher interest rate (10%) on the loan than what it pays to Meera (4%) on her deposit, keeping the difference (6%) as its earnings.</p>	
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SECTION F
MAP SKILL - BASED QUESTIONS

(2+3=5)

37A	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.	2
37 b	<p>(A) Indian National congress session was held at this place in 1920. CALCUTTA</p> <p>(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. AHMEDABAD</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY</p>	3

