

MID TERM EXAMINATION - 2024

SOCIAL SCIENCE (SET I)

TIME DURATION: 3 hours

MM: 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 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. Answers 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 have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A**(1×20=20)**

1. Justify the statement, "Women in France were disappointed with the Constitution of 1791". (1)
2. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

Assertion (A): Ramesh lives in Meghalaya and Ram lives in Gujarat. The time shown in Ramesh's watch is 11:30 P.M, while the time shown in Ram's watch is 9:30 P.M.

Reason (R): From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours.

Options:

1. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3. A is true, but R is false.
 4. A is false, but R is true.
3. Answer the following in one word:
- a. A person standing for elections as a representative from a constituency is known as a _____ . (0.5)
 - b. A list containing the names of all eligible voters from a constituency is referred to as a _____ . (0.5)
4. Fill in the blank:
- Two States of India which do not have an international border or a coastline are _____ and _____ . (1/2+1/2=1)
5. Analyse the following information and answer accordingly: (1)
- This institution has the power to appoint the President of the country, it has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. What is this institution known as?
6. Read the following statements and identify whether the following statements are highlighting democratic or undemocratic ideals: (1)
- a. Mr. X feels he is politically empowered as his opinions find a place in the decision making in the Gram Sabha of his village.
 - b. Miss Y migrated to the country ABC thirty years ago and took its citizenship but the value of her vote is not considered equal to the votes casted by the native citizens of the country.
7. Complete the following; information: (1)

The following information is linked to the Constitution of India:

i. This body of representatives was given the responsibility to choose the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.	Ans (i) _____
ii. _____	The provisions of the bill of rights was taken from this country.

8. Suggest any one measure in the education system to mitigate the problem of educated unemployment. (1)
9. There are two columns listed below column A and column B match the following: (1)

Column A	Column B
a. Separate residential areas for different racial communities	i. Treason
b. The offence of attempting to overthrow the government	ii. African National Congress
c. Political party fought for the rights of natives of South Africa	iii. Constitution
d. The document that provided rights to the people of South Africa	iv. Segregation

10. Identify "The War Front" during World War I with the help of clues given below. (1)
- Armies moved around a good deal.
 - Battles fought left behind large casualties.
11. Fishing and poultry are a part of which sector? (1)
12. The following statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly of India worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner while framing the Constitution.

Reason (R): Some basic values were accepted by all leaders after the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.

Choose the correct option:

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. What does the term "sans-culotte" mean? (1)

14. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital? (1)

15. Identify the personality in the picture given below. (1)



16. State whether the given statement is true or false. In case it is false, re-write the correct statement. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

Shivaliks refers to the sharp southward bent of Himalayan mountain beyond the Dihang gorge.

17. Identify the following statements as true or false: (0.5+0.5=1)

a. Mahatma Gandhi was one of the prominent members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

b. B.R. Ambedkar gave his famous speech 'Tryst with Destiny' to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

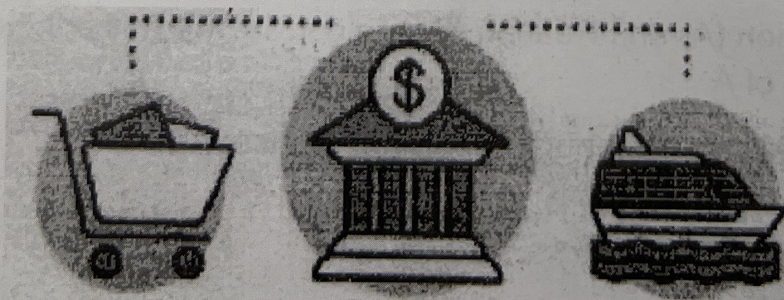
18. What do you mean by birth rate? (1)

19. The following statement has reference to the election process in India. Study the statement and answer the question that follow: (1)

In India elections are held regularly. There are two kinds of elections in the country, these are general elections and by-elections.

State one way in which the general election is different from a by-election.

20. Look at the given picture and identify the sector to which it belongs. (1)



SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Questions

(2×4=8)

21. State one argument in favour and one argument against elections. (2)
22. What led to the subsistence crisis that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime? (2)

OR

Highlight the most important legacy of the French Revolution. What impact did it have on the world?

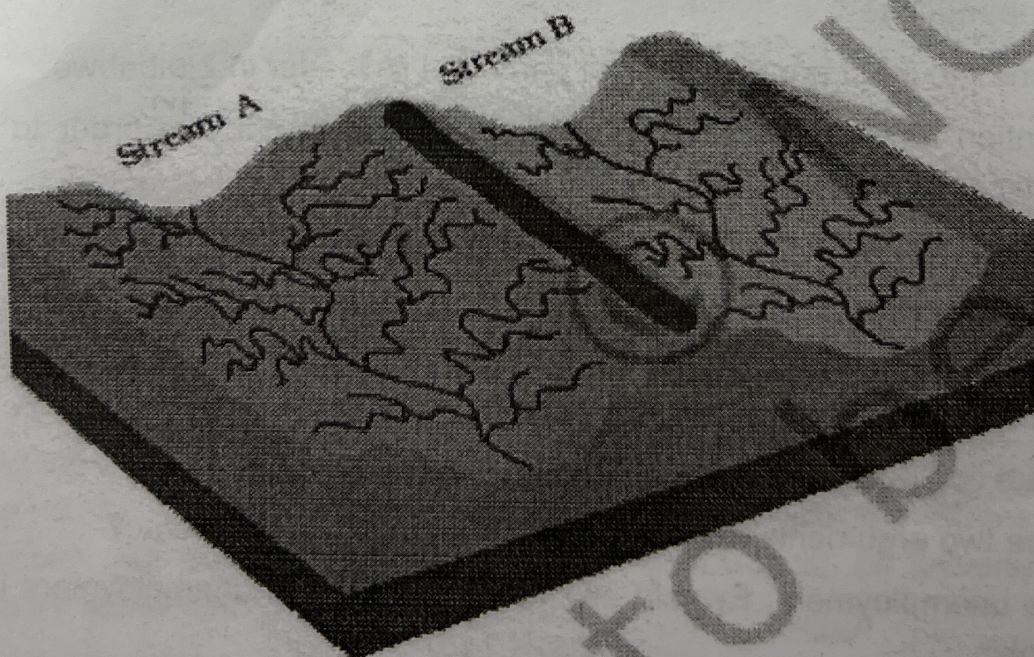
23. 'The Indian Ocean is the only ocean which is named after a country.' Mention any two relevant points to justify the given statement. (2)
24. Mention two reasons for reserving constituencies for elections in India. (2)

SECTION-C

Short Answer Questions

(3×5=15)

25. What suggestions were given by Lenin after his return from exile in April 1917? How did the other members of the Bolshevik Party react to this? (2+1=3)
26. Explain the employment scenario in the three sectors of economic activities. (3)
27. (a) Identify the region lying between stream A and stream B, also write its definition. (1+2=3)



- (b) Write a short note on Mahanadi river basin.

1 + 2 = 3

28. Answer the following questions:

- a. Define the term Preamble.
- b. State two points highlighting the importance of the Preamble.

29. Difference between economic and non-economic activities. (3)

Section D

(5×4=20)

30. (a) Why are the Northern plains considered an agriculturally productive part of India? (1+2+2=5)

(b) Which physical features provide a border to the Deccan Plateau?

(c) Distinguish between Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains of India. (Mention any two points).

31. Explain why the French state was forced to increase the taxes when Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1774? Why even this measure would not have sufficed? (4+1=5)

OR

Explain why Louis XVI gave recognition to the National Assembly and accepted a check in his powers by a Constitution? What steps were taken by the assembly on the night of 4 August 1789? (3+2=5)

32. Answer the following questions: (5)

a. In which year Zimbabwe got independence and who ruled the country prior to its independence? (1)

b. Name the most popular political party and its leader in Zimbabwe. (1)

c. Mention three steps undertaken by the political party ⁱⁿ order to maintain its dominance in Zimbabwe till 2017. (3)

OR

Answer the following questions:

a. Which is the most common form of democracy adopted by various countries of the world? (1)

b. State two features of an ideal democracy? (2)

c. Give two arguments highlighting the drawbacks of democracy. (2)

33. Define unemployment. Explain any two types of rural unemployment in India with examples. (5)

OR

Why is educated unemployment a peculiar problem in India?

SECTION E (case based)

(4×3=12)

34. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (4)

The period of the early Planned Economy was linked to the disasters of the collectivisation of agriculture. By 1927-1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies. The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices.

Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures. He believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices. Speculation had to be stopped and supplies confiscated.

- (a) Why were the towns in Soviet Russia facing an acute problem of grain supplies?(1)
- (b) What firm emergency measures were introduced by Stalin when he came to head the Party? (1)
- (c) Mention any two steps taken by Stalin's government to increase agricultural production. (2)

35. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4)

India has many lakes. These differ from each other in size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent; some contain water only during the rainy season, like the lakes in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. There are some lakes which are the result of the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.

- (i) Name the largest fresh water lake of India.
- (ii) How are the lakes formed?
- (iii) 'Lakes are of great value to human beings.' Give any two points to elaborate the given statement.

36. Read the case given below and answer the following questions:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.

Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their

nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India, The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years is 26.3% in 2018-19, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There is also focus on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

- (i) Mention any two features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. (2)
- (ii) What is the role of education in human capital formation? (2)

SECTION F MAP QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

37A. On the given map of the world two places are marked as A and B. Identify them with the help of clues given below:

- A - An Allied country (2)
- B - A Central Power

