

उत्तराखण्ड विद्यालयी शिक्षा परिषद्

केन्द्र संख्या की सुधार केन्द्र व्यवस्थापक के हस्ताक्षर

हाईस्कूल

कोड सं- 1891

केंद्र-केंद्र के नाम की सुधार उपरपूर्वकता के बिना के काम पर न लगवारी

परीक्षा की द्वारा भरा जायेगा

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विषय- Social Science

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कक्षा निर्देशक द्वारा भरा जायेगा

केंद्र संख्या 11691

परीक्षा कक्ष संख्या 01

प्रश्नपत्र तथा परिशिष्टों को जोत पा हाथ
नगवधानपूर्वक कर ली गयी है।

कक्षा निर्देशक का नाम K.A Sabal

दिनांक- 07/4/22

हस्ताक्षर कक्षा निर्देशक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि ये उत्तरपुस्तिकाएं का मूल्यांकन सम्पन्नित करने पर सर्वोत्तम अथवा मूल्यांकन विवेक के अनुसार किया है। प्रश्नपत्रों का मूल्यांकन एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का पाठ्यक्रम एवं प्रश्नपत्रों के बीच का अंतर का पता लगाया है। एवाडें बूटिंग में प्रश्नपत्रों की अक्षरों का पता लगा पुनः अंतर भी कर दिया है। कक्षा के प्रकार की जांच के लिए भी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएं/प्रश्नपत्रों

- 1. अंकेदार के हस्ताक्षर एवं संख्या
- 2. अंकेदार के हस्ताक्षर एवं संख्या

सन्निरीक्षा प्रयोपत्र

सन्निरीक्षा पूर्व अंक

सन्निरीक्षा पर्यन्त अंक-

पुष्टि का प्रकार-

दिनांक-

हस्ताक्षर निर्देशक-

Qus. 1 Ans...

⇒ 16th century

Qus. 2 Ans...

⇒ Wheat

Qus. 3 Ans...

⇒ Panchayati Raj Bodies

Qus. 4 Ans...

⇒ Aluminium Industry

Qus. 5 Ans...

⇒ Operation flood is referred to white revolution (i.e. production of milk and its related product) to increase agricultural income.

Qus. 6 Ans...

⇒ Shifting of people from rural to areas to urban area is known as 'urbanisation'.
It can be done for different aspects.

Qus. 7 Ans...

⇒ 'Bombay High (or Mumbai High)' is one of major petroleum production area in India.

Qus. 8 Ans...

⇒ 'Per capita income' (or Income per person) is the mean income of people living in an economic unit like country or city. It is calculated by dividing the country's total national income by its total population.

Qus. 9 Ans...

⇒ One of the objectives of NSS (National Service Scheme) is to provide and make aware the youth of country specially students (at colleges or +2 level board level) of governmental programs & schemes.

It motto is 'NOT ME BUT YOU'.

Qus. 10 Ans...

What is the motto of NSS?

Qus. 11 Ans...

⇒ Industrial production in India during first world war, increased due to following reasons:

- ① British mills became busy with tending to war needs. Thus, they stopped exporting British goods to colonial market. Manchester import into India declined.
- ② Indian industries had fair opportunity to fill in empty Indian market with their products. Therefore, industrial production increased & Indian mills had huge home to supply.

- ③ As war prolonged, British govt. asked Indian factories to supply war needs like jute bags, tents, uniforms, leather boots, horse & mule saddles, etc.

The increased demand of variety of production led to setting up of new factories even when old ones were running on multiple shifts. Consequently, industrial production boomed with employment

Qus. 12 Ans...

⇒

The main aim of post war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employment in industrial world. Its framework was agreed upon at United Nations Monetary & Finance Conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in Hampshire, USA. This is referred as Bretton Woods Agreement.

The Bretton Woods agreement led to establishment of IMF (International Monetary Fund to deal with external surplus and deficits of its member nation) & World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance post war recovery). These two institutions are also referred as Bretton Woods twins.

Qus. 13 Ans...

⇒

Print Culture assisted the

India, by evincing up nationalist ideals, and ideas of freedom and equality to masses:

Social reformers (like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati) could now print & spread their opinions and ideas of swaraj by publishing them in newspapers, which were read by people all over India.

People (rich & poor alike) gained enlightenment, and thus questioned the authority of colonial government.

Interestingly, when British tried to censor print media, a large number of nationalist newspapers grew out in number across country. This led to spread of nationalism as reports were printed against colonial misrule. Public gained power of question & reason, which paved a way to nationalism.

Also, attempts to censor anti-colonial newspapers aroused ext. militant protest as well. In this way, print culture assisted

Qus. 14 Ans..

⇒ On the basis of exhaustibility, resources have been classified as Renewable and Non-Renewable resources.

The resources which can be obtained again even after utilizing once and are generally eco-friendly, are known as renewable resources.

e.g.: Solar energy, wind energy etc.

These resources play a vital role in sustainable development.

The resources which can not be re-drawn or obtained again and terminates as it is utilized are known as Non-renewable resources.

e.g. wood, fuel, cow dung cake etc.

These resources are mostly used for industrial or household purposes.

Qus. 15 Ans..

⇒ Economy of a country depends

in trade will increase countries' economy; thus, balance its financial and resource autonomy.

Thereby, when ^{overall} import of a country is less than its export, it enjoys profit.

Hence, when export of a country exceeds more than import, it is referred as balance of trade or also favourable balance. It refers to a condition when import of country should be enormous than export, as it will affect economy in critical manner. Indebtedness rate should be reduced while lending rate of country should be multiplied for balance of trade.

Qus. 16 Ans...

⇒ Following are few factors which cause exploitation of consumers:

① Illiteracy & Ignorance:

Majority of consumers is illiterate and ignorant. They can not differentiate between right quality

sub-standard quality of goods, thus, they are often cheated on substandard products. Also, many consumers are not well aware of their rights i.e. RTI, right to choose, right to safety etc.

① Unrecorded Sales :

Almost every sale across country is unrecorded. Thus, in case of any harm, consumer can not sue or file against product or company. Again, they are defeated.

② Misleading Advertisements :

Large and wealthy companies manipulate markets in various ways and provide false information about their products through media and ads.

This exploits consumers as they often "drag sentiments" in their advertisements.

In addition, Fetters and compromising attitude of consumers after exploits consumers in market place.

Qus. 19 Ans.

- ⇒ The consequences of French revolution of 1789 A.D. are as follows:
- ① This led to establishment of a republic state for first time in Europe.
 - ② Monarchy and related system had been brought to an end and constitution-based nation had been proclaimed.
 - ③ This sparked off a struggle for attaining freedom across Europe and it led to rise of nationalism.
 - ④ It proclaimed that it was citizens of a nation who were henceforth to run country and shape its destiny.
 - ⑤ Also, French revolution saw rise of Napoleon Bonaparte who had incorporated revolutionary principles in administrative field.

Apart from these, ~~one~~ once Metternich remarked, "When France sneezes, rest of Europe

This prediction was to an extent acceptable because French Revolution of 1789 A.D. is referred to as base of independence of almost all European nations.

Qus. 20 Ans...

⇒ 'The Rowlatt Act' (18th March, 1919) was hurriedly passed by Imperial Legislative Council despite of united opposition of Indian members.

This Act gave government an enormous power to repress the political activities and allowed detention of political leaders (prisoners) without any trial for two years.

Therefore, this act acted as a severe blow to nationalist movement and was severely oppressive law against Indians. This was complete violation of rights to represent.

A number of political movements were repressed which slowed the growth of nationalism and left it

stagnant for month time.
This is why, Indian were
outraged by Rowlatt Act.
Also, this law dragged and
aroused a fear to be opposition
of colonial power amongst
Indians. They could hardly
make themselves convince to
participate in nationalist struggle.
Their sentiments were surged
and hence, they were grown
out oppressive, aggressive feelings
and outraged by Rowlatt Act.

Qus. 21 Ans...

⇒ Although industries contributes
significantly to economic &
infrastructural development of
country, the pollution of land,
water, air, sound and environmen-
tal degradation caused by them,
can not be ignored ^{or} overlooked.
Hence, industries pollute environ-
ment in a no. of ways:

① Air pollution: It is caused by ^{presence} of
high proportion of undesirable
gas in air, such as carbon monoxide.

Air borne particulate material contain both solid and liquid particles such as smoke, mist, ~~smog~~, toxic pollutants, etc. These are released by brick kilns, paper factories, wood & pulp factories, chemical industry, refineries etc.

② Water pollution: It is caused by discharging harmful effluents into water bodies which affect aquatic life harshly.

Main culprit to this pollution includes Industries of paper, dye, textiles, refineries, plastic, smelting etc., who discharges or drains toxic effluents, colour dye, oil and harmful heavy metal like mercury etc. into water bodies.

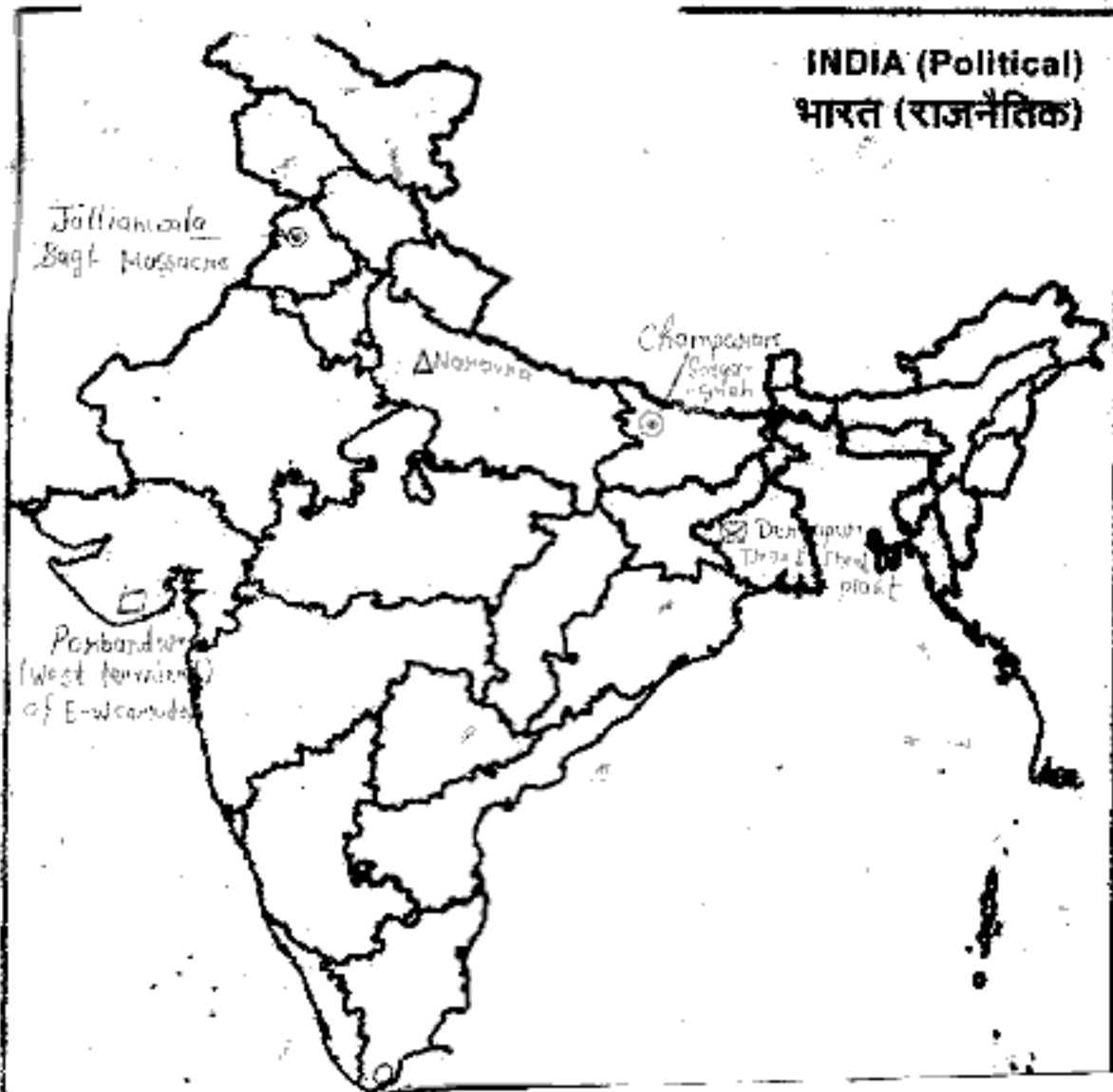
③ Thermal pollution: This is caused by drain factories wastes into rivers or pond without treating or cooling.

Industries like nuclear and geothermal power plant pollute environment in the way.

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- ① Noise pollution: It is caused by industries in everyday life by use of heavy-sound producing machineries like generators, saws, cranes, construction equipments, loud speakers. This pollution pollute environment in psychological and practical way by causing hearing impairment, depression, stress etc. to general people.

Qus. 22 Ans...

⇒ The power-sharing arrangement in modern democracies involves following different forms:

- ① Horizontal Division of power:

Power is divided by between different organs of government — such as

• Executive • Judiciary • Legislative

In this form, each organ checks into another such a separation ensure that ^{no one} ~~none~~ of organ exercise unlimited power.

This is also called 'system of'

① Vertical Division of power:

Power may be shared among government at different levels. i.e. A general government for entire country which is responsible for few measures of common national interest, called union or central government.

And, a govt. at different provincial level, which look after much of day-to-day administration of respective state, called provincial, or state government.

This is also known as federal division of power.

② Power sharing can also be arranged in different form apart from center & state govt. It can also be shared among different social, religious or linguistic groups.

e.g. Community Government in Belgium.

This is used to give minority community a fair in power.

- ① Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way, the political parties, pressure groups and movements influence those in power.

Qus. 23 Ans...

⇒ A combination of social divisions and politics can be really dangerous. A democracy involves competition among different political parties. As their competition tends to divide society, if they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, they then convert these social divisions into political divisions. Political or social divisions often leads to violence, instability and even disintegration of country.

e.g. Political expression on religious ending ethnic lines, led to disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.

However, combination of social divisions and political divisions

is not always negative. It always marginalised and disadvantaged group (SC/ST/OBC) to express their grievances and ask govt. to rectify it.

c.g. System of Reservation of Seats in legislature (India) has allowed backward classes to have adequate share in power.

Also, introduction of issues in several social divisions in politics often results in cancelling one another out. Thus reducing the intensity and helps in strengthening of democracy.

Qus. 25 Ans...

⇒ 'Federalism' is system of form of government in which power is divided between a central government and various other constituent units of a country. Usually, a federal govt. has two level of govt. -

One is the govt. for entire country which is responsible for a few subject of common national interest. Other are govt. at different state levels which look after much of day-to-day administering of their respective states.

Each/Both government enjoy their power independent of others.

Following are some key features of federalism:-

- ① It has two or more Tier of government.
- ② Each ^{Diff. Govt.} tier of govt. govern but each tier has its own jurisdiction in special matters, administration & legislation.
- ③ The Jurisdiction of each tier is specified in constitution and authority of each tier is constitutionally guaranteed.
- ④ The 'Fundamental provisions' can't be unilateral. Changes require consent of all levels.
- ⑤ The economic & physical autonomy of every tier has to ensure its own development.

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Qui. 29 Am...

⇒ Difference between political parties and pressure groups can be given as follows:

'Pressure Groups'

① They can either be organised or unorganised.

② Participation is open to all.

③ They do not contest elections.

④ Their objective is to fight against or obtain/achieve a common objective/interest.

⑤ All the participants have mostly same ideology.

'Political Parties'

They are organised forms of groups or associations.

Participation is through a set norm.

They conduct/contest election to form govt.

Their aim is to win election, form government and rule the country & run it.

Ministers can have different opinions or ideologies.

In addition, ^{unlike political parties} pressure groups do not aim to directly contest or share political power.

Qus. 26 Ans...

⇒ The central government in India made a law implementing Right to work in about 625 districts in India, called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA, 2005 anyone who is able to, or in need of, work can will be given employment by government for atleast 100 days in a year. If government to do so, then it will give unemployment allowance to people.

Thus, main objective of MGNREGA, 2005 are as follow :

- ① To increase employment rate especially in rural areas.
- ② To increase income of poor households, in order to maintain favourable economy.
- ③ To ensure 'Right to Work' - this can be clarified by that if a person enroll for MGNREGA, (if she is unemployed) and the person

do not get employment within 15 days, then the person is given allowance by government.

Qus. 28 Ans.

⇒ 'Globalisation' is the process of interaction, integration and inter-connection among companies, countries and governments world-wide.

It includes:

- i) free flow of capital from one country to another.
- ii) import and export of techniques for production.
- iii) increased foreign trade movement and migration of people across borders.
- iv)

The MNCs (Multinational Corporations) plays a vital role in globalisation process. — as follows:

- ① MNCs, even after being miles away, interact with local producers, thereby combining markets.
- ② By spreading their production units in less developed countries, they

helps in their economic build up.

① They bring with latest technologies which boost globalisation process of developing nations.

② They set up production across world, thereby links producers as well as consumers worldwide, and offers them varied form of products. This has led to increase in flow of capital from country to country.

Qus. 27 Ans..

⇒ Bank can be referred to as informal source of credit. The Banks are regarded as economic base of a nation as they provide cheap loans for welfare country. These banks can be commercial or international too.

Banks have following main functions:

① They help in providing cheap credit at affordable and cheaper rate as compared to informal sources of credit. Thus, play a major function in country's development.

① Banks like (Green Bank, World Bank) provide a large sum of financial help to developing countries in order to meet their industrial & primary demands.

② Banks in India are supervised under 'Reserve Bank of India', they have to submit info. to RBI on how much money they are lending to whom and at what interest rate. Thus ensuring equality of income among citizens.

→ Also, Banks play a major function of mediator between those who have surplus money (depositors) and those who need money (borrowers).

Qus. 17 Ans...

⇒ Tsunami in literal sense are known as 'Harbour waves'. They are caused by displacement of oceanic plates which causes water to move towards shores in form of large & long waves of water i.e. Tsunami.

They are also known as Seismic waves as they are caused mainly

due to seismic activities (like earthquake, even volcanic eruptions etc.)

The quakes beneath oceanic water stimulates the oceanic floor, as a result of which water is forced to move towards sea shore and coastal areas due to displacement of tectonic oceanic plates. Thus, resulting in large form of water waves, & hence leading to occurrence of Tsunami.

Tsunami are in common 10m high or even in extreme cases about 30m above.

Apart from seismic phenomena, the activity of cyclonic winds or western disturbances are also responsible for Tsunami in few cases.

Qus. 18 Ans...

⇒ In case of a natural disaster, it is obvious that modes of transportation and communication will be adversely affected. Since, availability of communication system in disaster prone affected

area is absent or become vanished, the alternate communications systems such as, radio, 'ham' radio, frequency divers, satellite phones, plays a crucial role in bringing out information from affected area to ministry and respective relief forces. They provide a means to helpless people to express their conditions and grief to rescue teams and make it possible for rescue teams too, to act upon related conditions. They can then rescue people with well equipped instruments.

In case, if alternate communication system are not present, then people may never get away from condition.

Thus, alternate communication system act a mediator and information provider between people, those who are affected to those who can help them. i.e. they can serve as source of lifeline for people's living, when affected in natural disasters.