

Total number of printed pages : 6

NB-T/SS/1

**2024**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Full marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

**General instructions:**

- i) Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.
- ii) The question paper consists of 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Internal choice has been provided in some questions.
- iv) Marks allocated to every question are indicated against it.
- v) Alternate questions for the visually impaired has been provided in question nos. 1b and 15. **ONLY the visually impaired are to attempt this alternate questions.**
- vi) Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option being attempted.

**N.B:** Check that all pages of the question paper is complete as indicated on the top left side.

**1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :**

- (a) Which one of the following is true regarding the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832? 1
- (i) It recognized Turkey as an independent nation
  - (ii) It recognized France as an independent nation
  - (iii) It recognized Greece as an independent nation
  - (iv) It recognized Germany as an independent nation
- (b) This portrait was painted by Lorenz Clasen in 1860. Identify the portrait. 1



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|--------------|---------------|
| (i) Germania | (ii) Hispania |
| (iii) Roma   | (iv) Marianne |

**Note :** This question is in lieu of Q 1.(b) for visually impaired candidates only

- (b) Nationalism in Europe brought about the emergence of (1)
- (i) The Modern States
  - (ii) The Nation States
  - (iii) Multi-National Dynastic States
  - (iv) Alliances formed among many European States

- (c) Who among the following was a well known pioneer of mass production of cars? **1**  
(i) Jamsetji Tata (ii) G.D. Birla  
(iii) David Jones (iv) Henry Ford
- (d) The decision-making in the IMF and the World Bank is controlled by **1**  
(i) The Asian-African bloc  
(ii) Western industrial powers and the US's right to veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions  
(iii) All the member-nations of these two banks  
(iv) A majority vote by all the nations
- (e) Which of the following is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? **1**  
(i) Biogas (ii) Firewood  
(iii) Coal (iv) Petroleum
- (f) Rice is a subsistence crop in Odisha; in which of the following states is rice a commercial crop? **1**  
(i) West Bengal and Bihar (ii) Punjab and Haryana  
(iii) Jammu and Kashmir (iv) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (g) Manufacturing is the process of **1**  
(i) producing goods in large quantity  
(ii) producing goods by hands  
(iii) producing goods without adding value  
(iv) none of the above
- (h) The ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map is called a **1**  
(i) distance (ii) direction  
(iii) scale (iv) cardinal point
- (i) Which of the following statements are true regarding multi-party system? **1**  
I. The supporters of this system believe that this prevents dangers of fragmentation and the government can run smoothly.  
II. This system is cumbersome and leads to political instability.  
III. This system do not permit competition.  
IV. This system is healthy for a multi-religious and multi-lingual country.  
Options:  
(i) I and IV (ii) II and IV  
(iii) I and II (iv) III and IV
- (j) Which factor is often found missing from a non-democratic government? **1**  
(i) Transparency (ii) Efficiency  
(iii) Effectiveness (iv) None of these

- (k) Currency notes in India are issued by 1  
(i) UBI (ii) RBI  
(iii) SBI (iv) CBI
- (l) Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from 1  
(i) Government (ii) Self-Help Groups  
(iii) Formal sources (iv) Informal sources
- (m) World Consumer Rights Day is observed on 1  
(i) March 15 (ii) April 15  
(iii) May 15 (iv) June 15
- (n) Areni got an electric shock from a newly purchased iron. She complained to the shopkeeper immediately. Which right did she use? 1  
(i) Right to be heard (ii) Right to consumer education  
(iii) Right to choose (iv) Right to safety
- (o) Nagaland covers an area of 1  
(i) 15,579 sq. km (ii) 15,759 sq. km  
(iii) 16,579 sq. km (iv) 16,759 sq. km
- (p) Where is the Nagaland Mini Tool Room and Training Centre (NMTTC) under the Department of Industries and Commerce located? 1  
(i) Kohima (ii) Mokokchung  
(iii) Mon (iv) Dimapur

**Answer the questions in about 20-30 words :**

2. Who was considered the soul of Italian unification? Why? 1+1=2
- 3.a. What was the significance of the Lahore Session of the Congress held in December 1929? 2  
**Or**  
b. When and why was the Inland Emigration Act passed by the British in India? (1+1=2)
- 4.a. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. 2  
**Or**  
b. Write any two problems of pipeline transportation.
5. Differentiate between national parties and state parties. 2
6. What should be the most basic outcome of democracy? 2
7. Give two reasons for steady decline in sex ratio in India. 2

- 8.a. What is meant by modern consumers on the basis of nature of consumption?  
**Or** 2  
b. Mention any two duties of consumers while purchasing goods.
9. Why is floriculture one of the most interesting activities in Nagaland? 2

**Answer the questions in about 50-70 words:**

- 10.a. What are the consequences of the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy?  
**Or** 4  
b. What actions did France take to consolidate her position in Indochina?
- 11.a. Briefly explain any four causes of land degradation.  
**Or** 4  
b. 'Biogas is considered as an ideal domestic fuel'. Give four reasons in support of the statement.
- 12.a. Mention any four features of local self-government.  
**Or** 4  
b. Briefly explain any four functions which political parties perform in a democracy.
13. Read the source/passage given below and answer the following questions that follows:

Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at a crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is said that it has triggered the vanishing of biodiversity, drying up of aquifers and is resulting in land degradation due to overuse of chemicals and exploitation. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Organic farming is also much in vogue today because it is practised without factory-made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops such as fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables and bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba. These crops need less irrigation water and give high yields. This would increase the incomes of farmers and reduce environmental degradation. However, if land is utilized to grow high-value crops instead of cereals, India would have to import food and export high value commodities.

Questions:

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|------|--|----------|
| i)   | Give one reason why Green Revolution is under controversy?                           | <b>1</b> |
| ii)  | What is organic farming?   | <b>1</b> |
| iii) | Bio-diesel crops jatropha and jojoba have been referred to as high-value crops. Why? | <b>2</b> |

14. Read the source/passage given below and answer the following questions that follows:

Different persons can have different development goals. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Each of us seek different things. People seek things that are important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. However, her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of the tribal. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. Thus, different development needs are based on their particular life situations.

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money or material things that one can buy is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things like friendship, honesty, job security, etc. Hence, the development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Questions:

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|------|--|----------|
| i)   | Why do people have different ideas of development?                 | <b>1</b> |
| ii)  | Cite an example of how development can be conflicting.             | <b>1</b> |
| iii) | How can we say that people look at a mix of goals for development? | <b>2</b> |

15. On the given political map of India, four features A, B, C, D have been indicated. Identify these features with the help of the information mentioned below and write their correct names against the given letters. **4**

Faridabad Thermal Power Station  
Rourkela iron and steel plant  
Area of black soil  
Maize producing area



**Note :** *The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q 15.*

- i) What is a mineral? (1)
- ii) Where is Tarapur nuclear power station located? (1)
- iii) Name the two main fibre crops of India. (1)
- iv) Which city is called the ‘Silicon Valley of India’? (1)

**Answer the questions in about 80-100 words:**

- 16.a. Briefly explain the role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. (6)
- Or**
- b. Explain any six impact of globalization. (6)
- 17.a. Mention any six main features of communalism. (6)
- Or**
- b. Mention any six features of federalism. (6)
- 18.a. Write a note on primary sector and its various activities. (6)
- Or**
- b. Describe the functioning of Self-Help Groups in India. (6)
- 19.a. Give an account on the flora and fauna of Nagaland. (6)
- Or**
- b. Give an account on the transport and communication system of Nagaland. (6)

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