



Series BBPSMN

SET - 2

Code No. MN/1

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

Session : 2020-21

Prepared By : DEEPA RAJESH

- Please check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages + 1 Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 32 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises **Five sections** – A, B, C, D and E. There are **32** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are Objective Type Questions. Each question carries **one** mark.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **17** to **22** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **23** to **26** are Source-based Questions. Each question carry **4** marks.
- (v) Questions from serial number **27** to **31** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- (vi) Question number **32** is a map question. It has two parts **32.1** from History of **2** marks and **32.2** from Geography of **3** marks. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only **one** of the alternatives in all such-questions.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

(1 x 16 =16)

1. Which one of the following Treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? (1) A.
Treaty of Versailles B. Treaty of Warsaw
C. Treaty of Constantinople D. Treaty of Vienna

2. What were the large landowners of Prussia known as?(1)
A. Kulaks B. Mahantas
C. Pykars D. Junkers

3. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, was the demand for Purna Swaraj formalised? (1)
A. Madras Session B. Lahore Session
C. Nagpur Session D. Calcutta Session

4. Fill in the blank:- (1)

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is an example of _____ industry.

OR

The sugar industry is well suited to the _____ sector.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair about the soils in India from the following options:- (1)



- A. Alluvial soil-Regur soil
- B. Black soil- Sandy soil
- C. Arid soils-Clayey soil
- D. Laterite –Brick soil

6. Fill in the blank:- (1)

Maize: alluvial soil, Cotton: black soil, _____: Arid soil

- A. Rice
- B. Barley
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Tea

7. Identify the type of cultivation with the help of the following features:- (1)

-  Labour intensive farming
-  Use of high doses of bio-chemical inputs and irrigation

8. The crop which is known as coarse grain is:- (1)

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Millet

9. Identify the ethnic community of Sri Lanka which is concentrated in the north and east region of the country. (1)

- A. Sinhalese
- B. Indian Tamil
- C. Sri Lankan Tamil
- D. Muslims

10. Define Coalition. (1)

OR

Define Majoritarianism.

11. Which local body looks after the basic civic amenities in big cities? (1)

OR

Which is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in India?

12. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. (1)

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2019					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country A	11000	11200	10700	10000	10500	8,880
Country B	500	8000	600	1000	600	2,140
Country C	600	400	10700	5500	1000	3,640
Country D	800	4500	700	5000	850	2,370

- A. CountryA
- B. CountryB
- C. CountryC
- D. CountryD

13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:- (1)

Meena is a small farmer who takes loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. The moneylender charges 5 per cent as interest rate per month. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh

loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year.

Over the years, her debt will –

- A. Decrease - as she is repaying the loan amount through cultivation
- B. Remain constant- as she is repaying less due to her second loan
- C. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount
- D. Be totally repaid- as she is repaying the debt because of normal crop production

OR

Poorhouseholds are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.

Analyse the loan information above, considering one of the following options:-

- (a) No cooperatives are available
- (b) Farmers are very poor
- (c) Farmers cannot afford credit from banks
- (d) Bank loans require documents and collateral

14. Which one of the following options describe ‘Cheque’? (1)

- A. A paper used by the banker to pay you back money
- B. A paper used by the bankers to the depositor for the payment
- C. A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount to the person in whose name the cheque has been made.
- D. It is given to a person when you have to pay back your credit

15. Read the given statements in context of ‘globalization’ and choose the incorrect option:-(1)

- A. It is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries
- B. There is movement of people, goods and services between countries
- C. MNCs play a major role in globalization process
- D. Its impacts have always been positive in all the countries

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)
Read the statements and chose the correct option:-

Assertion (A): For development, people look at a mix of goals.

Reason (R): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life such as freedom, equality, respect etc.

Options:

- 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 true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

SECTION-B

17. Why was there an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between Hindu and Muslim communities during the Civil Disobedience Movement? (3)

18. How was Scotland controlled by the British nations? (3)

OR

“Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments”. Justify the statement. (3)

19. What steps have been taken at the international level to conserve world resource? (3)

20. Describe any three advantages of the local self-governments in India. (3)

OR

How is the Indian federal system different from that of Sri Lanka? Explain by giving three examples.

21. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country’s development? (3)

22. “Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain their balance”. In the light of this statement, explain how development is linked with sustainability?(3)

SECTION-C

(4x4=16)

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:-(4)**

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

23.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about the ideology of liberalism? (1)

- A. Lack of freedom for the individual
- B. Preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges
- C. Representative government through parliament

D. Violability of private property

23.2 Under which rule in revolutionary France did all the adult males enjoy the right to vote?
(1)

- A. Louis XVI's monarchy
- B. Jacobins
- C. Rule by the Directory
- D. Napoleon's dictatorship

23.3 How did liberalism stand in the economic sphere? Select the appropriate option.
(1)

- A. Stood for the freedom of individuals
- B. Stood for the free movement of goods and capital without restrictions
- C. Stood for equality of all before the law
- D. Stood for the right to vote

23.4 Identify the achievement of Zollverein from the following options:- (1)

- A. Introduced tariff barriers
- B. Increased the number of currencies
- C. Hindered the movement of goods and capital
- D. Created unified economic territory

24. **Read the text given below and answer the following questions:- (4)**

Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

24.1 Trading is an important economic area which is a part of the _____ . (1)

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. Tertiary sector
- D. Quaternary sector

24.2 World has become a global village due to which of the following option?
(1)

- A. International trade
- B. Agriculture
- C. Manufacturing industries
- D. Transport and communication

24.3 Which of the following options does not help in developing a country? (1)

- A. Efficient means of transport and communication
- B. Favourable balance of trade
- C. Unfavourable balance of trade
- D. Foreign exchange earnings

24.4 'The means of transportation and communication is important for socio-economic progress'.
Identify the incorrect option in this regard:- (1)

- A. Useful for sending and receiving messages
- B. Helps in interlinking of the world
- C. Restricts awareness among the people at national level
- D. Maintains the movement of persons and products from one region to another region of the country

25. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:-(4)**

Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. But the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome: It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

25.1 Identify the areas that come under social outcomes and choose the correct option:- (1)

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
- (ii) Gender equality
- (iii) Accommodation of social diversity
- (iv) Untouchability and discrimination

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (iii), (ii) and (i)
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

25.2 Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship? (1)
Choose the appropriate reason:-

- A. Rule by majority community
- B. Delay in decision making
- C. Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual
- D. Never allows room to correct mistakes

25.3 Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that (1)

- A. Democracy and development go together
- B. Inequalities exist in democracies
- C. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
- D. Dictatorship is better than democracy

25.4 In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out.
Democracies need to ensure:(1)

- A. Free and fair elections
- B. Dignity of the individual
- C. Rule by majority
- D. Equal treatment of all before law

26. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:-(4)**

Money is something that can act as a medium of exchange in transactions. Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects was used as money. Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. The other form in which people hold money is as deposits with banks. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. Demand deposits share the essential features of money. The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to

directly settle payments without the use of cash.

What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the public? Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

26.1 Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called _____ (1)

- A. Means of exchange
- B. Mode of exchange
- C. Medium of exchange
- D. Median of exchange

26.2 Find the incorrect option:- (1)

- A. Before the advent of money, people used the Barter system
- B. Money in demand deposits can be withdrawn through cheques
- C. The concept of money is a primitive phenomenon
- D. Money is authorized by the government of the country

26.3 Why do banks keep a small proportion of the deposits as cash with themselves? (1)

- A. To pay salary to their staff
- B. To extend loan facility to the rich
- C. To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw their money
- D. To provide loans to the poor

26.4 Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which of the following accounts? (1)

- A. Current Account
- B. Savings Account
- C. Fixed deposits for very short period
- D. Fixed deposits for long period

SECTION-D

(5x5=25)

27. Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation. (5)

OR

Examine the background of the Poona Pact of 1932 in the light of differences between Gandhiji

and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

28. 'Road transport and rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other'. Justify the statement. (5)

OR

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country.

29. "Modern democracies can't exist without political parties". Highlight the need for political parties in a democratic country. (5)

30. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. (5)

31. Elucidate the reasons for the growth of service sector in India. (5)

OR

Differentiate between the organised and the unorganised sector on the basis of employment conditions.

SECTION-E

(2+3=5)

- 32.1 Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held.
B. The place where Non-cooperation movement was called off.

- 32.2 On the same outline map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols. (3)

- a. Sardar Sarovar Dam
- b. Namrup Thermal Plant
- c. Kaiga Nuclear Power plant
- d. Tuticorin Port
- e. Chennai Software Technology Park

