

Social Science (2018)

Time: 2hrs 45 minutes

Full Marks:80

Part – A

Choose the correct options of the given MCQS:-

- (1) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk happened between which countries?
(a) Between Russia and Italy (b) Between Russia and France
(c) Between Russia and England (d) Between Russia and Germany

Ans :- (d)

- (2) By which name the treaty between France and Vietnam in March 1946 is known?
(a) Tientsin (b) Canton (c) Ho-Chi-Minh (d) none of these

Ans :- (a)

- (3) In which annual session of Congress the proposal for demand of Complete Independence was passed?
(a) 1929,Lahore (b) 1933, Calcutta (c) 1931,Karachi (d) 1924, Belgam

Ans :- (a)

- (4) During which peasant movement Sardar's title given to Vallabh Bhai Patel?
(a) Bardoli (b) Ahmedabad (c) Kheda (d) Champaran

Ans :- (a)

- (5) When was the first Factory Act implemented for India?
(a) 1838 (b) 1858 (c)1881 (d) 1911

Ans :- (c)

- (6) Which class was exploited by bourgeoisie class?
(a) Working class (b) Middle class (c) Farming class (d) All class

Ans :- (c)

- (7) In the modern era, what was the biggest revolution in the field of economy?
(a) Commercial revolution (b) Industrial revolution (c) Communist revolution (d) Geographical search

Ans :- (c)

(8) In which decade the Globalization started?

- (a) In 1990s (b) In 1960s (c) In 1970s (d) In 1980s

Ans :- (c)

(9) Which was the book first printed by Gutenberg?

- (a) The Quran (b) The Geeta (c) The Hadis (d) The Bible

Ans :- (d)

(10) Where was the very first printing started in the world?

- (a) India (b) Japan (c) China (d) America

Ans :- (c)

(11) Which chemical inhibits the reproduction of frog?

- (a) Benzene (b) Urea (c) Endocrine (d) Phosphorus

Ans :- (c)

(12) Due to high water tapping in Bihar, the concentration of which element is increasing in ground water?

- (a) Fluoride (b) Chloride (c) Arsenic (d) Iron

Ans:- (c)

(13) Article 21 of the constitution relates to-

- (a) The protection of Wildlife and Natural resources
(b) The soil conservation
(c) The water conservation
(d) Mineral conservation

Ans :- (a)

(14) The extent of forest expansion in Bihar is:-

- (a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 10 (d) 7

Ans :- (7)

(15) Which mineral is needed to make Alluminium?

- (a) Manganese (b) tin (c) iron (d) Bauxite

Ans :- (d)

(16) Which state of India has the highest possibilities of development of solar energy?

- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Meghalaya

Ans :- (c)

(17) Which of the following is small scale industries?

- (a) Sugar industry (b) Paper industry (c) Toy Industry (d) electrical equipment industry

Ans:- (c)

(18)How many special economic zones are developed in the country?

- (a)10 (b) 7 (c) 15 (d) 5

Ans :- (c)

(19)What is the total length of rail route in Bihar's borders?

- (a)6283km (b) 5283Km (c) 7283Km (d) 8500Km

Ans :- (a)

(20)Height measured with the help of level line of a particular place is known as?

- (a) Local Height (b) Special Height (c) contour Height (d) triangulation station

Ans:- (a)

(21) When we talk about sexual division, we mean-

- (a) Biological difference between male and female
(b) The unequal role given to men and women by society
(c) Ratio of numbers of girls and boys
(d) In democratic system, right to vote not given to women.

Ans :- (b)

(22) Which statement is correct about Indian constitution:-

- (a) It prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion
- (b) It makes a religion as state religion
- (c) People do not have freedom to believe any religion
- (d) Lack of voting rights for women

Ans :- (a)

(23) Power sharing is important because:-

- (a) It reconciles diversity into itself
- (b) It weakens the unity of the country
- (c) Delay in taking decisions
- (d) Reduces conflict two communities

Ans :- (d)

(24) In Indian politics the year 1975 is known for:-

- (a) Elections were held this year
- (b) Indira Gandhi became the prime minister
- (c) Emergency was imposed in the country
- (d) The Janata Party government was formed

Ans :- (c)

(25) Which of the following led the Total Revolution in Bihar?

- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Nitish Kumar (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Jay Prakash Narayana

Ans :- (d)

(26) "Narmada Valley Project" is related to which states:-

- (a) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka
- (c) West Bengal, U.P, Punjab

(d) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

Ans :- (d)

(27) Which of the following is known as the life of democracy?

(a) Government (b) Judiciary (c) Constitution (d) Political Party

Ans :- (d)

(28) In which of the following does Team Changing Law apply?

(a) On MPs and MLAs (b) On President (c) On Vice president (d) All of these

Ans :- (b)

(29) When was the Janta Party (United) was formed?

(a) 1992 (b) 1999 (c) 2003 (d) 2004

Ans :- (c)

(30) Which of the following is included in the primary sector of economy?

(a) Service area (b) Agricultural area (c) industrial area (d) none of these

Ans :- (a)

(31) The country in which there is high per capita is known as:-

(a) Undeveloped (b) Developed (c) Under developed (d) None of these

Ans :- (b)

(32) In which district of Bihar, Per capita income is highest:-

(a) Patna (b) Gaya (c) Shivhar (d) Nalanda

Ans :- (a)

(33) Which is the central bank of India?

(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) State Bank of India (c) Regional Gramin Bank (d) Punjab National Bank

Ans :- (a)

(34) When was the first nationalization of Commercial Bank?

(a) 1966 (b) 1980 (c) 1969 (d) 1975

Ans :- (c)

(35) What is the main source of energy?

(a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Electric (d) All of these

Ans :- (d)

(36) Which of the following is multinational company?

(a) Ford Motors (b) Samsung (c) Coca-Cola (d) None of these

Ans :- (d)

(37) When is Consumer Rights Day celebrated?

(a) 17 March (b) 15 March (c) 19 March (d) 22 April

Ans :- (b)

(38) If a price of an item is more than 20 lakh and less than 1 crore then where a consumer can complain?

(a) District Forum (b) State Commission (c) National Commission

Ans :- (b)

(39) What is the main reason of Tsunami?

(a) Earthquake occurring in sea (b) Earthquake occurring in island (c) Earthquake occurring in land area (d) none of these

Ans :- (a)

(40) What is the centre called located on the vertical centre of earthquake?

(a) Earthquake centre (b) Epicenter (c) Center (d) None of these

Ans :- (b)

PART – B (HISTORY)

Question no. 1 to 5 is short answered questions. Answer any three of them.

(1) How did America enter in Indo-China? [2]

Ans :- The US entered the Vietnam War in an attempt to prevent the spread of Communism. In the 1950s and 1960s, though, many people in developing regions, including Vietnam (then part of French Indochina), were interested in trying a Communist approach to government.

(2) Write a comment on the peasant Movement in Bihar. [2]

Ans :- Peasant Movement is a social movement involved with the agricultural policy. This movement has a long history that can be traced to the numerous peasant uprising that occurred in various regions of the world throughout human history. In the 19th century itself Bihar had witnessed scores of heroic struggles of the peasantry. The Kisan sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.

(3) How industrialization affected the livelihood of the laborers? [2]

Ans: The impacts of industrialization on workers are as follows:

- Concentrated economic power.
- Loss of status as a worker.
- Low wages.
- Long hours.
- Unsafe Working conditions.
- No government safety net.
- Epilogue.

(4) What was the role of middle class in the emergence of cities? [2]

Ans:

(5) Explain the impact of Globalization in India. [2]

Ans: Globalization has affected the Indians life and economy in the following ways:

1. The citizens of India now have a wider choice of products to choose from and this has ultimately led to the rising of living standards.
2. Globalization has enabled many huge Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves

Question no. 6 is long answered question which is compulsory. There is an optional question also.

(6) Discuss the contribution of Gandhiji in the Indian National Movement. [4]

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi played a very important role in the freedom struggle of India. Gandhiji organized many movements which are as follows;

The Satyagraha movement - Gandhi used Satyagraha for the first time in 1906 against the passage of the law of discrimination against the Asian people by the colonial government in Transvaal of South Africa. Many programs were run in India under the leadership of Gandhiji under the Satyagraha movement. Among them, Champaran Satyagraha, Bardoli Satyagraha and Kheda Satyagraha.

Non-cooperation movement - Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement on August 1, 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was presided over by the Congress convention. In this session, Congress decided to take direct action against the British rule in India for the first time and ensured that they will boycott the Legislative Councils and start non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Quit India movement - Quit India movement was launched on 8th August 1942 by Mahatma Gandhi during World War II. The reason behind this movement was to make India free from British rule. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. Though Gandhiji was arrested immediately, the youth activists across the country continued to carry out agitation through the actions of strikes and breakdowns. The British Government adopted a very tough attitude towards the movement, but the government took more than a year to suppress this rebellion.

OR

Explain the reasons and consequences of economic condition of the year 1929. [4]

Ans: The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place mostly during the 1930s, originating in the United States. It lasted from 1929 to 1939, and was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world.

It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors.

Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers.

By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country's banks had failed.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question no. 7 to 9 is short answered questions. Answer any three of them.

(7) Mention any two provisions that make India a secular country. [2]

Ans: The two constitutional provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows;

(i) The Constitution of India does not give special recognition to any religion and there is no State religion in India, unlike, Christianity in America, Buddhism in Sri Lanka etc.

(ii) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.

(8) What are the different ways of power sharing? [2]

Ans: Major forms of power sharing in modern democracy are:

- Power sharing among different Organs of the Government
- Governments at different levels
- Social Groups
- Division of power between political parties, pressure groups and movements

(9) Lack of education is a challenge for democracy. Explain it. [2]

Ans: A large part of the population of India is illiterate. Those people who are illiterate are often unaware of their rights and duties as citizens and hence cannot contribute much to the democratic process.

Question no.10 is long answered question which is compulsory and there is an optional question too.

(10) What does Power Sharing mean in democracy? [4]

Ans: Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. All communities, social groups get their say in the governance. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens acquire a stake in the system; through participation.

Power Sharing in India:

India is a democratic country. People of India elect their representative through direct franchise. After that, people's representatives elect the government to make or amend rules & regulations and to carry out day to day functioning of governance.

One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

OR

The role of Judiciary is challenge for democracy. How? What are the measures to improve it?

Ans: Yes, judiciary needs to be independent in democracy. We can improve judicial system of India by following steps:

- (a) An impeccably honest and high quality judiciary.
- (b) Crime punishable with death to bribe a judge or for a judge to take a bribe.
- (c) Non-discretionary enforcement of perjury laws.
- (d) Transparency in the appointment and transfer of judges.
- (e) No one to become a judge without significant experience as a lawyer.
- (f) Training to improve the quality and efficiency of justice.
- (g) Rapid disposal of cases of under-trial prisoners.

(ECONOMICS)

Question no. 11 to 13 are short answered questions. Answer any two.

(11)What is economic planning? Explain briefly. [2]

Ans: Economic planning is the process in which the limited natural resources are used soulfully so as to achieve the desire goals. It means utilization of country's resources in different development activities in accordance with nation's priorities.

(12)What is Credit Card? [2]

Ans: Credit card is a small plastic card issued by a bank, building, and society etc., allowing the holder to purchase goods or services on credit.

(13)What do you mean by Globalization? [2]

Ans: Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different Nations. It is a process driven by International trade and investment.

Question no.14 is long answered question and is compulsory. There is an optional question too.

(14) How non-governmental organizations help in the development of service sector?

Ans: NGOs assist in economic development both domestically and internationally by supporting programs that help to lead economic development through activities such as job training, direct economic assistance, or other programs that seek to program economic development. These activities are traditionally done in conjunction internationally and domestically whereby governments help to fund NGOs that promote economic development.

Like any other organization an NGO too has a cabinet of authorities.

Each and every person of the cabinet, is responsible for assigned duty. Along with the representatives of the cabinet there are volunteers. Volunteers are responsible for contributing in successful establishment of camps and campaigns.

Whereas the representatives of the cabinet are responsible for duties like handle accounts, Dealing with sponsors and other important aspects.

Successful working of an NGO depends totally on the contribution of a Donor, Volunteer and other authorities. The biggest challenge an NGO usually faces is donor acquisition and Fundraising

OR

Write the main features of Consumer Protection Act 1986.

Ans: Salient features of consumer protection act, 1986 are:-

1. It was a major step taken to prevent exploitation of consumers and strengthen their position in the market.

2. It was enacted to put pressure on the govt. and business firms.
3. It was introduced to check the unethical and illegal business activities leading to consumer exploitation.
4. It covers all the section whether Private, Public or Cooperative.
5. It offers various rights to the consumers.
6. It establishes consumer protection councils at the central and state and district levels to promote and protect the right of the consumer.
7. It provides separate three-tier quasi - judicial machinery at the national state and district levels. At the national level it is known as National Consumer Court (commission) at the state level it is known as State consumer court (commission) and at the District level it is called District forum.
8. Provisions of the Act are compensatory in nature.

GEOGRAPHY

Question no. 15-19 are short answered questions. Answer any three of them.

(15) In which parts of India, river delta has been developed? [2]

Ans: A river delta is a landform that forms at the mouth of a river, where the river flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir. River deltas are found in western part of India.

(16) Explain Chipko Movement. [2]

Ans: Chipko movement of Chipko Andolan was a forest preservation movement where people embrace the tree from being cut. Chipko Andolan on chipko movement was get up to late 1730 AD where many people of villages of Rajasthan sacrificed their lives to save khejri trees.

(17) What do you mean by conservation and management of minerals? [2]

Ans: The Process of reducing the loss of minerals or preventing minerals is called conservation and management of minerals. We have to conserve minerals because it is used for industrial uses, building etc. salt is the mineral that we consume every day. Coal and petroleum are minerals, they are the source of energy. Thus we have to conserve minerals

(18)How is solar energy produced? [2]

Ans: Solar power is arguably the cleanest, most reliable form of renewable energy available, and it can be used in several forms to help power your home or business. Solar-powered photovoltaic (PV) panels convert the sun's rays into electricity by exciting electrons in silicon cells using the photons of light from the sun.

(19)Present the details of regional distribution of roads in India. [2]

Ans: The pattern of road distribution is uneven in India due to the following reasons. Road density - Distribution of road is not uniform in the country. Density of all roads varies from only 10 km / 100 sq.m in Jammu & Kashmir to 375 km / 100 sq.m in Kerala with the national average of 75 km / 100 sq.m. Topography – Varied topography does not allow uniform distribution of roads throughout the country as there are high mountains or hills in some areas and low lying plain areas in other areas. Political reasons – In some states the governments actively promote development while in some states it does not. Geographical reason – In some areas there is heavy rainfall which is responsible for the wear and tear of the existing roads and making new roads are not feasible every time.

Question no.20 is long answered question which is compulsory and there is an optional question too.

(20)Describe the Information and Technology industry in India. [4]

Ans: Indian IT sector has recorded a compound annual growth rate of 55% from USD 270 million in 1992 to 5.7 billion in the Fiscal year 1999-2000 the nasscom-mckinsey report projects about USD 87 billion in 2008 for Indian IT companies in the era of globalization and knowledge economy propelled by the phenomenal growth in IT a paradigm shift in productivity and economic development and in management thought is clearly discernible significant growth has been witnessed in the electronics and IT sector during 1980s and 1990s the electronics production in value terms has increased from \$9100 million in 1989-90 to \$687000 million in 2000-01

The software exports grew from \$1650 million to \$285000 in 1980s the outsourced or trans-border IT enable services (ITES) have a great potential for growth and contribution towards employment opportunities in India unlike most developing countries India is expected to gain from the emerging digital economy.

OR

What is Contour Line? Various types of incline are presented by this. Explain any two with examples.

Ans: A contour line is a line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.

The principal characteristics of contour lines which help in plotting or reading a contour map are as follows:

- Contour lines must close, not necessarily in the limits of the plan.
- The horizontal distance between any two contour lines indicates the amount of slope and varies inversely on the amount of slope.
- Contour lines are useful because they allow us to show the shape of the land surface (topography) on a map.

Topographic maps show features on the earth's surface through symbols and labels in which there are colors that distinguish the different classes. The lines that connect points of features at equal elevations are called contours. An imaginary line is also drawn in which every point in it is of equal elevation with the others. A different contour represents a different elevation. The interval in contour is the difference in elevation between them.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Question no.21-23 are short answered questions .explain any two

(21) Describe ways to prevent drought. [2]

Ans: Prevention of Drought are:

- Use much to reduce evaporation.
- Till your soil so it absorbs more water.
- Use turf sparingly and only when necessary.
- Choose native plants that use less water.
- Raise the height of your lawnmower.

(22) Explain any three ways to prevent the devastation from tsunami. [2]

Ans:

1. Avoid building or living in buildings within several hundred feet of the coastline.
2. If you do live in a coastal area, elevate your home to help reduce damage.
3. Take precautions to prevent flooding.

(23) Explain the role of local administration in the casualty disaster management. [2]

Ans: The role of local administration:

1. Creating more affective and durable recovery.
2. Minimising loss via more affective preparedness and response.
3. Proactive plan to mitigate various business risks.