

# Sikkim Public Service Commission

Written Examination for the post of Lecturer (Social Science), DIETs

**PAPER – 2**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**(HISTORY)**

Time Allowed: 3.00 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -*

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED, TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. **Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Sheet.**
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the **OMR ANSWER SHEET** as well as on **SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET** for Conventional Type Questions. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
5. This Test Booklet is divided into two sections – **Section A** and **Section B**.
6. **Section A is Methodology and carries 60 marks whereas Section B is Content and carries 40 marks.**
7. Both Sections are **Compulsory**.
8. The objective type questions for Section A and Section B have to be marked in two **separate** OMR Sheets.
9. The conventional type questions for Section A and Section B have to be answered in two **separate** Answer Booklets.
10. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, you have to fill in some particulars as per given instructions.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Answer Sheets and the Answer Booklets to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take with you the Test Booklet.
12. **Marking Scheme**  
THERE WILL BE **NEGATIVE MARKING** FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
  - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
  - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
  - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

## SECTION A

### (Multiple Choice Questions)

**Answer Questions 1 to 20 by choosing the correct option. Each question carries 1 mark.**  
**[20 x 1 = 20]**

1. Natural institutions include:
  - (a) Physical energy and minerals.
  - (b) Human groups.
  - (c) Society.
  - (d) None of the above.
2. The institutions which are formed by human groups for certain objective are called:
  - (a) Social Institutions.
  - (b) Human Institutions.
  - (c) Natural institutions.
  - (d) None of the above.
3. From the historical point of view, the birth of social studies occurred in the:
  - (a) USA in 1889
  - (b) USSR in 1892
  - (c) USA in 1892
  - (d) USSR in 1889
4. Which of the following is not related with the R. C. Edwin's objectives of teaching social science?
  - (a) To give knowledge and ability to the students
  - (b) Development of required or better habits
  - (c) To give knowledge of environment
  - (d) Development of basic aptitude in students
5. Which of the following is not one of the four basic elements of curriculum?
  - (a) Objectives
  - (b) Content
  - (c) Teaching Aid
  - (d) Teaching Methods
6. The word "Curriculum" is derived from:
  - (a) Greek
  - (b) Persian
  - (c) Arabic
  - (d) Latin
7. Wesley has divided the community resources into three parts. Which one is not correct?
  - (a) Geographical Phenomena
  - (b) Political Institutions
  - (c) Social Institutions
  - (d) Culture
8. Customs, Traditions and Cultural Civilisation are \_\_\_\_\_ community resources.
  - (a) Administrative
  - (b) Cultural
  - (c) Social
  - (d) Geographical
9. How many parts is History classified into, based on time?
  - (a) Three
  - (b) Four
  - (c) Two
  - (d) Five
10. Which type of chart do we use to show the successive development of rise and fall of kings and emperors?
  - (a) Time Chart
  - (b) Graph Chart
  - (c) Table Chart
  - (d) Flow Chart
11. Which one is not a traditional teaching material?
  - (a) Bulletin Board
  - (b) Black Board
  - (c) News Papers and Journals
  - (d) Line Diagrams
12. "Good instructions are the foundation stone of any educational programme in which audio-visual is a part of this foundation stone", who said this?
  - (a) Macon and Roberts
  - (b) Fancis W. Noyl
  - (c) Jorolimac
  - (d) Thut and Gerberich
13. Maps can be shortened/enlarged with the help of:
  - (a) Pantograph
  - (b) Bulletin
  - (c) Diagram
  - (d) Charts
14. Which one is not a modern teaching method?
  - (a) Unit Method
  - (b) Dramatic Method
  - (c) Story Telling Method
  - (d) Observation Method

15. There are four basic operating points of discussion method in a classroom. Which of the following is not one of the points of discussion?
- Orientation
  - Analysis
  - Elaboration
  - Evaluation
16. What is the correct sequence of Morrison's steps of unit method?
- Exploration, Presentation, Assimilation, Recitation, Organisation
  - Exploration, Presentation, Assimilation, Organisation, Recitation
  - Exploration, Presentation, Recitation, Assimilation, Organisation
  - Exploration, Presentation, Recitation, Organisation, Assimilation
17. According to realistic thoughts, the area required for social studies room for thirty students is:
- 15 x 24 sq. feet
  - 20 x 30 sq. feet
  - 10 x 10 sq. feet
  - 25 x 25 sq. feet
18. Micro teaching techniques is based on which principle of learning?
- Operant conditioning
  - Classical conditioning
  - Trial and Error Theory
  - Insight learning theory
19. Which one is not a characteristic of a good evaluation?
- Validity
  - Reliability
  - Sustainability
  - Comprehensiveness
20. The proper technique of judging the higher-level students is-
- Essay type examination
  - Objective type examination
  - Short answer type examination
  - Practical Examination

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**Attempt any 4 (four) from Questions 21 to 26. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**[4 x 5 = 20]**

- Write the objectives of the teaching of social science according to M. P. Moffatt.
- What is remediation in teaching and learning? How do you plan a remedial lesson?
- What do you understand by Herbartian Approach? Describe its various steps.
- Mention the points that you will follow for arranging a purposeful educational field trip.
- What is the significance of audio-visual aids in the study of social science? Mention a few audio-visual materials used in a class by a teacher.
- How can we integrate the concept maps in a traditional lecture method?

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**Attempt any 2 (two) from Questions 27 to 29. Each question carries 10 marks.**

**[2 x 10 = 20]**

- "Social Science is an open-ended subject". Discuss this statement giving the relationship of this subject with other subjects.
- On which principles should the curriculum of social science be made for secondary classes? In context of these principles, critically describe the modern recommended curriculum.
- "Objectives, Classroom teaching and evaluation are interrelated". Explain their interrelation with example.

**SECTION B**

**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

**Answer Questions 1 to 10 by choosing the correct option. Each question carries 1 mark.  
[10 x 1 = 10]**

1. Consider the following statements about the Harappan civilization:
- (i) The sites are discovered both from the urban and rural areas.
  - (ii) The inscriptions are in different contemporary scripts.
  - (iii) The tools and metals provide the idea of the specialised artisans.
  - (iv) The dock-yards have been found at Lothal and Dholavira.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) (i) and (ii)
  - (b) (i) and (iii)
  - (c) (ii) and (iv)
  - (d) None of the above.
2. Which of the following inscriptions makes a reference to Chandragupta Maurya?
- (a) Kandhar inscription of Ashoka
  - (b) Brahmagiri inscription of Ashoka
  - (c) Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman I
  - (d) Maski inscription of Ashoka
3. Which one of the following sites has yielded the remains of a Jaina Stupa?
- (a) Sanchi
  - (b) Dhamnar
  - (c) Nalanda
  - (d) Mathura
4. Which of the following travellers came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud?
- (a) Alberuni
  - (b) Sulaiman
  - (c) Al-Masudi
  - (d) Ibn-Hauq
5. Match the Sufi Saints with the *Silsilas* with which they were associated. Answer the question on the basis of codes provided below:

1. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	A. Qadri
2. Bahauddin Zakariya	B. Suharawardi
3. Mian Mir	C. Chishtia
4. Ahmad Sirhindi	D. Naqshbandi

- (a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
- (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D
- (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
- (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

6. Which of the following gives the correct description of the subdivisions of the Mughal Empire in the proper descending order?
- (a) Subah, Muqta, Pargana
  - (b) Shiq, Muqta, Pargana
  - (c) Subah, Sarkar, Pargana
  - (d) Subah, Amil, Sarkar

7. Match the list –X with List-Y using the code given below:

List – X	List – Y
(A) Permanent Settlement	(i) Alexander Reed
(B) Ryotwari Settlement	(ii) Thomas Law
(C) Mahalwari Settlement	(iii) G. Wingate
(D) Bombay Survey System	(iv) Holt Makenzie

**Code:**

- (a) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
  - (b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
  - (c) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
  - (d) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
8. In 1925 during a period of trade depression which of the following leader urged Ahmedabad workers not to embarrass their employers and is said to have said “Faithful Servants Serve Their Masters Even Without Pay”?
- (a) C. F Andrews
  - (b) S. N. Haldar
  - (c) C. R. Das
  - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
9. Who said: “..... *the Federation was not the result of an agreement by the States to join in a Federation and that the Federation not being the result of an agreement no State has the right to secede from it. The Federation is a Union because it is indestructible. Though the country and the people may be divided into different States for convenience of administration the country is one integral whole,.....*”.
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - (b) Dr Ambedkar
  - (c) Sardar Patel
  - (d) Indira Gandhi
10. **“Independence Day in Punjab and Bengal saw strange scenes. Flags of both India and Pakistan were flown in villages between Lahore and Amritsar as people of both communities believed that they were on the right side of the border.”**

Which failure on the part of Mountbatten led to this complex situation?

- (a) Failure to pacify Jinnah
- (b) Failure to announce the Boundary Commission award before 14th August, 1947
- (c) Failure to help Nehru in containing Indians
- (d) Failure to keep bureaucracy under control

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt any 4 (four) from Questions 11 to 15. Each question carries 5 marks.

[4 x 5 = 20]

11. “*The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma*”.  
In light of above statement highlight the teachings of Jainism.
12. Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagar Empire.
13. Analyse the role of Zamindars during the Mughal period.
14. Examine the participation of the Taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.
15. Examine the different kinds of sources from which the history of the National movement led by Gandhiji could be reconstructed.

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Attempt any 1 (one) from Questions 16 to 17. Each question carries 10 marks.

[1 x 10 = 10]

16. “*Partition of the country generated memories of hatred, stereotypes and identities that still continue to shape the history of the people on both sides of the border.*”  
In light of the above statement, comment upon the historiography of Indian Partition and justification in use of oral testimonies in writing history
17. What do Ashokan inscriptions tell us about the nature of his rule and Dhamma?  
Describe the limitations of the inscripational evidences in writing history.

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