

Series AABB1/3

Set – 3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 32/3/3

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 32 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 32 printed pages (Including Map).
- Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- Q.P. Code 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 write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute 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 candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

32/3/3/22/AABB1

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P.T.O.

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.*
- (iii) ***Section A** – Question numbers **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Question numbers **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question numbers **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Question numbers **30** to **33** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Question numbers **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*
- (viii) ***Section F** – Question number **37** is Map Skill based question with **two** parts – **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5** marks.*
- (ix) *In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.*

SECTION – A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

1

Column-I	Column-II
(Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	(Subject)
I. Union List	a. Trade Union
II. State List	b. Banking
III. Concurrent List	c. Police
IV. Residuary List	d. Internet

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	d	a	c	b
(B)	b	c	a	d
(C)	a	b	d	c
(D)	c	d	b	a

2. Read the following informations and identify the crop.

1

- It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop.
- It is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Crops :

- (A) Ragi
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Rice

3. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya ? 1

- (A) To irrigate land only during rainy season.
- (B) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.
- (C) To remove water from soil.
- (D) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

4. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
- II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
- III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

Options :

- (A) II, III, I and IV
- (B) I, II, IV and III
- (C) I, III, II and IV
- (D) IV, III, II and I

5. 'Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.' 1

Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.

- I. Due to Cultural exchange
- II. Due to Silk route
- III. Due to trade & travellers
- IV. Due to European efforts

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

6. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development ? 1
- (A) Primary Production (B) Secondary Production
(C) Gross Domestic Product (D) Net Domestic Product
7. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options. 1
- (A) Establishing a unitary form of government.
(B) Centralized political control of government.
(C) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.
(D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.
8. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option : 1
- Assertion (A) :** On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.
- Reason (R) :** It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- Options :**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

9. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

1

स्तंभ – I	स्तंभ – II
(धातु)	(उदाहरण)
I. लौह	a. कोयला
II. अलौह	b. ग्रेनाइट
III. अधात्विक	c. बॉक्साइट
IV. ऊर्जा	d. कोबाल्ट

विकल्प :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	b	d	c	a
(B)	d	c	b	a
(C)	a	b	d	c
(D)	c	d	b	a

10. निम्नलिखित में से 'संवाद कौमुदी' का प्रकाशन किसने किया ?

1

- (A) रशसुंदरी देवी
- (B) ताराबाई शिंदे
- (C) राजा राममोहन राय
- (D) राम चड्ढा

9. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

1

Column-I	Column-II
(Minerals)	(Examples)
I. Ferrous	a. Coal
II. Non-Ferrous	b. Granite
III. Non-Metallic	c. Bauxite
IV. Energy	d. Cobalt

Options :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	b	d	c	a
(B)	d	c	b	a
(C)	a	b	d	c
(D)	c	d	b	a

10. Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi' ?

1

- (A) Rashsundari Debi
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (D) Ram Chaddha

11. Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country ?

1

- (A) Punjab National Bank
- (B) Indian Bank
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) State Bank of India

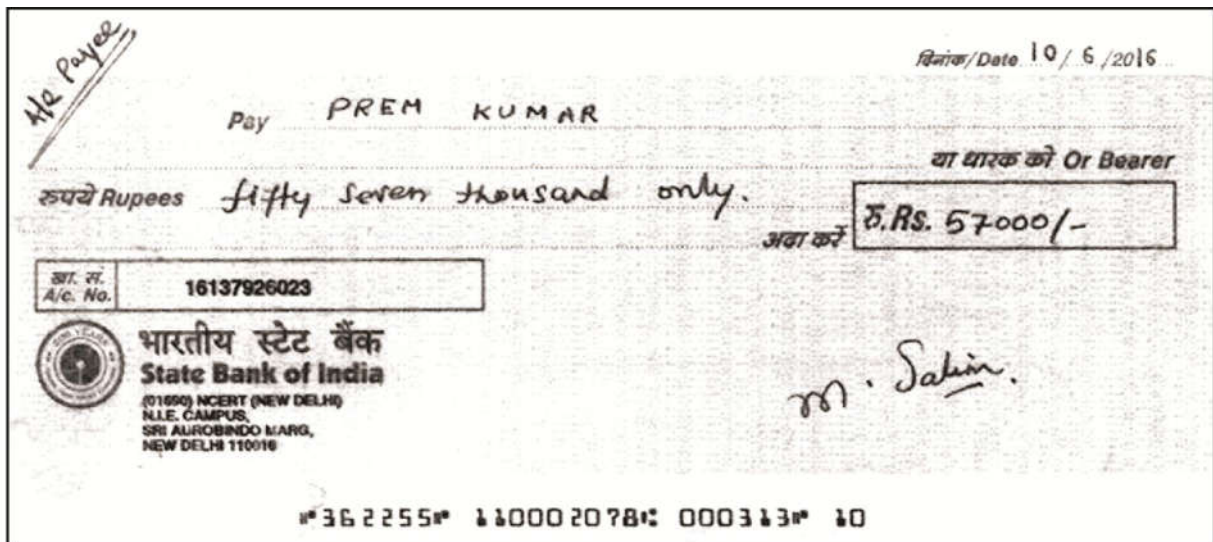
12. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis ?

1

- (A) Nature of employment
- (B) Nature of activities
- (C) Nature of ownership
- (D) Nature of income

13. Read the image of the cheque. Identify the cheque number from the given options :

1



- (A) 362255
- (B) 110002078
- (C) 000313
- (D) 16137926023

The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13 :

Which of the following is the formal source of loan in India ?

1

- (A) Friends
- (B) Money-lenders
- (C) Banks
- (D) Relatives

14. Study the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows.

1

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

Which of the following country has high Human Development Index Rank in the world ?

- (A) Country 'A'
- (B) Country 'C'
- (C) Country 'D'
- (D) Country 'E'

15. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate' ?

1

- (A) The literate population at the global level
- (B) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above
- (C) The total number of children attending school in a region
- (D) The average number of schools in a region

16. Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalisation ?

1

- (A) Uniform Culture
- (B) Environmental Support
- (C) Support to Domestic Market
- (D) Access to New Markets

17. Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States ? 1

- (A) Finance Commission of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

18. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Promotes equality among citizens
- II. Government by few individuals
- III. Protection of human rights
- IV. Ensures checks and balance system

Options :

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) II, III and IV
- (C) I, III and IV
- (D) I, II and IV

19. How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. 1
- (A) Through Press Conferences
 - (B) Through Social Media Campaigns
 - (C) Through encouraging Partisanship
 - (D) Through Elections and Voter Support
20. Which one of the following statements, best describes women empowerment ? 1
- (A) Encouraging men to take leadership roles.
 - (B) Promoting superiority of women over men.
 - (C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women.
 - (D) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.

SECTION – B

(4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across European countries during mid-sixteenth century ? Explain. 2
22. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank ? Explain. 2
23. "Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country." Examine the statement. 2

24. (a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation. **2**

OR

- (b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources. **2**

SECTION – C

(5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. “The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (I.T.) and Electronic Industry.” Explain the statement with examples. **3**

26. (a) Analyse the process of German Unification. **3**

OR

- (b) Analyse the process of Italian Unification. **3**

27. Describe any three functions of the Political Parties. **3**

28. Explain the role of ‘Self Help Groups’ in the rural society. **3**

29. Examine the role of Public Sector in the development of the country. **3**

SECTION – D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) “Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of democracy.”
Explain the statement in the Indian context. **5**

OR

- (b) “Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Explain the statement. **5**

31. (a) Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. **5**

OR

- (b) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. **5**

32. (a) “There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people’s imagination.” Explain the statement with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Explain with examples. **5**

33. (a) Examine the transformations observed in India’s trade since 1991. **5**

OR

- (b) Examine the factors that have enabled globalization in India. **5**

SECTION – E

(3 × 4 = 12)

(Case Based Questions)

34. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

4

Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

(34.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship ?

1

(34.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices ? Explain with example.

1

(34.3) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.

2

35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

4

Panchayati Raj

“We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

- (35.1) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi ? 1
- (35.2) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. 1
- (35.3) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy ? Explain. 2
36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Why Newspapers ?

‘Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.’

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.’

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

- (36.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. 1
- (36.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region ? 1
- (36.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers ? Mention any two. 2

SECTION – F**(2 + 3 = 5)****(Map Based Questions)**

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : **2 × 1 = 2**
- (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. **1**
- (ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : **3 × 1 = 3**
- (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam **1**
- (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park **1**
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant **1**
- (iv) Haldia – Sea Port **1**

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. **5 × 1 = 5**

Attempt any **five** questions.

- (37.1) Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. **1**
- (37.2) Name the state where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. **1**
- (37.3) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located. **1**
- (37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located. **1**
- (37.5) In which state is the Noida Software Technology Park located ? **1**
- (37.6) Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located. **1**

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प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

