

Set - 3

Q.P. Code 32/4/3

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.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / Note	^
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21+1 मानचित्र हैं। Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + 1 Map.	
(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.	
(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें। 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.	
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथास्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें। Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.	
(V) 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 छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे। 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.	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

SECTION – A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20×1 = 20)

1. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy ? 1
 - (a) Division of power between Central and State Governments.
 - (b) Division of power between Rural and Urban Governments.
 - (c) Division of power among Administration, Judiciary and Army.
 - (d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
2. How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation ? Choose the most suitable option from the following : 1
 - (a) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.
 - (b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.
 - (c) By allowing all decision making processes under the Union Government.
 - (d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states.

3. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
Read both the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The French speaking community was rich in comparison to Dutch speaking community in Belgium.

Reason (R) : Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

1

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 correct but (R) is incorrect.
(d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
4. Match **Column-I** with **Column-II** and choose the correct option :

1

Column-I (Minerals)	Column-II (Features)
A. Copper	(i) Used in manufacturing of steel and paints
B. Bauxite	(ii) Used in electric and electronic industries
C. Mica	(iii) Used in electric cables and utensils
D. Manganese	(iv) Used in aluminium production

Options :

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (b) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (c) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
| (d) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |

5. Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box.

1

- This crop is a major cash crop in India.
- It is cultivated mainly in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- It is known for its aroma.

Options :

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) Tea | (b) Coffee |
| (c) Jute | (d) Cotton |

6. A researcher is examining a soil type which is formed by the weathering of volcanic rock and is rich in minerals. Which one of the following soils is it ?

1

- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Alluvial soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Desert soil

7. Arrange the following events in the chronological order and choose the correct option :

1

- I. The Treaty of Vienna
- II. The beginning of Napoleonic wars
- III. Proclamation of the Prussian King William I as German Emperor
- IV. Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy

Options :

- (a) I, III, IV and II
 - (b) II, IV, I and III
 - (c) II, I, IV and III
 - (d) III, II, IV and I
8. Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options :

1



- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Debendranath Tagore
- (d) Satyendranath Tagore

9. How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India ? Choose the correct option from the following : 1
- (a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
 - (b) By funding the regional language newspapers
 - (c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
 - (d) By using print media to spread eastern culture
10. Why was the silk route considered a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade ? Choose the most appropriate option from the following : 1
- (a) Due to movement of silk cargoes
 - (b) Due to flow of silver and gold
 - (c) Due to linkage of China with Australia
 - (d) Due to trade and cultural exchange
11. Read the following developmental goals and choose correct option of goals related to a student studying in university. 1
- (i) Good opportunities for research.
 - (ii) Opportunities to pursue higher education abroad.
 - (iii) Opportunities for independence.
 - (iv) Opportunities for good employment.
- Options :**
- (a) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - (b) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
 - (c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
 - (d) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
12. The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalization. Which of the following is its main benefit ? 1
- (a) Increased Communication Cost
 - (b) Limited Access to Information
 - (c) Enhanced Connectivity
 - (d) Slower Transaction Speed
13. Read the following sources of loan carefully and choose the correct option related to formal sources of credit. 1
- (i) Commercial Bank
 - (ii) Landlords
 - (iii) Government
 - (iv) Money Lender
- Options :**
- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct.
 - (c) (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.

14. Choose the correct option to fill the blank : 1

Sector	Criteria Used
• Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	
• Organized and Unorganized Sectors	Nature of Employment Activities

Options :

- (a) Nature of social activities
 (b) Nature of political activities
 (c) Nature of production activities
 (d) Nature of government activities
15. Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy : 1
- (a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener (b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
 (c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer (d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer
16. The World Bank's development report is prepared on the basis of which of the following : 1
- (a) Per Capita Income (b) Health Services
 (c) Literacy (d) Freedom
17. Read the table given below carefully and answer the question that follow :

Data of few Countries

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP) in US \$	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2021-22)
A	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
B	6,590	67.2	6.7	132
C	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
D	4,624	66.1	4.5	161
E	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
F	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

- Which of the following countries has high per capita income, life expectancy at birth and high rank in human development index ? 1
- (a) A (b) C
 (c) E (d) F

18. In which year the Constitution amendment providing for 33% representation of women in the local self governance system in India was made ? Choose the correct option : 1
- (a) 1990 (b) 1984
(c) 1992 (d) 1988
19. In a democratic country the government adopts environment friendly policies with the help of citizens and experts. Which one of the following is a positive outcome of this process ? 1
- (a) The government is capable of determining policies on its own.
(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.
(c) Corporates protect their own interest in determining policies.
(d) Market forces also influence the government for their interests.
20. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? 1
- | List-I (Regional Parties) | | List-II (Regions) | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| (a) Rashtriya Janta Dal | – | Uttar Pradesh | |
| (b) Janta Dal (Secular) | – | Bihar | |
| (c) Rashtriya Lok Dal | – | Assam | |
| (d) Biju Janta Dal | – | Odisha | |

SECTION – B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. (A) “Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.” Explain the statement. 2
- OR**
- (B) “An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life.” Explain the statement. 2
22. Suggest any two ways to promote women’s rights in India. 2
23. Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life. 2
24. Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention ? Explain. 2

SECTION – C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India ? Explain with example . 3

26. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India. 3
27. (A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging. 3

OR

- (B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans. 3
28. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy. 3
29. Examine the factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India. 3

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5 = 20)

30. (A) How did Gandhiji's Salt March mobilize people across different strata against British rule? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (B) "History, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols developed the sense of collective belonging in Indians during the 19th century." Explain the statement with examples. 5
31. (A) "It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (B) "We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. 5
32. (A) "Democratic governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (B) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5
33. (A) Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the Country. 5
- OR**
- (B) Analyse the role of Self Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India. 5

SECTION – E

(Case-based / Source-based Questions)

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

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 do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology ?

1

34.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests ?

1

34.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us ? Explain.

2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

New Forms of Publication

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 35.1 How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture ? | 1 |
| 35.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India ? | 1 |
| 35.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19 th century social landscape ? Explain. | 2 |

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

Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 36.1 Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. | 1 |
| 36.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality ? | 1 |
| 36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy ? Examine. | 2 |

SECTION – F
(Map Skill Based Question)

- 37. (i)** 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 :
- (a) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. **1**
 - (b) The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. **1**
-
- 37. (ii)** On the same political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols :
- (a) A major dam on the Chenab river. **1**
 - (b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. **1**
 - (c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka. **1**
 - (d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha. **1**

Map for Q. No. 37

