

Series : NLK2M



SET~3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/2/3

रोल नं.
Roll No.



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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे



अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ (I) 25 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र (II) कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न (III) हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से (IV) पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय (V) 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। []

NOTE

- Please check that this question paper contains 25 printed pages +1 Map.
- 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 check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place 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.



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **four** sections — **A, B, C** and **D**. Each section carries **20** marks.*

Section A : History

Section B : Geography

Section C : Political Science

Section D : Economics

- (iii) *The question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.*
- (iv) *Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.*
- (v) *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.*
- (vi) *Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.*
- (vii) *Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.*
- (viii) *There are cases based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.*
- (ix) *The map-based questions (two questions) carry **five** marks :*

*Section A (History) : **2** marks*

*Section B (Geography) : **3** marks*

- (x) *Divide your answer sheet into **four** sections as per question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science) and Section D (Economics).*

It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section.

Do not mix answers of one section into the other section.

- (xi) *Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- (xii) *Kindly 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.*
- (xiii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.*



SECTION A
(History)

20

1. Between which two leaders was the Poona Pact signed in 1932 ? 1
- (A) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin
(D) Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah
2. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- Assertion (A)* : Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary from Italy.
Reason (R) : He founded underground organisations.
- Options :**
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
3. Whom does this picture represent ? Choose the correct option. 1



- (A) Marianne (B) Britannia
(C) Germania (D) Columbia



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 3.

- Which of the following countries was granted autonomy by the Habsburg rulers in 1867 ? 1
- (A) England (B) Italy
(C) Hungary (D) Russia
4. Which country was the most affected by the potato famine during 1845 – 1849 ? 1
- (A) France (B) United States of America
(C) Ireland (D) Sweden
5. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1
- I. Publication of Bengal Gazette
II. Publication of Diamond Sutra
III. Publication of Bible by Johann Gutenberg
IV. Return of Marco Polo to Italy from China
- Options :**
- (A) I, II, III, IV (B) IV, III, II, I
(C) II, IV, I, III (D) II, IV, III, I
6. Which of the following deadly disease spread in America through Portugal and Spain in mid-sixteenth century ? 1
- (A) Yellow fever (B) Smallpox
(C) Malaria (D) Cholera
7. (a) Analyse the role of language in the development of nationalism in Poland during the nineteenth century. 3
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. 3
8. (a) Explain the expansion of the ‘Non-Cooperation Movement’ in the countryside. 5
- OR**
- (b) How did icons and symbols play an important role in the development of nationalism in India ? Explain. 5



9. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Print and Censorship

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the colonial government towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

- (9.1) Which Act was the inspiration of the 'Vernacular Press Act' ? 1
- (9.2) Why was the colonial government not in favour of freedom of the press ? 1
- (9.3) Which two powers were given by the Vernacular Press Act to the colonial government ? 2

10. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (page 27). 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 the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the Peasant Movement against Indigo Cultivation. 1

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 10.

- (10.1) Name the place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. 1
- (10.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the Peasant Movement for Indigo planters. 1



SECTION B
(Geography)

20

11. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1

The largest wind farm cluster in India is located between _____.

- (A) Nagercoil to Madurai
(B) Jaipur to Jodhpur
(C) Bokaro to Raniganj
(D) Hazira to Jhabua

12. Identify the plantation crop from the following : 1

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

13. In which Indian state is 'Bamboo drip irrigation' system used ? 1

- (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Kerala
(C) Rajasthan (D) Meghalaya

14. (a) Describe the main provisions of 'Joint Forest Management'. 2

OR

- (b) Describe any two characteristics of 'protected forests' in India. 2

15. Suggest any three measures for conservation of land. 3

16. (a) Analyse the role of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country. 5

OR

- (b) Analyse the different types of industrial pollution. 5



17. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Cropping Pattern

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.

- (17.1) Rice cultivation is an example of which type of agricultural season ? 1
(17.2) Name any one crop which is harvested between April to June in India. 1
(17.3) Mention any two zaid crops. 2

18. On the same outline map of **India** (page 27) given for question no. 10, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3×1=3

- (18.1) A major dam built on the Mahanadi river
(18.2) A Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh
(18.3) A major sea port located in Tamil Nadu
(18.4) Eastern-most terminal station of East-West Corridor of India

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 18 :

Answer any **three** questions. 3×1=3

- (18.1) Name a major dam built on the Mahanadi river.
(18.2) Name the place where a Software Technology Park is located in Uttar Pradesh.
(18.3) Name a major sea port located in Tamil Nadu.
(18.4) Name the eastern-most terminal station of East-West corridor of India.



SECTION C
(Political Science)

20

19. In Sri Lanka, which one of the following changes to the 1956 law gave rise to the possibility of civil war ? 1

- (A) Ensuring power sharing among all sections.
- (B) Declaring Sinhala as the official language.
- (C) Declaring Tamil as the official language.
- (D) Implementing a policy of preference for Sinhalese in government jobs.

20. Which one of the following countries is an example of a ‘coming together federation’ ? 1

- (A) India
- (B) Belgium
- (C) Spain
- (D) Australia

21. Read the following statements about the functions of political parties and choose the correct option : 1

- I. Political parties build public opinion.
- II. Political parties play the role of the opposition.
- III. Political parties present their programmes to the public.
- IV. Political parties make foreign policy.

Options :

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



22.

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

1

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
<i>(List)</i>	<i>(Subject)</i>
a. Union list	i. Police
b. State list	ii. Computer software
c. Concurrent list	iii. Adoption
d. Residuary subjects	iv. Defence

Options :

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

23.

Suggest any two reforms to strengthen ‘party system’ in India.

2

24.

“Complaints are the testimony to the success of Democracy.” Explain the statement with examples.

2

25.

Explain the main features of federalism.

3



26. (a) Compare the Belgian model and the Sri Lankan model of power sharing. 5

OR

- (b) Why is power sharing necessary in a democracy ? Explain. 5

27. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

How many political parties ?

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. Such a party system is called two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system.

- (27.1) Explain the main feature of 'multi-party system'. 1

- (27.2) Why is a 'one-party system' not compatible with democracy ? 1

- (27.3) Explain the main characteristics of a coalition government. 2



SECTION D
(Economics)

20

- 28.** Why is Rupee accepted as a medium of exchange in India ? 1
- (A) Because it is issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the State Government.
- (B) Because it is issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Central Government.
- (C) Because it is issued by the State Bank of India on behalf of the Central Government.
- (D) Because it is issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the World Bank.
- 29.** Why do some countries impose tariffs on imported goods in the context of globalization ? Choose the correct reason from the following options : 1
- (A) To support free trade
- (B) To protect local industries
- (C) To attract investment
- (D) To lower import costs
- 30.** Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- Assertion (A) :* Agricultural production related activities are included in the tertiary sector.
- Reason (R) :* Tertiary sector is called as service sector.
- Options :**
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



31. Study the following table and arrange the States from lower to higher on the basis of 'Life Expectancy at Birth' and choose the correct option : 1

States	Life Expectancy at Birth (2018)	Enrolment in Higher Education (2017 – 18)
Haryana	69.7	23
Kerala	75.2	37
Bihar	68.9	13.6
Odisha	68.4	22.1

Options :

- (A) Haryana, Kerala, Bihar, Odisha
 - (B) Kerala, Haryana, Bihar, Odisha
 - (C) Odisha, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala
 - (D) Odisha, Bihar, Kerala, Haryana
32. Which one of the following is the purpose of collateral in a loan ? 1
- (A) To increase the interest for the lender
 - (B) To secure the loan for the lender
 - (C) To reduce paperwork for the lender
 - (D) To avoid repayment on the loan
33. Which of the following is an example of public sector ? 1
- (A) Birla Cement
 - (B) Tata Iron and Steel Company
 - (C) Reliance Industries Limited
 - (D) Indian Railways



- 34.** Smt. Deepti is a resident of X country. Her country is a developed country. Which of the following would be a characteristic of her country ? 1
- (A) High Infant Morality Rate
- (B) High Per Capita Income
- (C) Low Literacy Rate
- (D) Low Net Attendance Ratio
- 35.** Explain the main characteristics of the 'secondary sector' of the economy. 2
- 36.** Explain the main characteristics of the organised sector. 3
- 37.** Define the term 'Body Mass Index'. Explain the method of its calculation. 3
- 38.** (a) Differentiate between the formal and informal sources of credit. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the functioning of 'Self-Help Groups'. 5





प्रश्न सं. 10 और 18 के लिए

For questions no. 10 and 18

