



Series : LM3NK



SET~2



रोल नं.
Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/3/2**

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
Time allowed : 3 hours



अधिकतम अंक : 80
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.*



खण्ड क
(इतिहास)

20

1. दिए गए चित्र की पहचान कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (A) कोरियाई जिक्जी | (B) डायमंड सूत्र |
| (C) त्रिपिटक कोरियाना | (D) चीनी लिपि |

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 1 के स्थान पर है।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक जापान की सबसे पुरानी मुद्रित पुस्तक है ?

1

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) डायमंड सूत्र | (B) त्रिपिटक कोरियाना |
| (C) जापानी बाइबिल | (D) उकियो |

2. 'मुद्रण संस्कृति' की निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- I. 'संवाद कौमुदी' का प्रकाशन
- II. साप्ताहिक पत्रिका 'बंगाल गजट' का प्रकाशन
- III. 'वर्नाक्युलर प्रेस एक्ट' को लागू किया गया
- IV. 'रामचरितमानस' का पहला मुद्रित संस्करण

विकल्प :

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

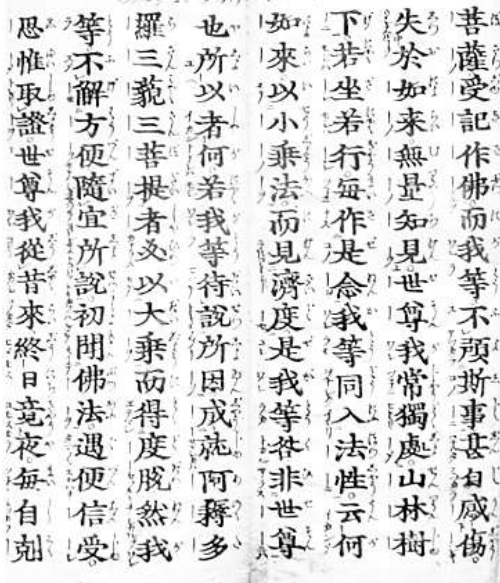


SECTION A
(History)

20

1. Identify the given picture and choose the correct option :

1



- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Korean Jikji | (B) Diamond Sutra |
| (C) Tripitaka Koreana | (D) Chinese script |

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 1.

Which one of the following is the oldest printed book in Japan ?

1

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Diamond Sutra | (B) Tripitaka Koreana |
| (C) Japanese Bible | (D) Ukiyo |

2. Arrange the following events of 'print culture' in chronological order and choose the correct option :

1

- I. Publication of 'Sambad Kaumudi'
- II. Publication of weekly magazine 'Bengal Gazette'
- III. 'Vernacular Press Act' was implemented
- IV. The first printed edition of the 'Ramcharitmanas'

Options :

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



3. Identify the place where the secret underground society named ‘Young Europe’ was founded by Mazzini. 1
- (A) Berne (B) Brussels
(C) Marseilles (D) Vienna

4. 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)* : The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.
- Reason (R)* : The Spanish conquerors had the most powerful conventional weapons.

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.
5. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1
- The Indus Valley Civilization was linked to the _____ region through coastal trade as early as 3000 BCE.
- (A) North America (B) South America
(C) West Asia (D) South Australia

6. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : 1
- | <i>Column I</i>
(Role) | <i>Column II</i>
(Scholar) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a. The song Vande Mataram | i. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| b. Picture of Bharat Mata with spiritual qualities | ii. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar |
| c. Bardoli Satyagraha | iii. Abanindranath Tagore |
| d. Poona Pact in 1932 | iv. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay |

Options :

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



7. (a) Analyse Gutenberg's contribution to printing in Europe. 3
- OR**
- (b) "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Analyse the statement. 3
8. (a) Why is the French Revolution of 1789 considered the first clear expression of nationalism ? Explain with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) How did nationalism, aligned with imperialism, lead Europe to disaster in 1914 ? Explain with examples. 5
9. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Quit India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution, which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed *hartals* and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- (9.1) Mention the main aim of the Quit India Movement. 1
- (9.2) Where did Gandhiji deliver the famous 'Do or Die' speech ? 1
- (9.3) Explain the forms of protest observed during the 'Quit India Movement'. 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 Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. 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 Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. 1

(10.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. 1

SECTION B

(Geography) 20

11. Arrange the location of the following dams of India from North to South and choose the correct option : 1

I. Pravara

II. Salal

III. Koyna

IV. Gandhi Sagar

Options :

(A) II, IV, III, I

(B) II, IV, I, III

(C) III, II, IV, I

(D) III, IV, II, I



12. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : 1

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
<i>(Type of Soil)</i>	<i>(Characteristic)</i>
a. Alluvial soil	i. Sandy in texture and saline in nature
b. Black soil	ii. Very fertile, containing potash, phosphorus and lime
c. Laterite soil	iii. Made from lava parent rocks, suitable for cotton cultivation
d. Arid soil	iv. Decrease in humus content in semi-arid environment

Options :

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

13. Choose the correct option related to main crops of Kharif cropping season : 1

- (A) Urad, Gram, Groundnut, Mustard
- (B) Wheat, Peas, Soyabean, Bajra
- (C) Maize, Mustard, Gram, Jowar
- (D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean

14. (a) Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. 2

OR

(b) Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 2

15. “The main characteristic of commercial farming is to achieve high yields through modern inputs.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments. 3

16. (a) “Most of the jute mills in India are located mainly along the banks of the Hugli river in a narrow belt.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

(b) “The chemical industry is fast growing in India.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5



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

Joint Forest Management

In India the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

- (17.1) Why is conservation of forests necessary ? 1
(17.2) Which type of forests are protected under the 'Joint Forest Management' programme ? 1
(17.3) Explain the role of local communities in forest conservation. 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 appropriate symbols : 3×1=3

- (18.1) The largest dam built on Narmada river in Gujarat
(18.2) International airport located in Punjab
(18.3) Software Technology Park located in Karnataka
(18.4) Major sea port located in Odisha

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

Answer any **three** questions. 3×1=3

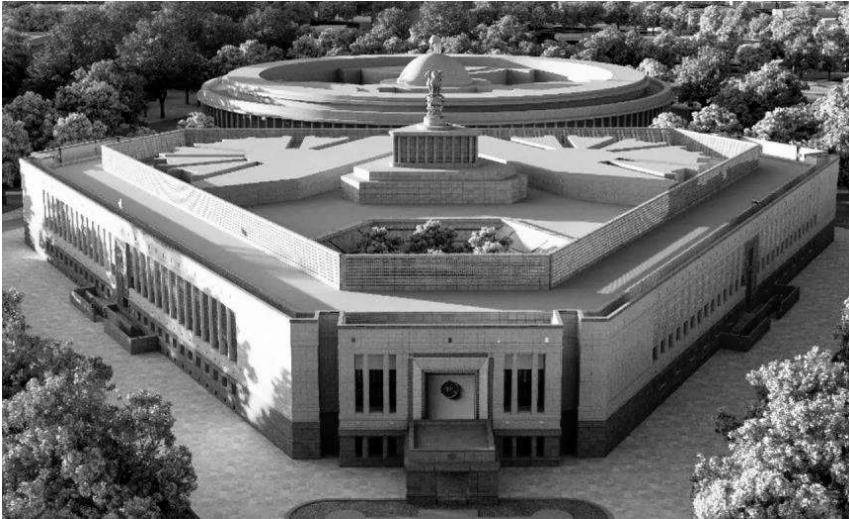
- (18.1) Name the largest dam built on Narmada river in Gujarat.
(18.2) Name the place where international airport is located in Punjab.
(18.3) Name the place where the Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka.
(18.4) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.



SECTION C
(Political Science)

20

- 19.** Which one of the following countries has a high level of women's participation in public life ? 1
- (A) Sweden (B) Canada
(C) Brazil (D) India
- 20.** Which one of the following is the best example of 'coming together federation' ? 1
- (A) England (B) Spain
(C) India (D) Switzerland
- 21.** Identify the correct statement regarding Belgium. 1
- (A) Small country of Europe
(B) Big country of Asia
(C) Big country of North America
(D) Small country of Africa
- 22.** Look at the given picture carefully and identify the building : 1



- (A) Rashtrapati Bhavan (B) Nirvachan Sadan
(C) Parliament of India (D) Supreme Court of India



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 22.

- Which of the following is a house of the Indian Parliament ? 1
- (A) Legislative Council (B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Rajya Sabha (D) Vikas Parishad
23. Explain the role of political parties in making laws of the country. 2
24. Suggest measures to increase the political representation of women in India. 2
25. How is democracy better than other alternatives ? Explain with examples. 3
26. (a) Describe the main functions of political parties. 5

OR

- (b) Describe the main challenges before political parties in India. 5
27. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Forms of power sharing

The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. 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-government. 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 power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

- (27.1) Why should all the powers of the government **not** be in the hands of one person ? 1
- (27.2) Why is power sharing necessary ? 1
- (27.3) How does governing through institutions of self-government strengthen democracy ? Explain. 2



SECTION D
(Economics)

20

- 28.** The developmental goal for a prosperous farmer can be : 1
- (A) Higher support price for crops
 - (B) More days for work
 - (C) Prohibition of social discrimination
 - (D) Better wages
- 29.** Choose the correct characteristic of private sector of the economy. 1
- (A) Controlled by the government
 - (B) Individually controlled
 - (C) Work for public welfare
 - (D) Work for the poor
- 30.** Two statements I and II are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- Statement I :* 'Demand deposits' can be withdrawn on demand.
- Statement II :* 'Demand deposits' settle payments directly without the use of cash.
- Options :**
- (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
 - (B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
 - (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
 - (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.



31.

Study the table given below and answer the question that follows :

1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017 – 18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (aged 14 and 15 years) 2017 – 18
P	32	62	43
Q	7	94	43
R	30	82	61
S	20	83	78

Identify the State whose Infant Mortality Rate is almost three times that of State ‘Q’.

(A) Q

(B) P

(C) S

(D) R

32.

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) : Foreign trade provides producers with opportunity to reach beyond domestic markets.

Reason (R) : The foreign trade expands the choice of goods other than those produced domestically.

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.



33. The meaning of per capita income is : 1
- (A) Total population of the country $\div$ Total income of the country
- (B) Total population of the country $\div$ Total wealth of the country
- (C) Total population of the country $\times$ Total income of the country
- (D) Total population of the country $\times$ Total wealth of the country
34. If companies decide to import cotton from other countries, what will be its impact on domestic cotton cultivation ? Choose the most appropriate option : 1
- I. Less profitable
- II. More profitable
- III. The price of domestic cotton will decrease
- IV. The price of domestic cotton will increase
- Options :**
- (A) Only I and IV are correct.
- (B) Only I and III are correct.
- (C) Only II and III are correct.
- (D) Only II and IV are correct.
35. Why are only final goods and services counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ? Explain. 2
36. How did the changes made in the Indian economy in 1991 promote globalisation ? Explain with examples. 3
37. Describe the growing importance of the tertiary sector of the Indian economy. 3
38. (a) Explain the difference between formal and informal sources of credit. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the role of banks in credit-related activities in India. 5





प्रश्न सं. 10 और 18 के लिए

For questions no. 10 and 18

