SET-3

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **32/5/3**

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.

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **21 + 1 मानचित्र** हैं ।

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **37 प्रश्न** हैं ।

- 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 छात्र 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 **21 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 **37 questions**.

- **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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

1

P.T.O.

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

(i) This questions paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

(ii) This question paper comprises **six** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.

(iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **20** are MCQs of **1** mark each.

(iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **21** to **24** are very short answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40** words.

(v) **Section C** – Questions no. **25** to **29** are short answer type questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60** words.

(vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **30** to **33** are long answer type questions, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120** words.

(vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34** to **36** are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of **4** marks each.

(viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is map-based, carrying **5** marks with two parts, **37(a)** from History (**2** marks) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3** marks).

(ix) 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 has to be attempted.

(x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Questions) $(20×1=20)$

1. Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of Country A. Choose the correct option.

Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees)						
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average Income
Country A	10500	9800	9500	10000	10500	?
Country B	6000	6000	6000	6000	50000	

Options :

(a)   9500

(b)   10000

(c)   10500

(d)   10060

2. Which one of the following is *not* true about a democratic government ?

(a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.

(b) Democratic government is a responsive government.

(c) Democratic government is the people's own Government.

(d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes.

3. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option as your answer :

Assertion (A) : India has a multiparty system.

Reason (R) : It is because of the social and geographical diversities in India.

Options :

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

4. Which one of the following statements is *not* true ?

(a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

(b) The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.

(c) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

(d) As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.

5. Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state ?

I. More powers with Centre

II. Residuary subjects with Centre

III. Equal subjects with Centre and States

IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options :

(a) I, III and IV

(b) I, II and IV

(c) II, III and IV

(d) I, II and III

6. Which one of the following languages was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956 ?

(a) Tamil

(b) Sinhala

(c) Hindi

(d) English

7. Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(a) Over-grazing

(b) Mining

(c) Over irrigation

(d) Mineral processing

8. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented ?

(a) 1972

(b) 1978

(c) 1980

(d) 1985

9. Choose the correctly matched pair.

(a) Primitive subsistence farming — practised on large patches of land

(b) Intensive subsistence farming — single crop production farming

(c) Commercial farming — use of higher doses of modern inputs

(d) Plantation farming — practised on small patches of land

10. Which one of the following is **not** true about the female allegory of France ?

(a) She was named Marianne.

(b) She took part in the French Revolution.

(c) She was a symbol of national unity.

(d) Her images were marked on coins and stamps.

11. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928 ?

(a) Baba Ramchandra

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

12. Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg ?

(a) Chapbooks   (b) Amar Jivan

(c) Bible   (d) Almanac

13. Which one of the following aspects was the base of the Bretton Woods system ?

(a) Military system

(b) Cultural system

(c) Economic system

(d) Historical system

14. In which one of the following ways has 'information and communication technology' stimulated the 'globalisation' process the most ?

(a) Access foods across countries

(b) Access raw material across countries

(c) Access services across countries

(d) Access information instantly across countries

15. Cargill Foods, a very large MNC, is the largest producer of edible oil in India. Which one of these countries does it belong to ?

(a) India

(b) France

(c) Great Britain

(d) United States of America

16. Which among the following organisations issues the currency notes in India ?

(a) The Central Government of India

(b) The NITI Aayog

(c) The Finance Ministry

(d) The Reserve Bank of India

17. 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc.

In which one of the following sectors is 'A' working ?

(a) Primary sector

(b) Non-Governmental sector

(c) Organized sector

(d) Unorganized sector

18. Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.

Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people ?

Table – Workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	**82**	**393**	**475**

(a) Primary sector, especially organized sector

(b) Secondary sector, especially organized sector

(c) Tertiary sector, especially organized sector

(d) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

19. Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option :

   I. Full protection from infectious diseases

   II. A pollution-free atmosphere

   III. High quality education

   IV. A luxury home

   Options :

   (a) I and III   (b) III and IV

   (c) I and IV   (d) I and II

20. What percentage of the population of Belgium lives in the Flemish region ?

   (a) 40%   (b) 80%

   (c) 59%   (d) 70%

SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)   (4×2=8)

21. Explain any two dramatic changes that occurred in West Punjab in the 19ᵗʰ century, in the field of agriculture.   2×1=2

22. Mention different aspects in which women are discriminated against in India.   2

23. Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector.   2×1=2

24. (a) 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Support the statement.   2

                    OR

   (b) Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources ? Explain.   2

SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions)
(5×3=15)

25. Describe the impact of flexibility in the labour laws on the workers in India. 3

26. Explain the importance of Railways as a means of transportation in India. 3

27. (a) Explain any three effects of Non-Co-operation Movement on the Indian economy. 3×1=3

OR

(b) How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples. 3×1=3

28. 'Democracy accommodates social diversities.' Support the statement with examples. 3

29. Why do people prefer to work in the organised sector? Explain any three reasons. 3×1=3

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)
(4×5=20)

30. (a) 'European Governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism in 1815.' Support this statement. 5

OR

(b) Explain any five effects of the revolution of the liberals in Europe in 1848. 5×1=5

31. (a) How are industries contributing to the national economy? Explain. 5

OR

(b) Explain any five ways to reduce air and water pollution. 2+3=5

32. **(a)** How does credit play a positive and a negative role ? Explain with examples. 5

<center>**OR**</center>

(b) What is a collateral ? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks ? Explain. 1+4=5

33. **(a)** Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India. 5×1=5

<center>**OR**</center>

(b) Explain any five major functions of the political parties. 5×1=5

<center>

SECTION E
(Case-Based Questions)

</center>

(3×4=12)

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

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

(34.1) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. 1

(34.2) Explain the term 'ethnic'. 1

(34.3) How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem ? Explain. 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

(35.1) When was the first cotton mill set up in India? $\quad$ 1

(35.2) Name any two early industrialists of India. $\qquad \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(35.3) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government? Explain. $\quad$ 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow :

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'kuls' and 'guls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

(36.1) Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. $\quad$ 1

(36.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? $\quad$ 1

(36.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. $\qquad 2\times1=2$

SECTION F

(Map Skill Based Question) $\qquad$ (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

   (i) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. $\quad$ 1

   (ii) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920. $\quad$ 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)   Tehri – Dam

    (ii)   Bokaro – Coal mines

    (iii) Pune – Software Technology Park

    (iv) Tuticorin – Sea port

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

Answer any **five** *questions.*

(37.1) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

(37.2) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

(37.3) Name the state where Tehri dam is located.

(37.4) Name the state where Bokaro coal mines are located.

(37.5) In which state is the Pune Software Technology Park located ?

(37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin sea port is located.

32/5/3