

Series : FEH3G



SET ~ 3

रोल नं.

Roll No.

1 7 1 5 2 7 0 5

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड

Q.P. Code

32/3/3

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

नोट / NOTE

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- (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) 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.
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान 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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
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 **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** – Questions no. **1 to 20** are **Multiple Choice** type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **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** – Questions no. **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** – Questions no. **30 to 33** are **Long Answer (LA)** type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **34 to 36** are **Case/Source-based** questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (viii) **Section F** – Question no. **37** is **Map skill-based** question with **two** parts – **37(a)** from **History (2 marks)** and **37(b)** from **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. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Bardoli Satyagraha
- II. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- III. Champaran Satyagraha
- IV. Kheda Satyagraha

Options :

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

2. Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak ?

- (A) Hindustan
- (B) Bangla Patrika
- (C) Veer Bhoomi
- (D) Kesari

3. In reference to the Germania allegory the "olive branch around the sword" symbolizes which one of the following ?

- (A) Being freed
- (B) Heroism and strength
- (C) Willingness to make peace
- (D) Beginning of a new era

4. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century ?

- (A) Cholera
- (B) Smallpox
- (C) Jaundice
- (D) Malaria

5. Mrs. Monica, along with her family, clears a piece of land and grows grain and other food crops to feed her family. When the soil's fertility decreases, she prepares another piece of land for agriculture. Which of the following methods of agriculture does she use ?

- (A) Plantation farming
- (B) Slash and burn farming
- (C) Intensive subsistence farming
- (D) Commercial farming



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

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
a. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	i. Uttarakhand
b. Manas Tiger Reserve	ii. Rajasthan
c. Periyar Tiger Reserve	iii. Assam
d. Corbett National Park	iv. Kerala

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-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

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

Assertion (A) : Most of the jute industry in India is located in a narrow belt along the banks of Hugli river.

Reason (R) : India is the second largest exporter of jute.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

The process of removing barriers on foreign trade and investment by the government is known as _____.

Options :

- (A) Import Tax
- (B) Export Tax
- (C) Liberalisation
- (D) Industrialisation

9. Identify the odd one out. 1
- (A) Hindustan Computers Limited
 - (B) Bharti Airtel Limited
 - (C) Hindustan Unilever Limited
 - (D) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
10. By which organization is the Human Development Report published ? 1
- (A) World Trade Organisation
 - (B) Amnesty International
 - (C) United Nations Development Programme
 - (D) World Health Organisation
11. Why is it not easy to get loans from the formal sector ? Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option : 1
- I. Availability of Banks
 - II. Availability of Collateral
 - III. Long and Complicated Loan Process
 - IV. Awareness of Borrower
- 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. Identify the sector on basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option : 1
- The objective of this sector is to earn profit.
 - This sector is owned by a person or company.
 - Tata Iron and Steel is a example of this sector.
- Options :
- (A) Cooperative Sector
 - (B) Unorganised Sector
 - (C) Public Sector
 - (D) Private Sector

13. Data related to an imaginary country is given below. Study these data and answer the question that follows :

Age	Total Population	Net Attendance
7 and 8 years of age	1200	1000
14 and 15 years of age	1000	800
Total	2200	1800

The attendance percentage of this country of the age group of 14 and 15 years is _____.

- (A) 90 percent (B) 80 percent
(C) 70 percent (D) 60 percent

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

Assertion (A) : Every party in India has to register with the Election Commission.

Reason (R) : The Government provides election symbols to all political parties in India.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

15. Which of the following group is in majority in Sri Lanka ?

- (A) Tamil-speakers
(B) Sinhala-speakers
(C) Telugu-speakers
(D) English-speakers



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16. To reform the party system, which of the following tasks have been made compulsory for the political parties ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1
- It is now compulsory for all the political parties to file income tax returns.
 - It is now compulsory for all parties to have one-third women candidates.
 - It is now compulsory for all the political parties to hold their organisational election.
 - It is now compulsory for all candidates to disclose information about pending criminal cases against them through affidavit.

Options :

- Only I, II and III are correct.
 - Only I, II and IV are correct.
 - Only I, III and IV are correct.
 - Only II, III and IV are correct.
17. Which of the following statements represent gender equality ? 1
- The value of women's vote is more than that of men.
 - Restricting women to household chores.
 - Providing more rights to men.
 - Providing voting rights equally to men and women.
18. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : 1
- Concurrent List - Education
 - Concurrent List - Defence
 - Concurrent List - Police
 - Concurrent List - Trade
19. In which one of the following organs of India are women taking advantage of reservation ? 1
- Municipality
 - Legislative Council
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Judiciary
20. Which one of the following languages is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution ? 1
- Bhojpuri
 - Magadhi
 - Rajasthani
 - Tamil



SECTION B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. How is the distribution of power among different social groups beneficial for democracy? Explain. 2
22. Explain any two benefits of globalisation. 2
23. Mention any two economic impacts of the First World War on India. 2
24. (a) Describe any two features of 'arid soils'. 2
- OR**
- (b) Describe any two features of 'forest soils'. 2

SECTION C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3=15)

25. Explain any three aims of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). 3
26. How does democracy establish an accountable, responsible and legitimate governance? Explain. 3
27. (a) Analyse the impacts of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the Indian freedom struggle. 3
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Indian National Movement. 3

28. Examine the importance of bank deposits. 3
29. Explain the main features of the Indian federal system. 3

SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5=20)

30. (a) Analyse the contribution of Johann Gutenberg in the development of the printing press. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the development journey of print culture in India. 5
31. (a) "Secularism is the very idea of Indian Constitution." Justify the statement. 5
- OR**
- (b) Suggest any five measures to establish the gender equality of labour. 5

32. (a) Distinguish between public and private sector of economy with examples. # 5

OR

(b) Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced? 5

33. (a) Describe the features of cropping patterns in India. 5

OR

(b) Describe the main characteristics of major millet crops grown in India. 3+2=5

SECTION E
(Case/Source-Based Questions) (3×4=12)

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

Iron Ore

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50 – 60 per cent). In 2018 – 19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states.

(34.1) In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? 1

(34.2) Which is the most important industrial iron ore? 1

(34.3) "Iron ore is a basic mineral." Support the statement. 2

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

Organised Sector

Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called Organised Sector because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own, but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.

- (35.1) Mention any one feature of the working conditions of organised sector.
- (35.2) Explain any one benefit provided by the employers to the organised sector employees.
- (35.3) Why is it necessary for all self-employed people to register with the government ?

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

The Revolutionaries

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

- (36.1) Mention any one political demand of the liberals. 1
- (36.2) Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. 1
- (36.3) Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. 2

SECTION F
(Map Skill-Based Questions)

(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 : 2×1=2
- A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held place in 1927.
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a).

- (a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
- (ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law. 2×1=2
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) An international airport of West Bengal
- (ii) A software technology park of Karnataka
- (iii) A nuclear power plant located in Maharashtra
- (iv) A major sea port of Odisha

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b).

- (b) Attempt any **three** questions. 3×1=3
- (i) Name the place where an international airport is located in West Bengal.
- (ii) Name the place where a software technology park is located in Karnataka.
- (iii) Name the place where a nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra.
- (iv) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.