

General Instructions :

- The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- Questions 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts -35A from History (3 marks) and 35B from Geography (3 marks).

Section A**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The Montague—Chelmsford Report was prepared on the basis of the government of India Act :

(A) 1917 (B) 1918
(C) 1919 (D) 1920

Ans. (C) 1919

2. The land which is left uncultivated for some years to regain its lost fertility is called :

(A) Barren land (B) Fallow land
(C) Waste land (D) Arable land

Ans. (B) Fallow land

3. Which one of the following is announced by the Government in support of a crop?

(A) Moderate support price
(B) Maximum support price
(C) Minimum support price
(D) None of these

Ans. (C) Minimum support price

4. Who used to say that “religion can't be separated from politics”?

(A) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. (B) Mahatma Gandhi

5. The exchange of one type of goods and services for another without use of money is called :

(A) Barter system
(B) Transaction
(C) Business
(D) Marketing

Ans. (A) Barter system

State true or false for the following

6. Workers in unorganised sector enjoy security of employment.

Ans. False

7. All other parties, other than the ruling party form the opposition in the legislature.

Ans. True

8. A system of government in which the power is centralised is called Federalism.

Ans. False

9. United State of America has one of the largest and biggest road networks in the world.

Ans. True

10. Colonial India became an importer of agricultural goods and an exporter of manufactured goods.

Ans. False

Fill in the blanks

11. The act of union of 1707 between.....and resulted in the formation of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain."

Ans. England and Scotland

12. 'Samachar Chandrika' commissioned to oppose Raja Rammohan Roy's

Ans. Sambad Kaumudi

13. energy is obtained from the heat of the interior of the earth.

Ans. Geo-thermal

14. LTTE demanded an Independent Tamil Eelam (State) in parts of Sri Lanka.

Ans. Northern and Eastern parts

15. sector have no assured work and people can be removed any time.

Ans. Unorganised sector

Match of the following

Column A

Column B

16. Giuseppe Mazzini

1. UNDP

17. Oil

2. Aims to liberalize International Trade

18. Democratic Govt.

3. Joint Sector Industry

19. Human Development Report

4. Legitimate Govt.

20. WTO

5. Young Italy

Ans. Giuseppe Mazzini
Oil

Youn Italy

Democratic Govt.

Joint sector industry

Human Development Report

Legitimate Govt.

WTO

UNDP

Aims to liberalize International Trade

Section B

21. Describe how the female women status became an apologue of the nation during 19th century in Europe.

Ans. • Artists in 18th & 19th Century found a way by personifying the nation as they started portraying female figures.

• It sought to give the abstract idea of nation in a specified form.

• For instance, during the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and Republic.

• The female allegories were invented by the artists in 19th Century to represent the nation.

For example : Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares as a symbol of unity.

• That is why, the female figure became the allegory of the nation during 19th Century in Europe.

Or

What were the various impacts of the French Revolution?

Ans. The French Revolution of 1789 had far reaching impacts on Europe :

(a) It led to the setting up of Jacobian clubs in different cities of Europe by students and other members of the educated middle class. It paved the way for the French armies to carry the idea

of Nationalism into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy in the 1790s.

(b) Most important impact was the rise of Napoleon. He took several steps to reform the economy of Europe. The most important step was the introduction of the Civil Code of 1804 which brought about the concept of equality and uniformity of laws.

(c) The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

22. What were the reasons for the modification perspective of colonial government on the freedom of press after the revolt of 1857? What measures were taken by them to control the press?

Ans. The English government wanted to suppress the native press because the vernacular newspapers had become nationalist.

• They feared that if their freedom of press was not curtailed it might encourage the masses to rise against the colonial rule.

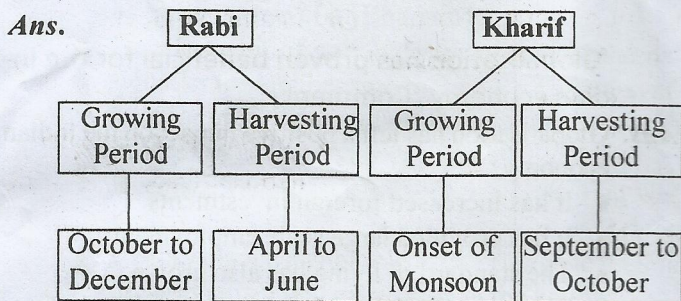
• In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed to provide the government with the rights to censor reports & editorial in the vernacular press.

• When the report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored the press could be seized.

Give three reasons that created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.

- Ans.**
- As primary education became compulsory, school text books had to be published. Children became an important category of readers.
 - Penny magazines were meant for women, as also manuals for teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. In the nineteenth century novels were written for women and Jane Austen, George Eliot and Bronte Sisters were famous writers.
 - In the 19th century, lending libraries in England sent books to white collar workers, artisans and became important instruments in educating them.

23. Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops with comparison chart?



- The main crops grown in this season are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard etc.
- Producing states are Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc.
- The main crops of this season are Bajra, Groundnut, Moong, Urd etc.
- Producing states are Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala etc.

Or

Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Ans.

Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
1. These are renewed or replenished by nature in a short span of time.	These may not be replenished by nature or take very long geological time to be formed again.
2. Most of the time these resources are inexhaustible like solar and wind energy.	These are exhausted after use. E.g. fossil fuels.
3. These can be divided into continuous or flow.	These can be divided into recyclable or non-recyclable.
4. They are pollution free and therefore eco-friendly.	They cause pollution and damage our environment.

24. What are the complexities of ethnic composition of Belgium?

- Ans.** Complexities in ethnic composition of Belgium can be observed as : (1) of the country's total population, 59 percent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. (2) Another 40 percent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. (3) Remaining 1 percent of the Belgians speak German. (4) In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch speaking.

Or

Write about the features of the federal system?

- Ans.** There are two or more levels of government : India has three level of Government i.e. Central, State, Local.
Constitutional Status : Constitutional guarantees for the existence and authority of each tier of Govt.
Independent Judiciary :

- Court have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers.
- Highest court acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Financial Autonomy : Federalism provides specified sources of revenue for each level of Govt.

Distribution of Powers : In this system different tiers of Govt. govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation taxation and administration.

25. Enumerate with causes "The caste system had undergone many changes in the modern time".

- Ans.** The caste system in modern times has lost its grip but hasn't disappeared completely. This can be seen through the following—(1) Political leaders and reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar have worked for the establishment of caste free society. (2) The economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and occupational mobility are the reasons due to which its not prevalent in urban India. (3) The Constitution of India prohibits caste based discrimination as untouchability has been restricted by law and the right to equality.

26. Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

- Ans.** Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source.

Arguments :

- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even where they are present, getting a loan from

a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.

- Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
- Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without collateral.

27. Anatomize how technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the Globalisation process.

Ans. Technology is the major factor in stimulating the globalisation process as—(1) The improvement in transportation technology has made faster the delivery of goods and lowered the distance cost as well. (2) Technology in the zone of telecommunication, computers, internet has changed and made it easier to communicate in remote areas. For instance—internet has made it easier to obtain and share information across the globe at negligible costs.

Or

Explain the term 'Collateral'. What right does the lender has if the borrower fails to repay the loan amount?

Ans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the

loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

28. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by the private sector can be provided by the public sector?

Ans. The above statement is correct and is explained as follows :

- (a) *Railways* : Only the government can invest large sums of money on projects with a long gestation period.
- (b) *All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)* : It provides quality health services at an economical rate as it works for the welfare of the people.
- (c) *National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)* : Its main aim is to provide electricity at a lower cost to protect and encourage small scale industries.

Or

'Globalisation has proven beneficial for the Indian economy'. Comment.

Ans. Globalisation has left a positive impact on the Indian economy :

- It has increased foreign investments.
- It has provided large scale employment.
- The standard of living has also grown.
- The consumers have a wide variety of products to choose from.

Section C

29. Narrate the effects of the Great Depression on the world. Identify the worst affected ones.

Ans. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid 1930s. Agricultural regions and communities were worst affected due to the great fall of agro prices.

- In US, farmers could not harvest, households were ruined and business collapsed. Many households in the US could not repay their loans due to fall in their income and were forced to give up their homes.
- Unemployment increased rapidly. The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's export and import halved between 1928 & 1934.
- The colonial government refused to reduce the revenue demand. Peasants producing for world market and Indian peasants indebtedness increased.

Or

What were the reasons for frequent clashes among the 'Gomasthas' and 'Weavers' in the village ?

Ans. • The Gomasthas were paid servants whose job was to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the cloth.

- They used to treat weaving villagers badly.
- The weavers lost freedom to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers and receive low prices.
- They acted arrogantly with weavers by punishing them for delay in supplies and fogged them with the help of peons & sepoy.
- The loans they had accepted had tied them to British company.
- The new Gomasthas were outsiders with no large term social link with the village.

Or

Explain the revolutionary principles incorporated by Napoleon in the administration of France during his regime.

Ans. Though Napoleon was a dictator and was against democracy he took several measures to smoothly and proficiently run the administrative system :

- He reformed the legal system as the old feudal laws were very confusing and conflicting for people.
- The Napoleon Code in 1804 was a major step in establishing the rule of law. It was also exported to regions under French control.

- In countries like Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany feudalism was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
- All privileges based on birth were taken away, equality before law was established and the right to property was secured.

30. Decode the statement—“Nationalism spreads when people began to believe that they are all part of the same Nation.

Ans. The statement “Nationalism spreads when people began to believe that they are all part of the same nation” can be justified as :

- The variety of cultural processes captured people's imagination.
- History and fiction folklore and songs all played role in making of nationalism.
- The identity of nation was epitomised by an image like-portrayal of Bharat Mata.
- Development of national movement led the nationalist leaders became more aware about symbols for unifying people and inspiring them with the feeling of nationalism.
- During Swadeshi Movement, tricolour flag was designed.
- History played a vital role in emerging the feeling of nationalism that gave pride in the nation.

Or.

Name and spot the reasons of different social groups who joined the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. Causes for some different social groups who joined the Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows :

- *Rich Peasantry Group* : The Patidar and Jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program.
- *Poor Peasantry Group* : They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist.
- *Business Class Group* : Prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas, G.D. Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods.
- *Working Class Group* : Nagpur workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions.
- *Women* : Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods.

31. Identify and mention the reasons for Agriculture as the main stay of Indian economy?

Ans. • Agriculture is the main stay of Indian economy because about 67% of our population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture.

- It provides raw materials to the industries.
- India earns foreign exchange by exporting agricultural products.
- It contributes about 29% of the Gross Domestic Product.
- It provides food to over 1027 million population.

32. Analyse the two different ways of participation in a struggle in democratic Govt.

Ans. The two different ways of participation in a struggle in democratic set up of government are :

Direct Participation

- The organizations try to influence the decision in democracy by direct participation.
- Every citizen does not participate directly so they need or should have skills to take part in direct political activity.

Indirect Participation

- There are many indirect ways of participation in which people can get government to listen to their demands.
- They can do this by forming groups and organizations to promote interest also called as pressure groups.
- They influence the government policies without sharing political power.

33. Identify the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division and explain them.

Ans. Determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division are :

- *How People Perceive their Identities* : If people see their identities in exclusive terms it becomes difficult to accommodate. *For example*, People in Northern Ireland saw themselves as only Catholics and Protestants.
- *How People or Political Leaders raise Demands of any Community* : It is easier to accommodate demands that are within constitutional framework. *For example*, The demand for ‘only Sinhala’ was at the cost of interest & identity of Tamil community in Sri Lanka.
- *How Government reacts to demand of Social Groups*. If rulers are willing to share powers and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community.

Or

Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.

Ans. The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows :

- *Central Legislature* : Less than 10% of its total strength are women.

- *State Legislature* : Less than 5% of its total strength are women.
- *Panchayati Raj* : One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- In this aspect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world.
- Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

34. Outline the reasons for rising tertiary sector in India. Explain the term public sector with its demerits.

Ans. The reasons for rising tertiary sector in India are : (1) Tertiary sectors composes almost 50 percent of Indian economy. (2) It creates huge employment even for the uneducated and unskilled workers. (3) It is

responsible to distribute its services and goods to different consumers. (4) The need for tertiary is increasing as there is more need of services like financial institutions, educational institutions etc. in economy. (5) Different people like shopkeepers, transport person engaged in different fields are also growing rapidly.

Public Sector : It is the part of the economy composed of both public services and public enterprises.

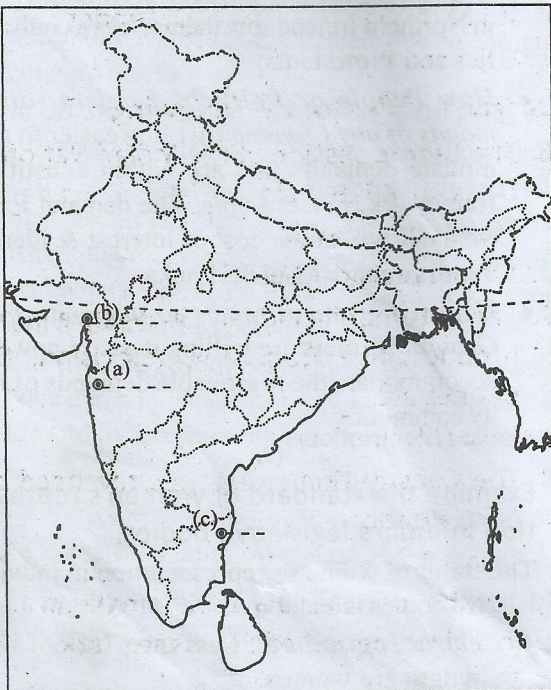
Demerits of Public Sector : (1) Fewer positions available. (2) Lower pay. (3) There are lot of legal formalities, strict control and regulations. (4) Aims at the maximisation of profit rather than customer satisfaction. (5) Incompetent person may occupy very high level.

These problems can be reduced by taking proper measures where the efficiency of the work can be increased and the focus should be on the skilful person and increment in the pay scales as well.

Section D

35. (A) Three features (A), (B) and (C) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these feature with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (a) The place where Khilafat Committee was formed. —Bombay
 (b) The place where Civil Disobedience Movement was launched with Salt March. —Dandi
 (c) Indian National Congress Session 1927. —Madras



(B) Locate and label ANY THREE of the following on the given outline political map of India :

- (i) The largest coffee producer state in India. —Karnataka
 (ii) The largest producer of cotton in India (state). —Gujarat
 (iii) Hirakud-Dam —Mahanadi (Odisha)
 (iv) Bokaro-Coal mine —Jharkhand
 (v) Narora-Power plant —Uttar Pradesh

Ans.

