

[Maximum Marks: 80]

Time Allowed: 3 hours]

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections— A, B, C, D, E and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section C contains questions 25 to 29. They are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-E – Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vii) Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section–A

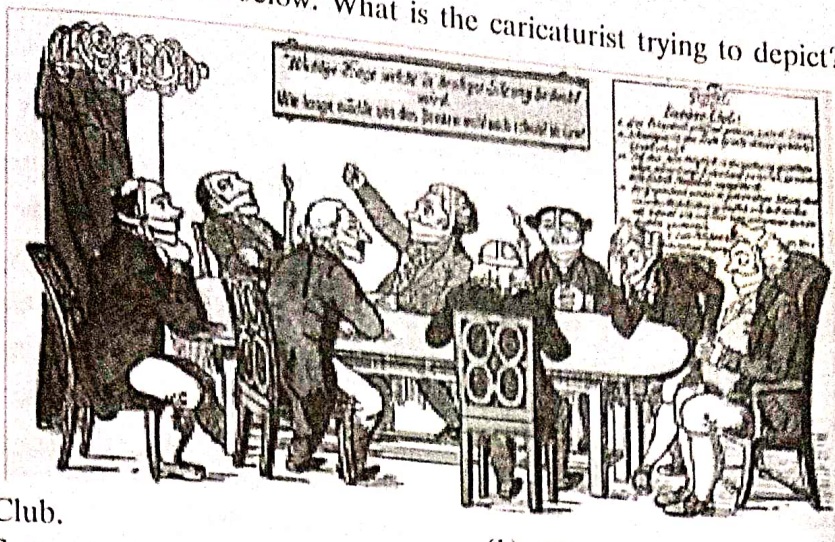
1. The image of Bharat Mata painted by Abanindranath Tagore presents an image that is 1
 - (a) strong, free and ready to fight
 - (b) heroic and willing to make peace
 - (c) depressed, weak and quite
 - (d) calm, composed, divine and spiritual
2. Like Germany, another country which had a long history of political fragmentation was: 1
 - (a) Prussia
 - (b) Italy
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Denmark
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): The Act of Union 1707 led to the formation of the “United Kingdom of Great Britain”.

Reason (R): The British Parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

 - (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.

4. Observe the caricature image given below. What is the caricaturist trying to depict?



1

- (a) The Jacobin Club.
 (c) The Vienna Congress, 1815.
 (b) The Club of Thinkers, 1820.
 (d) The National Assembly meeting, 1789.

5. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is _____.

- (a) Bajra (b) Rajma (c) Jowar (d) Ragi

1

6. Which of the following statements are incorrect with regard to placer deposits?

- (i) They occur as alluvial deposits.
 (ii) They are corroded by water.
 (iii) They occur in ocean beds.
 (iv) They are found in sands of the valley floors and the base of hills.

1

Options:

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

7. Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in area of _____.

- (a) high population (b) low population (c) deserts (d) thick forests

1

8. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding language policy of the Indian Government?

- (i) English is our national language.
 (ii) Citizens are free to choose any language as national language.
 (iii) Hindi is our national language.
 (iv) Constitution of India did not declare any language as national language.

1

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) Only (iv) (d) Only (i)

9. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
 (b) States are dependent for revenue or funds on the central government.
 (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 (d) States have no financial autonomy.

1

10. Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka:

1

- A. In Belgium the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community
 B. In Sri Lanka the policies of government ensured the dominance of the Sinhala speaking majority.
 C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.

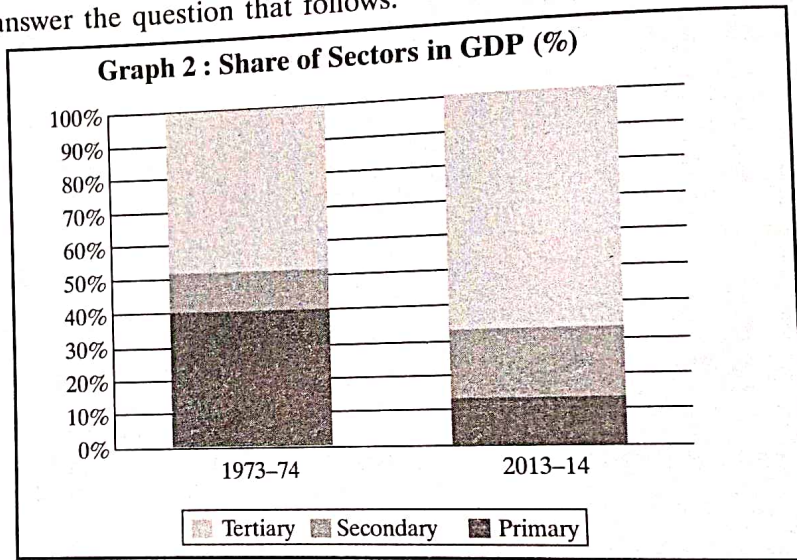
D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

- (a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B, and D (c) B, C and D (d) C and D
11. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information.
- Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments.
 - It is called as a third tier of the Government.
 - The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Federal system (b) Unitary Federal system
 (c) Decentralised system (d) Unitary system
12. _____ stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes.
 (a) Moral reason (b) Political reason (c) Prudential reason (d) Social reason
13. The existence and authority of each tier of government is _____ guaranteed.
 (a) Manually (b) Constitutionally (c) Prime Minister (d) President
14. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.



What is the percentage of share of the primary sector in the 1973-74 and 2013-14?

- (a) 11% and 20% (b) 40% and 11% (c) 49% and 69% (d) 40% and 20%
15. It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development _____ sector was the most important sector of economic activity.
 (a) Public (b) Tertiary (c) Secondary (d) Primary
16. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
(A) A person has no job in hand and doesnotearnanything at all.	(i) Disguised unemployment
(B) When people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potentials.	(ii) Private sector
(C) It aims at increasing the facilities for public welfare.	(iii) Open unemployment
(D) It aims at earning maximum profits.	(iv) Public sector

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

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

(b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (C)-(iii)

(d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (C)-(i)

17. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio? 1
 (a) 6 – 10 (b) 7 – 11 (c) 5 – 9 (d) 14 – 15
18. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylenders charge. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. 1
 Analyse the information regarding activities of the SHG given above and tell when does it become eligible to get loan from the bank?
 (a) If it gives some portion of farm produce to bank.
 (b) If it enrolls large number of women members in the group.
 (c) If it is doing good social work.
 (d) If it is regular in savings.
19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1
Assertion (A): Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
Reason (R): Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws.
 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 correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
20. Which of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment? 1
 (a) International Labour Organisation (b) International Monetary Fund
 (c) World Health Organisation (d) World Trade Organisation

Section-B

21. Why did Metternich describe Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'? 2
22. 'Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties.' Analyse the statement. 2
23. Classify industries into two categories on the basis of source of raw material used. Mention two features of each category. 2

Or

- How does transport play an important role in the economic development of a country? Explain with examples.
24. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? 2

Section-C

25. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. 3
- Or
- How did different groups of people interpret the idea of 'Swaraj'?
26. What is the importance of pulses in our country? Why are pulses grown as rotation crop? Name two major pulse producing states of India. 3
27. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? 3
28. 'Lack of internal democracy among the political parties lead to absence of meaningful choice.' Elaborate. 3
29. Describe any three advantages of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the poor. 3

Section-D

30. Why were the printed books popular even among illiterate people? 5

Or

How did new form of popular literature appear in print targeting new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples. 5

31. Describe the conditions which led to technological and institutional reforms in the agricultural sector in India. 5

Or

State any three characteristics of commercial farming.

32. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes? 5

Or

What outcome can one reasonably expect of democracies?

33. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India around 1991. Justify the statement. 5

Or

Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the country?

Section-E

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure. She is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In the late nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bands and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

34.1. Why did the nationalists in the late-nineteenth century India begin recording folk tales and gather folk songs and legends? 1

34.2. Name the collection of Tamil folk tales published by Natesa Sastri. 1

34.3. Why was it considered essential to preserve this folk tradition? 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

35.1. What are the lifelines of our nation and its modern economy? 1

35.2. Name the means of land transport. 1

35.3. How are efficient means of transport prerequisites for fast development? 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier

of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments

36.1. What are Municipalities?

36.2. Define Jurisdiction.

36.3. Name two subjects each of Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

1

1

2

Section-F

37. (a) Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. 2

(A) Place associated with Congress session of 1927

(B) Place associated with Indigo Planters Movement

(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. 3

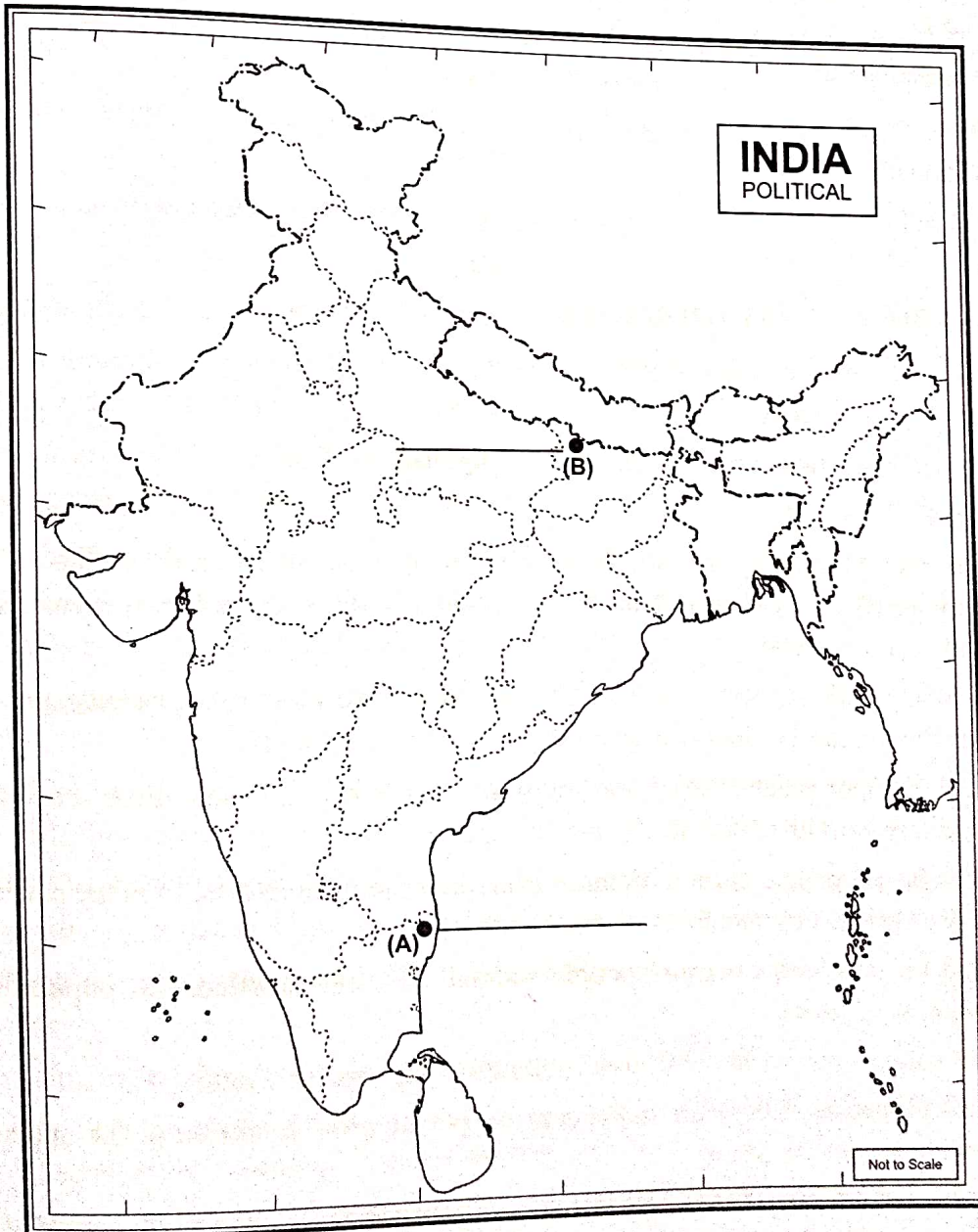
(i) Namrup Thermal Power Plant

(ii) Iron and Steel Plant — Bhilai

(iii) Major Sea Port — Tuticorin

(iv) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

For Q.37. (a) & (b)



ANSWERS

1. (d) calm, composed, divine and spiritual
2. (b) Italy
3. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
4. (b) The Club of Thinkers, 1820.
5. (d) Ragi
6. (b) (ii) and (iii)
7. (a) high population
8. (c) Only (iv)
9. (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
10. (c) B, C and D
11. (c) Decentralised system
12. (c) Prudential reason
13. (b) Constitutionally
14. (b) 40% and 11%
15. (d) Primary
16. (c) (A)–(iii), (B)–(i), (C)–(iv), (D)–(ii)
17. (d) 14 – 15
18. (d) If it is regular in savings.
19. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
20. (d) World Trade Organisation
21. Metternich described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order' because of Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy, his vision of democratic republics, and his revolutionary ideas that led the formation of underground secret societies.
22. The challenge of dynastic succession is undoubtedly one of the most serious challenges before the political parties. The statement can be analysed giving the following arguments.
 - (a) Most parties do not practise open and transparent procedures, hence, there are very few opportunities for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
 - (b) Top leaders favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
 - (c) This is bad for democracy because people without sufficient experience or popular support are able to enjoy positions of power.
23. On the basis of sources of raw material used, industries are classified into:
 - (a) **Agro based industries:** These are dependent on raw material produced in the agricultural sector. These industries are labour intensive.
 - (b) **Mineral based industries:** These industries produce goods which are used in other industries. These industries are capital intensive.

ANSWERS

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3. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
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Or

Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development because:

- (a) the movement of goods and services from the supply location to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. It widens the market for goods.
- (b) it allows distant and remote areas to be linked with urban and developed regions.
- (c) the development and improvement of transport have made delivery of goods faster across long distances and thus reduced cost.
- (d) immediate relief during war, natural calamity, famine or flood can be easily accessed through efficient means of transport.

(any two)

24. People with surplus money deposit their money in the bank. Banks keep small portion (15%) of such deposits as cash for themselves to pay the depositors on demand. The rest of the deposited money is used to extend loans to those who need money. The banks offer interest to those people who deposit their surplus money with them and charge an interest from those who take loan from them. In this way, banks mediate between them.

25. Following was the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'-

- (a) The business classes supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. For them, swaraj meant an end to the oppressive policies of the colonialists.
- (b) They all reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities as they wanted to expand their business.
- (c) They gave financial assistance and refuse to buy or sell imported goods.

Or

Different people interpret idea of 'Swaraj' differently as follows:

- (a) Plantation workers took it as the freedom to visit their native places and freedom of movement in and out of plantations. They believed that everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- (b) The different groups of people had their own idea of Swaraj. For example, for the middle class-Swaraj meant the spread of education and a share in the administration of the country.
- (c) For the farmers, it meant reduction in land revenue and rent.
- (d) Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests. They wanted to use forests for animal rearing, fruits collection, firewood collection and shifting cultivation.

(any three)

26. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. They are the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Pulses need less moisture and survive in dry climate. Pulses are leguminous crops and all the crops, except *arhar*, help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Since they make the soil fertile, they are grown in rotation with other crops.

Major pulses producing states in India are Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

27. The Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of the country, supervising the functioning of formal sources of credit as:

- (a) It monitors that the banks maintain the required cash balance with them.
- (b) It supervises that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and trade but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- (c) It is mandatory for the banks to submit information to RBI periodically on how much they are lending, at what interest rate and to whom.

28. Absence of a meaningful choice:
- In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters.
 - Those voters, who really want a change in the government and its policies, never get any positive options. For instance, in India, where we have multiparty system, the differences between the parties over the economic matters have reduced.
 - Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
29. The three advantages of the SHGs for the poor are as follows.
- These groups help the rural poor, in particular women, to get organised to handle the money collection and sanction loans.
 - These groups help the women to become financially self-reliant.
 - These groups create self-employment opportunities for the members and thus save the poor from the clutches of the moneylenders.
30. The printed books were popular even among the illiterate people because of the following reasons:
- Very cheap small books brought to markets in 19th century towns allowed poor people travelling, to buy them. Public libraries, set up in early 20th century, expanded the access to books.
 - From the late 19th century, many social reformers like Jyotiba Phule (a Maratha reform pioneer) wrote about injustices of the caste system in their books (*Gulamgiri*, 1871). In 20th century, B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker wrote powerfully on caste and their books were read by people all over India.
 - Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked education to write much about their experiences. A Kanpur millworker wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. Poems of Sudarshan Chakr were published as *Sacchi Kavitayen*.
 - Libraries were set up in Bangalore cotton mills and in Bombay. It was done to bring literacy and to propagate the message of nationalism. The printed books made the poor crazy about reading.
 - Social reformers sponsored and encouraged people to access these libraries to bring literacy.

Or

The new form of popular literature target new audience in the 18th century in the following ways.

- In the 17th and 18th centuries literacy rate went up in most European countries, because churches set up schools in villages. In some parts literacy was 60 to 70 per cent.
 - People wanted to read books and printers produced books in large number. New forms of literature appeared in public. The publishers employed peddlers to sell books. Penny chapbooks were started in England. In France there were *Biliotheque Bleue*, which were low priced books.
 - People believed that books were the means to spread knowledge. The press gave information on current affairs and entertainment, about wars and trade.
 - Scientists like Issac Newton could influence a large circle of people.
 - The writings of Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were widely read. Their idea of reason and rationality was popular among the people.
- 31.
- Agriculture has been in practised in India for thousands of years.
 - Continued uses of land without well-matched techno-institutional reforms lead to slow down of the pace of agricultural development.
 - In spite of development in irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility of soil.
 - Our population grew at faster rate than agriculture production.
 - More than 60 per cent of India's population depends on agriculture.

Commercial farming has following characteristics: **Or**

- (a) Farmer use higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
 - (b) Farmers obtain higher productivity from land due to high doses of inputs.
 - (c) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
 - (d) Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
32. In modern times, democracy is the most popular form of government. However, to know about the successful working of a democracy, it is essential to identify the outcomes of a democratic system. (any three)
- (a) Democracy's examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it has to undergo another. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more to make democracy even better.
 - (b) When we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations and many complaints.
 - (c) The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy. It shows that people are aware and critically examining those in power.
 - (d) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democracy.
 - (e) It transforms people from mere subjects into citizens taking active part in the democratic process.
- All the above-mentioned points show that democracy should be judged by its outcome for better prospects.

Or

One should reasonably expect the following outcomes of democracy:

- (a) **Accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** Democracy provides people with the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. In this way it helps people to elect a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.
 - (b) **Economic growth and development:** As democracy is based on the principle of equality, it is bound to bring about economic growth and development in the country.
 - (c) **Reduction in inequality and poverty:** In democracy, everyone is considered equal in the eyes of law and provided equal opportunities.
 - (d) **Accommodation of social diversity:** Democracy is the only form of government that attempts to accommodate social differences instead of ignoring or suppressing them.
 - (e) **Dignity and freedom of the citizens:** Democracy stands superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of every individual.
33. It was around 1991, that some far-reaching changes in foreign trade policy were made in India. The government decided that time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that the global competition would definitely improve the performance of producers within the country, since they would have to improve their quality to face the stiff competition from all over the globe. So, keeping the above need in mind, the government removed the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment to a large extent. This implied that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India, i.e., foreign investment could be promoted now. It was against this background that policy of liberalisation was introduced to promote trade and businesses with the rest of the world. It was a right step for India's economic development.

Or

Yes, it is desirable that more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs. This will benefit Indian people as follows:

- (a) The Indian MNCs will make profits in foreign countries, which will improve the foreign exchange position of India.

(b) More Indians will get an opportunity to work in foreign locations, thus improving their outlook and financial position.

(c) Employment in India will increase due to increased requirement of persons in these Indian MNCs.

(d) This will help these MNCs to expand their market and financial setup.

(e) The Indian MNCs, too, can directly benefit people through various Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes (CSRPs).

(f) This will make India a stronger economy and a stronger economy is always beneficial.

(any five)

34.1. They believed that these gave a true picture of Indian traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

34.2. The Folklore of Southern India

34.3. It was considered essential to preserve this folk tradition to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

35.1. The modern means of transports and communication are the lifelines of our nation and its modern economy.

35.2. Various means of land transport are:

(i) Roadways

(ii) Railways

(iii) Pipelines

35.3. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

- Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc, have been contributing to its socioeconomic progress of India in many ways.
- The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

Hence, in these ways, we can say that efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

(any two)

36.1. A local government body in towns is called municipality.

36.2. Jurisdiction refers to the official power of an official, government body, nation or court to make legal decisions within their preview.

36.3. Union List—foreign affairs and banking.

State List—Police and agriculture.

Concurrent List—Forest and Education.

For 37. (a) & (b)

