

Time Allowed: 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 80

**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. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence

- (i) Unification of Germany
- (ii) Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
- (iii) The Vienna Peace settlement.
- (iv) Revolutions in Europe.

Options:

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) | (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) |
| (c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) | (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) |

2. The most celebrated Italian freedom fighter was:

- |                  |              |               |             |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (a) Count Cavour | (b) Napoleon | (c) Garibaldi | (d) Mazzini |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

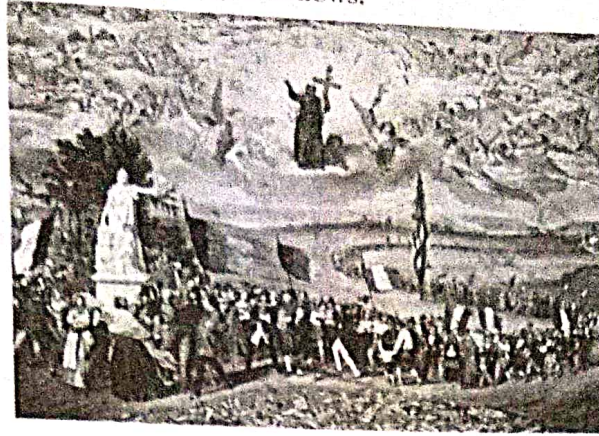
3. From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

- |                   |                 |                  |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Textile trade | (b) China trade | (c) Trade in tea | (d) Industries |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|



4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.

1



What did the Christ, saints and angels used by the artist in the above picture symbolize?

- (a) Statue of Liberty (b) People of the world grouped as distinct nations  
 (c) Fraternity among the nations of the world (d) Absolutist institutions

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to classification of industries.

1

(A) ?	Consumer industries	(B) ?	Mineral based industries
Cotton, Rubber, Tea	Paper, Sugar, Fans	BHEL, SAIL	Iron and Steel, Cement, Aluminium

- (a) A = Agro-based industries, B = Public sector industries  
 (b) A = Public Sector industries, B = Private sector industries  
 (c) A = Agro-based industries, B = Agro - based industries  
 (d) A = Private sector industries, B = Public sector industries

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

1

- (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.

Options:

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

7. Which one of the following options is incorrect regarding the means of transport shown in the given picture?

1



- (a) It is the fastest mode of transport.  
 (b) It can cover very difficult terrains with great ease.  
 (c) It is not preferred in the north-eastern states due to dense forests and frequent floods.  
 (d) It provides services to inaccessible areas.



8. Choose the incorrect statement.
- Usually a federation has two levels of governments
  - Both the levels of governments enjoy their powers independent of one another.
  - In a federal system, a state government has powers of its own.
  - In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government.
9. The Constitution of India originally provided for:
- a two-tier system of government.
  - a three-tier system of government.
  - a single-tier system of government.
  - a four-tier system of government.
10. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State governments?
- 1980s
  - 1990s
  - 1870s
  - 2000 onward
11. Choose the incorrect statement.
- Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form in 1993
  - Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993.
  - Sri Lanka continues to be a unitary system
  - Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system
12. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.
- Reason (R):** India has federal system.
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
13. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?
- Indian Tamils
  - Muslims
  - Sinhalas
  - Sri Lankan Tamils
14. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:
- Employment conditions
  - The nature of economic activities
  - Number of workers employed
  - Ownership of enterprises
15. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?



- Concentration of power in one leader at the top level.
- Personal loyalty to the leader in political party becomes more important.
- Top positions in political parties are always controlled by members of one family.
- People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.



16. Isn't it surprising that a small country in our neighbourhood, Sri Lanka, is much ahead of India in every respect and a big country like ours has such a low rank in the world? Nepal and Bangladesh have low per capita income than that of India, yet they are better than India in life expectancy. Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to the Human Development Report but, by pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it very clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country. It is people, their health, their well being, that is most important.
- (a) Economic development is more important than human development.  
 (b) India is very much developed in all aspects of development in comparison to its neighbouring countries.  
 (c) Human development is more comprehensive and crucial than economic development.  
 (d) Income is a more important criterion of development than citizens' well being.
17. Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as \_\_\_\_\_ have become important and essential?
- (a) private hospitals  
 (b) professional training  
 (c) information and communication technology  
 (d) Insurance
18. Which is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development?
- (a) Industrial development  
 (b) Resources of the country  
 (c) Income  
 (d) Import-Export
19. Choose the correct meaning of organised sector:
- (a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.  
 (b) It is outside the control of the government.  
 (c) Jobs are not regular.  
 (d) It provides low salaries.
20. Life insurance is an activity of the
- (a) primary sector (b) secondary sector (c) service sector (d) None of the above

### Section-B

21. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement? 2
22. Trace any two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities. 2
23. Mention the effects of noise pollution. 2

Or

Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

24. Explain with examples, how people are involved with the banks. 2

### Section-C

25. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement differ from Non-Cooperation Movement? 3

Or

How was the Non-Cooperation Movement taken in the plantations?

26. What are the advantages of pipeline transportation? 3
27. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 3
28. What are the reasons for the great change in the caste system? 3
29. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? 3

### Section-D

30. What led to the rise of the revolutionaries after the establishment of the conservative regimes in Europe after 1815? 5

Or

"Till mid-eighteenth century there were no nation states in Europe." Support the statement with examples.



31. Mention the major crops that come under millets. State the geographical conditions required for their cultivation along with the areas where they are grown. 5

Or

What are the challenges faced by Jute industry in India? What steps have resulted in the increase of the internal demands of jute in the recent years? 5

32. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? 5

Or

What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies?

33. Describe the major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers. 5

Or

What are Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? Write any four characteristics of Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

### Section-E

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

Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables', who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative highcaste Hindus. But Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He called the 'untouchables' harijan, or the children of God, organised satyagraha to secure their entry into temples, and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the bhangi (the weepers), and persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up 'the sin of untouchability'. But many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community.

34.1. What does the passage given above relate to? 1

34.2. What was Gandhiji's view on the issue of separate electorate for dalits? 1

34.3. What solutions were sought by the dalit leaders to the problems of their community? 2

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

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 56 lakh km. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

35.1. The government has launched a major road development project linking the metropolitan cities by six-lane Super Highways. Name it. 1

35.2. Why are the National Highways called the primary road systems? 1

35.3. What is the strategic importance of the Border Roads Organisation? 2

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

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

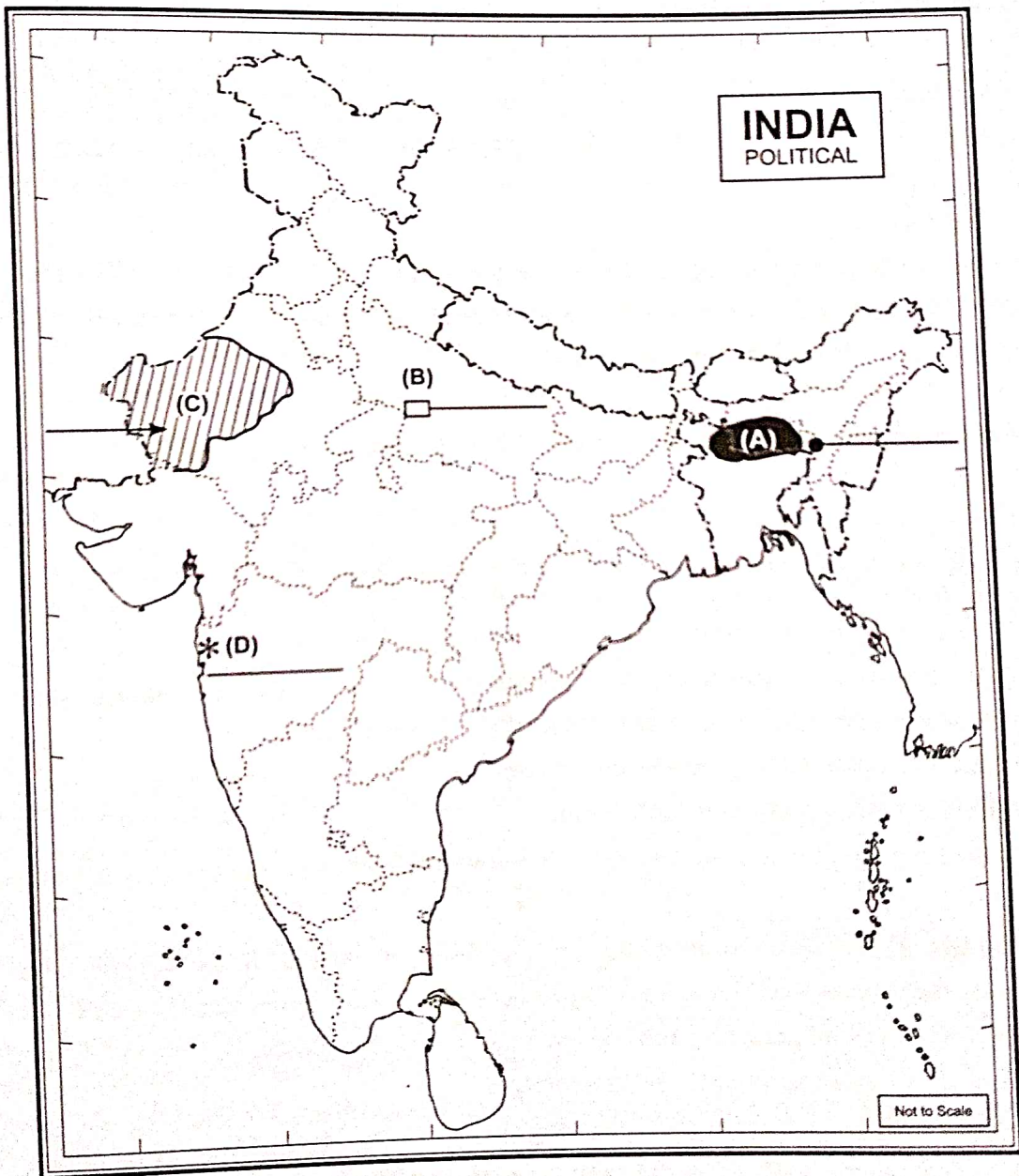


- 36.1. What there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy? 1
- 36.2. Why there is some delay in decision making in a democracy? 1
- 36.3. What are the things that democracy must provide? 2

**Section-F**

37. (a) On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols. 2
- (i) Place associated with the Salt March by Gandhiji.
- (ii) Place associated with Indigo planters movement.
- (b) Four features (A), (B), (C) and (D) are marked on the same given political outline map of India. Identify any THREE features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. 3
- (A) Major Jute producing state                      (B) Cotton Textile Industry
- (C) Soil type    (D) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

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





# ANSWERS

1. (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
  2. (c) Garibaldi
  3. (b) China trade
  4. (c) Fraternity among the nations of the world
  5. (a) A = Agro-based industries, B = Public sector industries
  6. (b) (ii) and (iii)
  7. (c) It is not preferred in the north-eastern states due to dense forests and frequent floods.
  8. (d) In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government.
  9. (a) a two-tier system of government.
  10. (b) 1990s
  11. (b) Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993.
  12. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  13. (c) Sinhala
  14. (d) Ownership of enterprises
  15. (a) Concentration of power in one leader at the top level.
  16. (c) Human development is more comprehensive and crucial than economic development.
  17. (c) information and communication technology
  18. (c) Income
  19. (a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
  20. (c) service sector
  21. Colonisation affected people's freedom. Nationalist sentiments gripped colonised people during the process of struggle against imperial domination. The sense of oppression and exploitation became a common bond for people from different walks of life, and this resulted in the growth of nationalist ideals. Thus, growth of cause for nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movements.
  22. The following are the two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities.
    - (a) Legal and moral rights have been granted to fight for equal status.
    - (b) The practice of untouchability has been banned.
  23. (a) Noise pollution causes irritation and anger.
    - (b) It can cause hearing impairment and can also cause high blood pressure and physiological effects.
- Or**
- (a) This is the age of communication using the telephone, television, films and the internet.
  - (b) Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication.
  - (c) Various means of communication have connected the world closer.
  - (d) It is the source of entertainment and knowledge.
24. People are involved with the banks in the following ways: (any two)
- (a) **Depositors:** The people with excess money deposit it in the banks for safety. In turn they earn interest on the amount deposited.
  - (b) **Borrowers:** At the same time, there are people who need money for various activities. They approach the banks for credit. The bank charges interest from the borrowers.



25. The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways:
- Non-Cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 and 1922, while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued from 1930 to 1934.
  - The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched to protest the arrival of the Simon Commission.
  - Non-Cooperation Movement began with the surrender of titles, boycott of British institutions and goods, whereas Civil Disobedience Movement began with defying and breaking the colonial laws, like Salt Law.
  - Non-Cooperation Movement aimed for swaraj or self-government whereas Civil Disobedience Movement demanded complete independence or Purna Swaraj.
  - The Non-Cooperation Movement got the support of almost all sections of the society whereas Civil Disobedience Movement had many limitations. The dalits, Muslims, industrial workers and businessmen did not participate fully.
- (any three)

Or

Workers in the plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out of the tea estates. They opposed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement. They were not allowed to maintain their link with their villages. When the Non-Cooperation Movement began, they left the plantations and tried to reach their villages. They were hoping that they soon will be granted land in the villages with the coming of Gandhi Raj. But they were not so fortunate. They were caught, brought back and badly beaten.

26. Advantages of Pipeline transport are:
- These are used not just to transport water to cities and industries but are also used for transporting crude oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
  - Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
  - Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
27. The following are the differences between open unemployment and disguised unemployment:

Open Unemployment	Disguised Unemployment
(a) When a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all, it is said to be a situation of open unemployment.	(a) Sometimes, when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potentials, it is said to be a situation of disguised unemployment.
(b) It is clearly visible.	(b) It is hidden.
(c) This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector. For example, when labourers of a mill are laid off due to its closure.	(c) This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganised sector, where either the work is constantly not available or more than required people are employed for a work.

28. There is a great change in the caste system because of various factors such as,
- The efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar, etc.
  - Socio-economic changes also brought a change in the caste system.
  - The old concept of caste heirarchy is also coming down because of economic development, urbanisation, increase in literacy rate, occupational mobility etc.
  - The provision of Indian Constitution like prohibition on caste discrimination and untouchability, also led to a change in caste system.
- (any three)
29. The Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of the country, supervising the functioning of formal sources of credit as:
- It monitors that the banks maintain the required cash balance with them.
  - It supervises that the banks given 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.
- (d) It is necessary to monitor so that customers get fair services from the banks as per rules.
30. The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.
- (a) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
- (b) Criticism and dissent was not tolerated.
- (c) Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.
- (d) Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.
- (e) The liberal nationalists, inspired by French Revolution, began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies to spread the ideas of nationalism and train the revolutionaries.

Or

There were no nation-states in Europe till the mid-eighteenth century. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were ruled by different rulers with their well-defined territories. Eastern and central part of Europe too had autocratic monarchies. People from different ethnic groups occupied these areas and spoke different languages. Sudetenland and Bohemia were dominated by German-speaking people. It also included the province of Lombardy and Venetia which had Italian speaking people. In Hungary, the half of the population spoke Magyar and the other half of the population spoke different dialects. In the part of Galicia, the aristocratic class spoke Polish.

There was absence of collective identity or common culture among these groups. Apart from this, a large group of peasant people like—Roumans to the east in Transylvania, Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola and the Croats to the south lived within the boundary. The only tie binding these different groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

31. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains. They have very high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage.
- (a) (i) Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.  
 (ii) It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly need irrigation.  
 (iii) Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) (i) Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.  
 (ii) Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
- (c) (i) Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.  
 (ii) Major ragi producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Or

Following are the challenges faced by the jute industry in India.

- (a) Stiff competition from synthetic substitutes in the international market.
- (b) Competition from other jute goods producing countries like Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Egypt and Brazil.
- (c) Decrease in demand for packing materials, jute carpets and high cost of production.
- (d) Old and inefficient machinery.

The government has taken several measures to boost the production of jute goods in order to face the competition from synthetic fibres and from other countries producing jute. In 2005, the National Jute Policy has been formulated with the objective of expanding quality production and increase in use of jute. The policy of the mandatory use of jute packaging has resulted in the increase of internal demand of jute in recent years.



32. Democratic governments ensure transparency in the following ways.
- (a) They make sure that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
  - (b) They allow every citizen to participate in decision-making, directly or indirectly, through their representatives.
  - (c) Citizens can examine and find out the correctness of the procedure of decision-making by using their right to information.
  - (d) They are accountable to the people. If people are not satisfied with the way the government works, they have the right to change the government in the next general election.
  - (e) They provide people with power to demand answers from their representatives and reduce the chances of corruption.

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. The major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers are:
- (a) The small producers or workers either have to compete or perish.
  - (b) Small scale industries like batteries, capacitors, plastic toys etc. have been hit hard due to global products and have suffered great losses in their businesses.
  - (c) Several small factory units are forced to shut down.
  - (d) Millions of workers have gone jobless and jobs are no longer secure.
  - (e) It has increased income inequalities among various countries.
  - (f) Unorganised sector has expanded.

(any five)

Or

To attract the foreign investment in India, the Government of India has set up industrial zones which are known as Special Economic Zones.

The following are the characteristics of Special Economic Zones.

- (a) These zones are expected to have world-class facilities such as electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational.
- (b) Companies setting up their production units in the SEZs are exempted from the payment of taxes for the initial five years.
- (c) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.
- (d) No separate documentation is required for customs and Exim Policy.
- (e) No licence is required for imports.

(any four)

34.1. The given passage relates to the limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

34.2. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for *dalits* would slow down the process of their integration into society.



- 34.3. The solutions sought by the *dalit* leaders to the problems of their community were:
- Demanding reserved seats in the educational institutions
  - A separate electorate that would choose *dalit* members for legislative councils
- 35.1. The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is the major road development project linking the metropolitan cities by six-lane Super Highways.
- 35.2. The National Highways are called the primary road systems because these roads link the extreme parts of the country.
- 35.3. Border Roads Organisation is strategically important:
- These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
  - It has further helped in the economic development of these areas.
- 36.1. There is an overwhelming support for democracy all over the world as it is people's own government.
- 36.2. Some delay indecision making in a democracy is because of the fact that it is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations.
- 36.3. Democracy must provide the following two things:
- It must give right to people to choose their rulers
  - It must give the people control over their rulers.

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

