

SECTION A

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Q. 1. Which of the following statements are true about the Rowlatt Act? 1</p> <p>a) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.</p> <p>b) Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1920.</p> <p>c) It did not give the government powers to repress political activities.</p> <p>d) It did not allow detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.</p> <p>Q. 2. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the dam being built across the river Narmada. 2</p> <p>a) Sardar Sarovar.</p> <p>b) Tehri dam.</p> <p>c) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.</p> <p>d) Bhakra Nangal Dam.</p> <p>Q. 3. Identify the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 1</p> <p>a) To intervene in the religious affairs.</p> <p>b) To propagate any one religion by the state.</p> <p>c) There is state or official religion.</p> <p>d) Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.</p> <p>Q. 4. Which movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation? 1</p> <p>a) The Himalyan movement.</p> | <p>b) Chipko movement.</p> <p>c) Save Forests movement.</p> <p>d) Save trees Movement.</p> <p>Q. 5. What is/are the major long-term objective/ s of Indian planning? 1</p> <p>a) Increase in national and per capita income</p> <p>b) Reducing inequalities</p> <p>c) Creating employment facilities</p> <p>d) All of these</p> <p>Q. 6. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country? 1</p> <p>a) 1949 b) 1950</p> <p>c) 1948 d) 1951</p> <p>Q. 7. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?</p> <p>a) Regular, free and fair elections.</p> <p>b) Open public debate on major policies.</p> <p>c) Citizens right to information about the government.</p> <p>d) All of the above.</p> <p>Q. 8. Refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. 1</p> <p>a) Debit b) Cash transaction</p> <p>c) Credit d) Tradea</p> <p>Q. 9. Federalism is: 1</p> <p>a) A form of unitary government</p> |
|--|--|

- b) A form of autocratic government
- c) A government with two or multi levels of government.
- d) A form of unitary government & a form of autocratic government.

Q. 10. The Chancellor of Prussia and main architect for the unification of Germany who believed in the policy of 'Blood and Iron' was _____ . **1**

- a) Garibaldi b) Mettemich
- c) Count Cavour
- d) Otto von Bismarck

Q 11. Rapid integration or inter-connection between countries is called. **1**

- a) Urbanization b) Liberlization
- c) Globalization d) Migration

Q 12. Which one of the following countries has one party system? **1**

- a) China b) Indo-China
- c) Japan d) Germany

Q. 13. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in **1**

- a) January 1921
- b) February 1922
- c) December 1929
- d) April 1919

Q. 14. Choose the most appropriate answer. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector. **1**

- a) Primary b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Information technology

Q. 15. Pocket size books that were sold by travelling pedlars were called: **1**

- a) Almanacs. b) Story books.
- c) Chap books.
- d) None of the above.

Q. 16. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as: **1**

- a) Net sown area b) Forest area.
- c) Fallow area.
- d) Gross cropped area.

Q. 17. What is regarded as a definite plus point of democratic regimes. **1**

- a) Participative decision making.
- b) Rule of majority
- c) Ability to handle Social differences, divisions, and conflicts.
- d) None of the options.

Q. 18. The condition for a political party to be recognized as a national party is: **1**

- a) It must secure at least 6 percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
- b) It must win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.
- c) Both of the above.
- d) None of the above.

Q. 19. Globalization integrates different countries through. **1**

- a) Foreign trade
- b) Foreign investment
- c) Multinational companies
- d) All of these

Q. 20. Assertion (A): Democracy is not simply a rule by majority of opinion.

Reason (R): In a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function to represent the general view.

- 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.

SECTION B

Q. 21. Why is dense railway network found in the great plains of India? **2**

Q. 22. Mention the Satyagrahas of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasantry class

before 1920. 2
Q. 23. Explain the major concerns of Jute Textile industry. 2

OR

Describe the political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteen century?
Q. 24. Define the term 'economic development'. State the two bases of measuring economic development of a country. 2

SECTION C

Q. 25. Give reasons for the following:
Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295. 3

Q. 26. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain.

OR

"Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent" Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other? 3

Q. 27. State any three features of Rabi cropping season in India. 3

Q. 28. "Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments. 3

Q. 29. 'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development. Evaluate the statement. 3

SECTION D

Q. 30. Classify resources on the basis of ownership with examples. 5

OR

What has significantly contributed to land degradation?

Q. 31. Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy. 5

OR

Briefly explain the process of unification of Britain.

Q. 32. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. 5

OR

Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.

Q. 33. How does RBI supervise banks? 5

OR

What is the basic objective of 'Self Help Groups'? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the poor.

SECTION E

Q. 34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4

Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result, new factories were set up, new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers, who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Being from outside the city, many were not aware of the martial law that had been imposed as a repressive measure. General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning to the assembled people and ordered the troops to fire at the crowds, killing hundreds. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. Its value dropped from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Use of khadi was popularized.

Answer the following

- i) What happened after Jallianwala Bagh incident? 2
- ii) When the jallianwala bagh incident took place? 1
- iii) Who ordered the troops to fire at the crowd in jallianwala bagh?

Q. 35. Read the text given below and answer the following questions. 4

Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 percent of GDP - out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies, where it is 25 to 35 percent. The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7 percent per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 per cent. Since 2003, manufacturing is once again growing at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent per annum. With appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up with this objective.

Answer the following questions

- i) Explain trend of growth rate in manufacturing industry. 2
- ii) Which industries included in manufacturing industries? 1
- iii) What is NMCC? 1

Q. 36. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

“Here are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sectors. The

secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called the industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns.

Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting work”

Answer the following questions

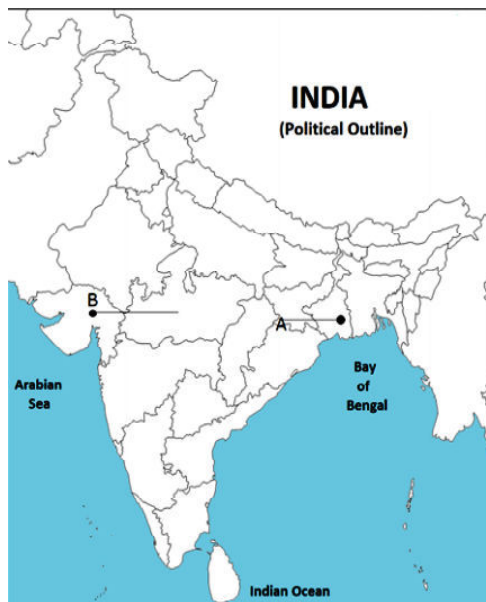
- i) Why the tertiary sector is also called the service sector? 2
- ii) In which sector the agriculture is included? 1
- iii) Which activities are included in secondary sector? 1

SECTION F

Q. 37. Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: 5

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

B. The place where the cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organised in 1918.



2. On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- i. Bhilai - iron and steel plant.
 - ii. Coimbatore - cotton textile centre.
 - iii. Raja Sansi - international airport.
