

SECTION A

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| <p>Q. 1. The Non-Cooperation programme was adopted in the: 1</p> <p>a) Lahore Session.
b) Congress Session at Nagpur.
c) Gujarat Congress.
d) Second Round Table Conference.</p> <p>Q. 2. Many dams were constructed to control floods but have triggered food due to: 1</p> <p>a) Sedimentation in the reservoir.
b) Jamming of water supplies.
c) Excessive rains.
d) None of the above.</p> <p>Q.3. What are the developmental goals of landless rural labourers? 1</p> <p>a) More days of work and better wages.
b) Acquirement of land for self tilling.
c) More hours of work.
d) Self-reliance.</p> <p>Q.4. When was Joint Forest Management programme was started by Odisha? 1</p> <p>a) 1988 b) 1998
c) 1968 d) 1978</p> <p>Q. 5. According to the census of India 2011, the adult sex ratio in India is: 1</p> <p>a) 933 females per thousand males.
b) 927 females per thousand males.
c) 914 females per thousand males.
d) 940 females per thousand males.</p> <p>Q. 6. At what level does a Panchayat Samiti operate in a Panchayati Raj structure? 1</p> | <p>a) Village level
b) Gram Panchayat level
c) Block level
d) District level</p> <p>Q. 7. India has this type of government 1</p> <p>a) Parliamentary democracy.
b) Presidential system of democracy.
c) Dictatorship
d) Monarchy</p> <p>Q. 8. The main security guard of international Trade is. 1</p> <p>a) IMF b) World Bank
c) WTO d) IFC</p> <p>Q. 9. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold? 1</p> <p>a) Cultural, educational and language-related issues.
b) Political issues.
c) Defence related issues.
d) All of the above.</p> <p>Q. 10. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Zollverein formed in 1834? 1</p> <p>a) It abolished trade barriers.
b) It reduced the number of currencies.
c) It had most of the German states as members.
d) It abolished feudal system.</p> <p>Q. 11. Why did the government decide to remove barriers on foreign trade and foreign competitors? 1</p> |
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- a) Because the government wanted to earn the foreign exchange.
- b) Because the government felt that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers in the world market.
- c) Because the government wanted to maintain good relations with other countries.
- d) All of the above .

Q. 12. Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in the year. 1

- a) 1979 b) 1980
- c) 1981 d) 1982

Q. 13. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress? 1

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Q.14. The headquarter of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is located in 1

- a) New Delhi b) Kolkata
- c) Bangalore d) Jaipur

Q.15. Why did the Roman Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558? 1

- i. Interference of foreign writers.
 - ii. Giving too many independent beliefs to people through books.
 - iii. Troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith.
 - iv. Writing and printing of heretical beliefs.
- a) i only. b) i and ii.
 - c) ii, iii and iv. d) iii and iv.

Q.16. Where is rubber mainly grown? 1

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Karnataka.
- c) Andaman and Nicobar.
- d) Madhya Pradesh.

Q. 17. Saudi Arabia is ruled by a 1

- a) Republican government
- b) Hereditary king
- c) Semi-presidential government.
- d) Plural government

Q.18. When was the Nationalist Congress Party formed? 1

- a) 1999 b) 1998
- c) 1996 d) 2000

Q.19. Which one of the following is not true regarding the World Trade Organisation? 1

- a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.
- b) Its aim is to liberalise international trade.
- c) It establishes rules regarding international trade.
- d) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barrier.

Q.20. Assertion (A): The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties.

Reason (R): It should be made mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates.

- 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. Explain the importance of National Highways in India. 2

Q 22. Mention any impacts of the First World War on Indian Economy. 2

Q.23. "Wells and tube wells are the most popular means of irrigation in northern plains of India." Justify the statement with the arguments. 2

OR

How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rain, like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

Q.24. How is 'Demand Deposit' an essential feature of money? **2**

SECTION C

Q.25. How did print culture affect women in the 19th century? **3**

Q.26. What do you mean by 'unorganised sector'? Give two disadvantages of the unorganised sector. **3**

OR

Describe the importance of Primary sector in the Indian economy.

Q.27. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture? **3**

Q.28. What are the prudential reasons to support democracy? **3**

Q.29. "There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganised sector". Evaluate this statement. **3**

SECTION D

Q.30. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them. **5**

OR

Write a brief note on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Q.31. Describe the process of unification of Germany. **5**

OR

Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Q.32. Examine the main 'challenges' before 'political parties.' **5**

OR

How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections?

Q.33. What are the terms of credit? **5**

OR

Banks and cooperatives help people in obtaining cheap and affordable loans'

Which values according to you does this support?

SECTION E

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households.

Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and health, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following

- i) The women from rural areas, mainly belonging to? **1**
- ii) What Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's call? **1**
- iii) Explain the role of women in salt march? **1**

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

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place.

Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus,

industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place. In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.

Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centres surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland.

Answer the following question

- i. What do you understand by agglomeration economies? 2
- ii. Name the places where most of the manufacturing units were located from the point of view of overseas trade. 1
- iii. Which factors influence the setting up of industrial locations? 1

Q.36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

Globalisation has been facilitated by several factors. Three of these have been highlighted: rapid improvements in technology, liberalisation of trade and investment policies and, pressures from international organisations such as the WTO. But with the development of an economy, environmental protection is also necessary. In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and

adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Answer the following

- i) Why the first international Earth summit was convened? 2
- ii) Why Agenda 21 is adopted? 1
- iii) Which term is used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations? 1

SECTION F

Q.371. 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 line marked in the map.

A. The Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

B. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off

2. On the same given political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols:

- i. Kalpakkam – Nuclear plant.
- ii. Bhadrawati – Iron and steel plant.
- iii. Kochchi – Major sea port.


