

SECTION A

Q.1. Who wrote Vande Mataram? 1

Ans : a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

Q.2. Rainwater harvesting system in mountainous regions is known as 1

Ans : a) Guls

Q.3. According to a complete index of regional development, which state stands first in India? 1

Ans : c) Kerala

Q.4. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as: 1

Ans : b) Permanent forest estate

Q.5.means all religions are given the same respect and there is no state religion. 1

Ans : c) Secularism

Q.6. Brussels presented a special problem: What was it? 1

Ans : b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

Q.7. The basic elements of democracy are: 1

1. Universal Adult Franchise.
2. Fraternity and national unity.
3. Liberty and equality.
4. Dignity and freedom of an individual.

Ans : d) All of these.

Q.8. In a SHG, important decisions in regard to loan and savings are taken by 1

Ans : d) Group Members

Q.9. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government powers are shared? 1

Ans : b) Bureaucracy

Q.10. Who said when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold? 1

Ans : a) Metternich.

Q.11. Globalisation leads to rapid movements of the following between countries: 1

Ans : d) All the above.

Q.12. Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities? 1

Ans : b) State Election Commission.

Q.13. Who painted the Painting of Bharat Mata? 1

Ans : b) Abhanindranath Tagore

Q.14. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed by the Government of India in. 1

Ans : b) 2005.

Q.15. Who developed first printing press? 1

Ans : b) Johann Gutenberg

Q.16. The texture of soil varies according to the mountain environment. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. Identify the soil? 1

Ans : c) Forest soil.

Q.17. Which of the following statements is/ are incorrect? 1

- i. Red soils are red not because of the

diffusion of iron.

ii. Black soils can retain moisture for a long time.

iii. Laterite soils is a result of intense leaching owing to heavy rains.

Ans : a) (i) only.

Q.18. An alliance is formed when: 1

Ans: c) Some parties join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power in hands.

Q 19. The main security guard of international Trade is 1

Ans : c) WTO

Q.20. Assertion (A): India imports potash from other countries.

Reason (R): India does not have any of the commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.

Ans : a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION B

Q 21. Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. 2

Ans : India adopted multi-party system because India was a vast country and its social and geographical diversity would not have been absorbed easily by only two or three parties.

Thus, it was best suited for India to adopt the multi-party system. Also, this system ensures a healthy competition between different parties and prevents the dictatorship of a single party thereby providing chances for proper growth of the nation.

Q 22. Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. 2

Ans : Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement because they also wanted a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio, which would discourage imports. For them, Swaraj was seen as a time where the colonial restrictions on trade

and industry would no longer exist. Thus, they actively supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.

OR

What was the main reason to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans : Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-cooperation Movement as the movement had turned violent in many places. The Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 turned into a violent dash and 22 policemen were killed. Gandhiji felt satyagrahis were not ready for mass struggles.

Q 23. Answer the following question in 30 words.

Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth. 2

Ans: Tea is an important beverage crop. This plant grows well in tropical or sub tropical climates, and deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

Q 24. Name the northern, eastern, southern and western most stations of Golden Quadrilateral express national highway. 2

Ans : Golden Quadrilateral express national highway.

1. Northern most: - Delhi.
2. Eastern most: - Kolkata.
3. Southern most: - Chennai.
4. Western most: - Mumbai.

SECTION C

Q.25. Explain features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India. 3

Ans: 1. They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
2. Pages were beautifully illustrated.
3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
4. Manuscripts were available in vernacular

languages.

5. Highly expensive and fragile.
6. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles.
7. They were not widely used in every day life.

Q.26. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors". Evaluate the statement. 3

Ans: Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors:

- a. Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.
- b. These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.
- c. Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.
- d. Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, ûnance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

OR

With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

Ans : The primary sector involves production at the most basic level, i.e., through exploitation of natural resources. Cultivation of sugarcane is an agricultural activity which comes under the primary sector. Raw materials from the primary sector are converted into processed goods through manufacturing in the secondary sector. Using sugarcane as raw material, jaggery and sugar is made in the factories. The tertiary or service sector provides support to the process of production. It includes transportation, storage, marketing and sale of products. For instance, transportation of sugarcane from the fields to the sugar mills. Further on, the transportation of jaggery and sugar from factories and sugar mills to the markets.

Q.27. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. What are the pre-requisite for the development of plantations? 3

Ans: The prerequisite for the development of plantation is a strong system of transport and communication connecting the market area with the plantation area, along with the use of the capital intensive technique.

Q.28. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. 3

Ans: Democratic government is known as responsive government if it takes care of the people's needs and expectations and supports the public opinion in policy formulation.

Through pressure groups, and public protests, the democratic government comes to know about the response of its decisions. A government which is able to respond to grievances faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide responsive administration. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is imminent. But that delay should make the democratic government more responsive to resolving everyone's demands.

Q.29. Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganized sector from exploitation. 3

Ans : Save workers from unorganized sector:

- a. Social security to workers.
- b. Support from Labour Ministry.
- c. Provide support for the conversion of unorganized sector to organized sector.
- d. Legal action against unfair purchases or export.

SECTION D

Q.30. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. 5

Ans: Importance of Petroleum:

1. Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
2. Provides fuel for heat and lighting.
3. Provides lubricant for machinery.
4. Provides raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
5. Petroleum refineries act as nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertiliser and chemical industries.

Its occurrence:

1. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
2. In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
3. Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

OR

Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

Ans : Iron -ore is the backbone of modern cultivation. It is used for manufacturing machines and tools. India has about 20% of the world reserves of iron ore. Most of the iron-ore mined in the country came from Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Goa and Karnataka. Some well known iron-ore mines are in Durg and Dantiwar- a district of Chattisgarh, Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, North Goa, Chikmagalur and Bellary district of Karnataka

Q.31. How did different social groups participate Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

5

Ans : In the Civil Disobedience Movement different social groups were involved. They were:

1. Industrial working class- They did not participate in large numbers. The workers

- who participated followed Gandhian strategy and boycotted foreign goods. They did not participate with the Congress.
2. Rich peasants particularly the Patidars of Gujrat and the Jats of U.P. were active in the movement. They organised communities and also participated in the boycott movement of Gandhi. For them fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
 3. Poor peasants were the small tenants who cultivated on rented lands. They participated in the movement to fight against the rich landlords. They joined the movement led by Socialists and Communists.
 4. Businessmen joined the movement in order to get protection against import of foreign goods. However, the failure of Round Table Conference curbed their enthusiasm in the movement.
 5. Muslims joined the movement to raise their demand of greater representation since they felt alienated from the Congress.

OR

How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain.

Ans : Though nationalism spread through the experience of united struggle but a variety of cultural processes captured the imagination of Indians and promoted a sense of collective belongingness:

- i) Use of figures or images. The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to the mother figure came to be seen as an evidence of one's nationalism.
- ii) Indian folklore. Nationalists started recording and using folklores and tales, which they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. So preservation of these

became a way to discover one's national identity' and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

- iii) Use of icons and symbols in the form of flags. Carrying the tricolour flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance and promoted a sense of collective belonging.
- iv) Reinterpretation of history. Indians began looking into the past to rediscover the glorious developments in ancient times in the field of art, science, mathematics, religion and culture, etc. This glorious time was followed by a history of decline when India got colonized, as Indian history was miserably written by the colonisers.

All these techniques were used to bring the Indian people together against the common enemy

Q.32. Describe any five measures to eradicate shortcomings of inner democracy in India. 5

Ans : Measures to reduce Limitations of political parties:

- a. Political parties should keep membership registers.
- b. Political parties should hold organizational meeting.
- c. Political parties should conduct regular internal elections.
- d. Political parties should have their own constitution and followed by its leader.
- e. Dynastic succession should not be in political parties.

OR

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Ans : Democracy produces an accountable government because it provides regular, free and fair elections regularly. Open discussions are held on all major issues and legislations.

Democracy gives its citizens the right to

information about the government and its functioning.

Democracy provides a responsive government as it is formed by elected representatives of the people. These representatives discuss the problems of the society and make policies and programmes accordingly. The representatives also ensure that the programmes are implemented.

Democracies follow a constitution, so they are legitimate. The laws of the country are applicable to everyone, even to the government members. Free and fair elections are held in democracies and the people have the power to eliminate parties they are not happy with, in the next election.

Q.33. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. 5

Ans : Credit may be helpful if provided timely and with planning:

A large number of transactions in our day-to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. It also helps to be improved the economy of the country. Take the example of Salim, a farmer, a businessman, etc.

OR

How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with example of your own.

Ans : In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to look for a book publisher who will buy his cereals at the same time sell him books. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or service which he

needs. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

SECTION E

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

**In 1848, Frederic
.....history or descent.**

Answer the following

i. What was the theme of painting made by French artist? 1

Ans : Democratic and Social Republic.

ii. What was the utopian vision of French artist Frederic Soreau ? 2

Ans : The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

iii. Which countries represent two nation states? 1

Ans : United States and Switzerland.

Q.35. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow- 4

**Some human activities.....
.....and suburban areas.**

i. What are the causes of land degradation 1

Ans : Deforestation, Overgrazing. Mining

ii. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which of the states? 1

Ans : Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

iii. Which methods is used to check land degradation in arid areas ? 2

Ans : Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.

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

**For comparing countries,
.....called developed countries.**

i. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? 2

Ans : Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.

ii. What is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development? 1

Ans : Income.

iii. The Middle East countries even though are rich countries; but they are not considered as a developed country why? 1

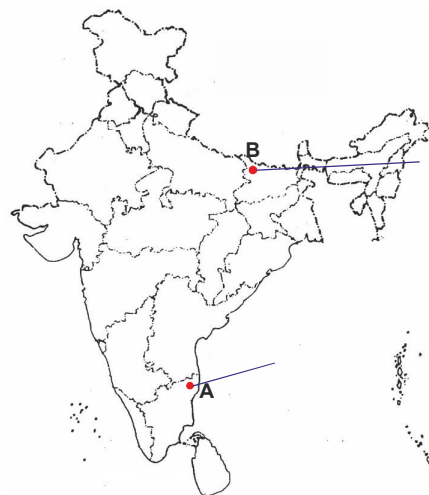
Ans : Its high income is because of Oil exports and not because of development.

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 5

on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.



B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

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

i. Narora-a nuclear power plant.

ii. Rourkela-an iron and steel plant.

iii. Kandla-a major sea port.

Ans:

1.



2.

