



Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) Section–B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) Section–D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
 - (vi) Section–E – question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION-A

- Q1. When was France declared as a republic? [1]
(a) On 21st September, 1792 (b) On 18th September, 1848
(c) On 20th September, 1792 (d) On 25th October, 1821
- Q2. Identify the correct statement with regard to ‘The Civil Code of 1804’ from the following options: [1]
(a) A new constitution with citizens enjoying equal rights was adopted.
(b) A centralised administrative system was formulated.
(c) All the privileges based on birth were abolished.
(d) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- Q3. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred: [1]
(i) Chauri-Chaura
(ii) Khilafat Movement
(iii) Second Round Table Conference
(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement
(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
- Q4. regions of India have well-developed terrace farming. [1]

OR

- is made up of lava.
- Q5. What is the sequence of manufacturing steel? [1]
(i) Pig iron
(ii) Shaping metal
(iii) Blast furnace
(iv) Steel manufacturing

(a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

(c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q6. Complete the following table using correct information with regards to cultivation of Jowar: [1]

Jowar	Annual rain fall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in 0°C)
	(A)-?	Both seasons	(B) - ?

Q7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features: [1]

- Ideal for growing cotton.
- Capacity to hold moisture.
- Poor in phosphoric content.

Q8. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S are examples of: [1]

- (a) Public sector (b) Private sector
(c) Joint sector (d) None of the above

Q9. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka? [1]

- (a) Sinhala (b) Sri lankan Tamils
(c) Muslims (d) Indian Tamils

Q10. Which country has Two Party System? [1]

OR

What is meant by transparency?

Q11. Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium? [1]

OR

Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?

Q12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given in the list: [1]

List I		List II	
1.	Union of India	A	Prime Minister
2.	State	B	Sarpanch
3.	Municipal Corporation	C	Governor
4.	Gram Panchayat	D	Mayor

- (a) D, A, B, C
(b) B, C, D, A
(c) A, C, D, B
(d) C, D, A, B

Q13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.

History of developed countries indicates that:

- (a) there is production of goods and services in the three sectors.
(b) there has been a major shift from secondary to tertiary sector.

[1]

- (c) most of the employed people in developed countries are employed in tertiary sector. (d) primary sector has become the most important sector of the economy.

OR

The shifting of economic activities mean that:

- (a) previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
(b) importance of next sector is increased.
(c) production in three sectors has increased substantially. (d) primary sector has increased quantitatively.

- Q14. Development of a country can generally be determined by its: [1]
(a) per capita income (b) health status of its people
(c) average literacy level (d) None of the above

- Q15. Which one of the following statement defines "Literacy Rate"? [1]
(a) Total literate population divided by total population.
(b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population.
(c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group.
(d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

- Q16. 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 : Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Reason : The government can help to achieve the objective of fair globalisation. (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

- Q17. Why did Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain three reasons. [3]
Q18. How was the concept of 'Nationalism' introduced by the French Revolution? [3]

OR

Explain the effect of 'Worldwide economic depression' in India towards late 1920s.

- Q19. Explain any three factors for the localisation of an industry in a particular area. [3] Q20. "Parties play a decisive role in making law for a country". Explain. [3]

OR

What are recognised political parties? Give two examples.

- Q21. 'Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers'. Support the statement with suitable examples. [3]
Q22. 'Credit has its own unique role for development.' Justify the statement with arguments. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. Read the given source and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

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 hearth, 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 MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in: [1]

- (a) providing service to the nation (b) doing protest marches
(c) fighting for struggle (d) widespread resentment

23.2 The women from rural areas mainly belonged to: [1]

- (a) high caste families (b) low caste families
(c) rich peasant households (d) dalit societies

23.3 When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system? [1]

- (a) 1916 (b) 1920
(c) 1925 (d) 1918

23.4 Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's [1]

- (a) looking after home and hearth (b) service to the nation
(c) holding position of authority (d) participating in the movement

Q24. Read the text given below and answer the following questions: [1×4]

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru. **Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

24.1 The coming in of new and contemporary models after liberalisation has led to: [1] (a) quick transport of good services and passengers.

- (b) healthy growth of industry.
(c) adequate domestic demand of vehicles.
(d) global developments in industry.

24.2 Automobile industry has experienced a quantum jump in: [1]

- (a) 10 years (b) less than 5 years
(c) less than 15 years (d) less than 2 years

24.3 Number of manufacturers of different vehicles are given. Identify the correct option: [1]

	Vehicles		Number of Manufacturers (at present)
(A)	Passenger cars	1.	15
(B)	Commercial vehicles	2.	14
(C)	Multi-utility vehicles	3.	15
(D)	Two and three wheelers	4.	9

- (a) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4 (b) A - 1, B - 4, C - 3, D - 2
(c) A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 2 (d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 3, D - 1

24.4 After liberalization and opening of foreign direct investment, there is increase in demand for: [1]

- (a) motor cycles
- (c) multi-utility vehicles

- (b) passenger cars
- (d) commercial vehicles

Q25. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: [1×4]

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 The basic principle of democracy is: [1]

- (a) people are the source of all political power.
- (b) none can exercise unlimited power.
- (c) power of a government resides in one person.
- (d) to reduce conflict between social groups.

25.2 Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing? [1]

- (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order.
- (b) Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

25.3 Which of the following options describes a good democratic system? [1]

- (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
- (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.
- (c) All power resides in one person.
- (d) Power is shared among central and state governments.

25.4 Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers? [1] (a)

- Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments.
- (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government.
- (c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government. (d)
- There is no vertical division of powers.

Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

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 MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 The so called first international Earth summit was convened for: [1]

- (a) addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
- (b) addressing socio-economic development at the global level.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

26.2 The passage is mainly related to: [1]

- (a) Global climatic change
- (b) Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992

26.3 Agenda 21 is the flowchart of action to be taken by the assembled nations to: [1]

- (a) achieve environmental protection.
- (b) fulfill the needs of future generations.
- (c) combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.
- (d) attain socio-economic development at global level.

26.4 The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is: [1]

- (a) Socio-economic development
- (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Global environmental development
- (d) Sustainable development

SECTION-D

Q27. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments. [5]

OR

Explain the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

Q28. 'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

OR

The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy." Elaborate this statement with appropriate arguments.

Q29. Assess the need for local government giving suitable reasons. [5]

Q30. Distinguish between the 'Coming Together Federation' and the 'Holding Together Federation'. [5]

Q31. Explain the advantages of working in an organised sector. [5]

OR

Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.

SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

Q32. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (a) A place where cotton mill workers organized Satyagraha.
- (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.

(2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:

- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile center in Tamil Nadu
- (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
- (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
- (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant
- (e) West Bengal - A major tea producing

[5]

