

**General Instruction:**

- (i) This question paper has six sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and section F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All Questions are compulsory
- (ii) Section A contains 20 questions of one mark each (Q.1 to Q.20),
- (iii) Section B contains 4 questions of two marks each (Q.21 to Q.24),
- (iv) Section C contains 5 questions of three marks each (Q.25 to Q. 29)
- (v) Section D contains 4 questions of five marks each (Q. 30 to Q.33)
- (vi) Section E contains three case based (Subjective) of four marks (Q.34 to Q.36)
- (vii) Section F contains Map Work Based Questions five question of 1 Mark each with two parts, part A from History (2 marks) and part B from Geography (3 marks) as Q.37 A and B.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, and internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in each questions have to be attempted. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

SECTION-A Multiple Choice Questions**(20×1=20)**

1. Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non-Cooperation Movement?
a) A symbol of western economic & cultural dominations.
b) A symbol of foreign rule
c) A symbol of western Political domination
d) A symbol of Oppressive rule
2. The 'Slash and burn' agriculture is known as In Mexico & Central America.
a) Jhumming b) Milpa c) Bewar d) Pamlou
3. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index?
a) Afghanistan b) Myanmar c) India d) Nepal
4. When was project tiger launched ____
a) April 1, 1973. b) April 3, 1973 c) May 4, 1973 d) June 2, 1973
5. Which of the following ethnic groups in Belgium has the largest Population?
(a) Walloon (b) Flemish (c) German (d) None of the above
6. **Assertion:** Federalism is a system of government in which the Power is divided between a central authority and various Constituent units of the country.
Reason: India is a federal country because it is divided into Number of states.

- (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
7. According to Census of India.2011, what is the population percentage of Scheduled tribe?
 a)16.6 b) 26.3 c) 36.2 d) 8.6
8. What percentage of the loans is taken from informal sources by the poor households in urban area?
 a) 90 b) 47 c) 72 d) 85
9. Match the following items in column A with those in column B & choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
i)One person one vote ii) No official religion iii) Rule by the father iv) National government has all the powers	a) Secular state b) Patriarchal society c) Unitary system d) Universal Adult Franchise

- a) (i) – (b) (ii)-(c) (iii)-(d) (iv) -(a)
 b) (i) –(d) (ii)-(a) (iii)-(b) (iv) - (c)
 c) (i) - (c) (ii)-(a) (iii)-(d) (iv) - (b)
 d) (i) –(d) (ii)- (b) (iii)- (a) (iv)- (c)
10. Which of the following event is described in the following in image?
 a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna.
 b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833
 c) Giuseppe Mazzini unifying Italy
 d) None of the above



11. Removing barriers or restrictions set up by the government is known as
 (a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation
 (c) Liberalisation (d) Industrialisation
12. **Assertion:** Democratic government is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
Reason: Democracies all over the world have reduced economic inequalities and poverty.
 (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
13. Gandhiji in his work 'Hind Swaraj' said that
 (a) The British must Quit India.
 (b) Indians must not cooperate with the British.
 (c) The Government must concede the right to make salt.
 (d) Indians must be involved in the governance of India.

14. The value of all goods & services produced within a country in a Certain year is called it.....
 - a) National Product
 - b) Net Domestic product
 - c) Gross Domestic Product
 - d) None of these
15. Arrange the following in correct sequence
 - (i) Printing of Bible by Johann Gutenberg
 - (ii) Print introduced in India by the Catholic priests.
 - (iii) Introduction of woodblock printing in Europe by Macro polo
 - (iv) Introduction of hand printing technology into Japan by the Buddhist missionaries.
 - a)(iv),(iii), (i),(ii)
 - b) ii),(iii), (i),(iv)
 - c) ii),(i), (iii),(iv)
 - d) iii),(i), (ii),(iv)
16. Which among the following is not a problem of resource development?
 - (a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals
 - (b) Accumulation of resources in few hands
 - (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
 - (d) An equitable distribution of resources
17. _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes for development.
 - (a) Per Capita Income
 - (b) Average literacy level
 - (c) Health status of the people
 - (d) Safety
18. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalization?
 - (a) Access to New Markets
 - (b) Access to New Talent
 - (c) International Recruitment
 - (d) Disproportionate Growth
19. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country?
 - (a) The Legal changes
 - (b) The Constitutional changes
 - (c) The empowerment of people
 - (d) The legislation for reforms
20. Life expectancy at birth means
 - (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
 - (b) Average expected length of a life of a person at time of death.
 - (c) Average expected length of a child at time of birth.
 - (d) None of above.

SECTION-B

Answer the following questions in very short

(4×2=8)

21. "Ocean trade of India was very significant from the 9th century "justify by giving a historical evidence

Or

"Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand". Justify

22. What is JJM? Mention Goal and objectives of JJM.
23. What is the system of checks and balances in power sharing?
24. Mention any four characteristics of development.

SECTION -C

Answer the following questions in brief

(5×3=15)

25. State the features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.
26. How can workers in the unorganized sector be protected?

Or

What are the objectives of MGNREGA?

27. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve Agriculture "support the statements
28. Explain the Role of democracy in eradicating inequality and poverty.
29. Give any three Arguments Against Globalization

SECTION-D

Answer the following questions in detail (4×5=20)

30. A. 'The 1830 were the years of great Economic hardships in Europe.'
Give Reasons

(OR)

B. Briefly Trace the process of German Unification.

31. A. What is decentralization? What is the importance or need for decentralisation.

(OR)

B. "Describe the role of political parties in Modern democracies."

32. A. Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic and heavy industry?

(OR)

B. Suggest some measures to conserve the Minerals.

33. A. 'cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. 'Explain.
B. "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. "Explain.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS:

(4 × 3 = 12)

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

The movement in the towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- 34.1. Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.

[1m]

- 34.2. What was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? [2m]
- 34.3. Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade. [1m]
35. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:**
- Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently, it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

Questions:

- 35.1 With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? (1m)
- 35.2 Analyze the reason of protest by the tribal people. (2m)
- 35.3 Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. (1m)
36. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

Source A: Caste in politics

As in the case of communalism, Casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of social community. According to this way of thinking, people belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests which they do not share with anyone from another caste. As we saw in the case of communalism, such a belief is not borne out by our experience. Caste is one aspect of our experience, but it is not the only relevant or the most important aspect.

Source B: Caste and politics

Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other social-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes. With economic development, large scale Urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, Occupational Mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of Caste Hierarchy are breaking down.

Source C: Women's political representation

In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10 per cent of its total strength. Their share in the

state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this aspect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

36.1 What do you mean by Casteism? (1M)

36.2 What does the term Urbanisation mean? (1M)

36.3 In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. Why? (2M)

SECTION-F

Locate the following place/Region on India's political map: (2+3=5)

37. A. History:

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Sep 1920.

(B) The place where the movement of Civil disobedience Movement was started.

38. B. Geography:

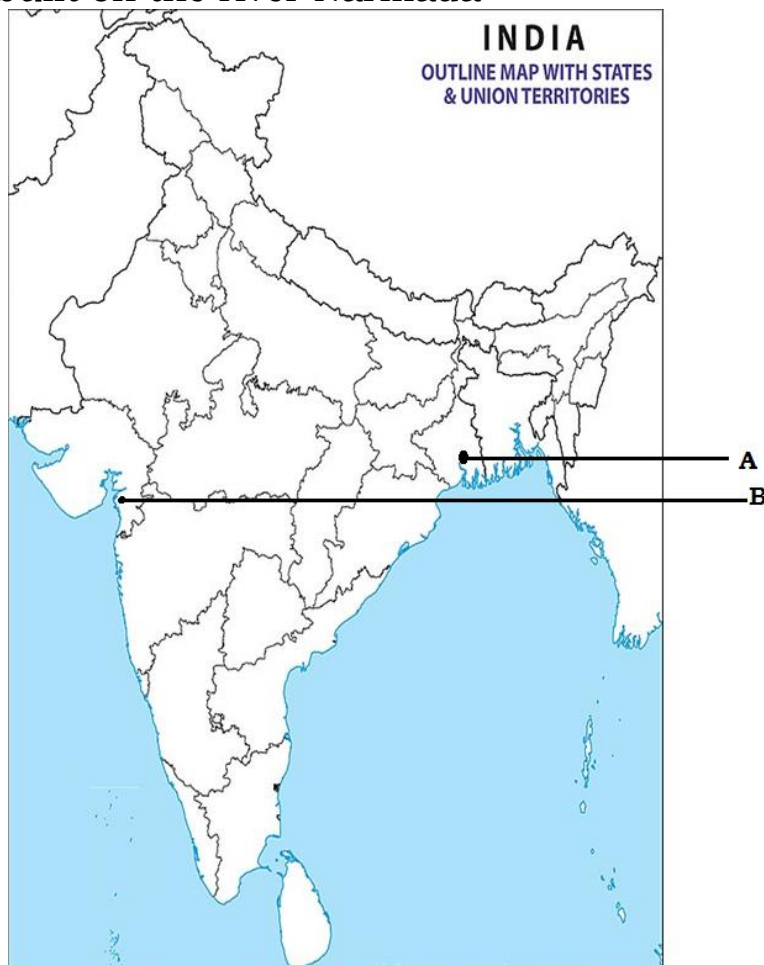
On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol.

(i) Delhi International Airport

(ii) Bokaro -Iron & Steel plant

(iii) A Software technology park in Karnataka

(iv) A Dam built on the river Narmada



*** **ALL THE BEST** ***