

General Instruction :

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

(1 x 20 = 20)

1. 'The folklores of South India' was published by _____.
a. Rabindranath Tagore b. Alluri Sitaram Raju c. Natesa Sastri d. Pandit Nehru
2. Who was the architect of German unification?
a. Kaisar William I b. Giuseppe Mazzini
c. Otto von Bismarck d. Friedrich William
3. NITI Aayog was earlier known as –
a. Planning Commission b. Planning Council
c. Economic Commission d. Economic Council
4. Who among the following were the primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles?
a. English, Welsh, Irish b. English, Polish, Scots
c. English, Slavs, Welsh, Irish d. English, Welsh, Scot, Irish
5. The Coir industry in Kerala is an example of _____ sector.
a. public b. private c. joint d. cooperative
6. Identify the soil with the help of following features –
 - Highly saline,
 - Lacks Humus
 - High temperature
 - high evaporation and low moisture
 - Crops – Wheat, Cotton, Sugarcane
 - Kanker layers restrict water infiltrationa. Arid b. Forest c. Laterite d. Alluvial

7. Resources can contribute to development only when they are –

- a. exploited in the best possible way
- b. accumulated by some groups of people
- c. accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes
- d. kept as a reserve

8. Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in the area of –

- a. high population b. low population c. deserts d. thick forests

9. Match the following by choosing the correct option –

a.	Pineapples	i.	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
b.	Walnuts	ii.	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
c.	Litchis	iii.	Meghalaya
d.	Bananas	iv.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala

- a. a.ii, b.i, c.iii, d.iv b. a.ii, b.iv, c.iii, d.i
- c. a.iii, b.ii, c.i, d.iv d. a.i, b.ii, c.iii, d.iv

10. Which of the following is a unitary country?

- a. Belgium b. Sri Lanka c. India d. USA

11. The Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments. This undermined the spirit of _____.

- a. unity and harmony b. republic c. integrity d. federalism

12. 'For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States'. When did this scenario change and what did this period see?

- a. After 2000; saw the decline of regional parties in the country
- b. After 1950; saw the rise of one party in the country
- c. After 1990; saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country
- d. After 2000; saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country

13. A vast country like India cannot be run only through two-tiers. States in India are as large as independent countries of Europe. In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia, Maharashtra is about as big as Germany. Many of these States are internally very diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these States. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State governments.

Analyze the situation regarding the need for power sharing given above, considering one of the following correct option –

- a. Horizontal Power Sharing b. Coming Together Federation
- c. Decentralisation d. Balance of Power

14. A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the _____sector alone.

- a. education b. tourism c. banking d. health

15. Which one of the following refers to investment?

- a. The money spent on religious ceremonies
b. The money spent on social customs
c. The money spent on buying assets such as land
d. The money spent on household goods

16. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Resources are vital for every developmental activity.

Reason (R): Over utilization and irrational consumption of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

- 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 correct but R is wrong
d. A is wrong but R is correct

17. Underemployment occurs –

- a. when people are not willing to work
b. when people are working slowly
c. when people are working less than what they are capable of doing
d. when people are not paid for their jobs

18. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services

- i. Hospitals
ii. Educational Institutions
iii. Post and Telegraph
iv. Banks
v. Insurance Companies
a. i, ii and iii b. i, ii and iv c. i, ii, iii and iv d. i, ii, iii, iv and v

19. Study the table and answer the following question –

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2012)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2009-10
		2011	
Maharashtra	25	82	64
Kerala	12	94	78
Bihar	43	62	35

If you went to school in _____more than two-thirds of your class would be missing.

- a. Maharashtra b. Kerala c. Bihar d. Maharashtra and Bihar

20. Choose the incorrect –

- a. While there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment.
- b. Not all of the service sector is growing equally well.
- c. The primary sector has become the most important in terms of total production.
- d. Unorganized sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.

SECTION B

(2 x 04 = 08)

- 21. 'Food offer many examples of long distance cultural exchange.' Justify this statement.
- 22. What forms can Communalism take in politics?
- 23. How did the Vernacular Press Act pose as a challenge to Indian media?
- 24. What is Joint Forest Management?

SECTION C

(3 x 05 = 15)

- 25. Write any three features of the Treaty of Vienna.

OR

- 25. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe?
- 26. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity?
- 27. Describe any three points of importance of primary sector in the Indian economy.
- 28. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy?
- 29. 'Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.' Explain.

SECTION D

(5 x 04 = 20)

- 30. What is Satyagraha? Give examples of Satyagraha movements started by Mahatma Gandhi.

OR

- 30. What is Non-cooperation movement? Explain any two causes.
 - 31. What do you understand by the term Trade Barrier? Why did the Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment?
- OR**
- 31. Write in detail about World Trade Organisation.
 - 32. How did Belgium accommodate diversity?
 - 33. What are the anthropogenic causes of land degradation in India?

SECTION E

(4 x 03 = 12)

- 34. 'Biological' warfare? John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony in New England, wrote in May 1634 that smallpox signalled God's blessing for the colonists: '... the natives ... were (near) all dead of small Poxe (pox), so as the Lord hathe (had) cleared our title to what we possess'. Source – Alfred Crosby, Ecological Imperialism.

- 34.1. What is biological warfare? (1)
- 34.2. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors? (1)
- 34.3. What was the plight of America due to biological warfare during mid–sixteenth century? (2)

35. 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, labour, 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.

- 35.1. State two advantages of urbanisation. (1)
- 35.2. Why are industrial locations complex in nature? (1)
- 35.3. ‘Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.’ Explain. (2)

36. There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country’s population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

- 36.1. State any two factors on which economic growth of a country depend upon. (1)
- 36.2. State any two disadvantages of democracy. (1)
- 36.3. ‘Democracy ensures economic growth.’ State your opinion. (2)

(NOTE – This page is to be attached with the Main answer booklet)

Roll no. _____



SECTION F

(5 x 01 = 05)

37. A. Two places 'a' and 'b' have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names in the answer sheet –

- a. Place where INC session of 1927 happened
- b. Place where Mill Workers satyagraha happened

37. B. On the outline map of India given below, locate and label **any THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. Bhakra Nangal Dam
- b. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant
- c. Software Technology Park in Noida
- d. New Mangalore Port

