

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. 'Breastplate with eagle' symbolises --

- a. Being freed b. Readiness to fight c. Strength d. Heroism

2. Swaraj Flag of 1921 was designed by –

- a. Natesa Shastri b. Rabindranath Tagore c. Gandhiji d. Abindranath Tagore

3. Identify the incorrect pair –

- a. Sudetenland – German speaking b. Venetia – Italian speaking
c. Galicia – Spanish speaking d. Hungary – Magyar and other dialects

4. Identify the correct statement with regards to 'Treaty of Vienna –1815' from the following options –

- a. Russia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.
b. Austria was given control of northern Italy.
c. Prussia was given part of Poland
d. The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the south.

5. Rearing of silk worm for silk production is known as _____.

- a. pisciculture b. horticulture c. floriculture d. sericulture

6. _____ plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries

- a. Deccan b. Malwa c. Chota Nagpur d. None of the above

7. Choose the incorrectly matched pair –

- a. Wheat – second most important cereal crop.
b. Rice – a subsistence crop in Odisha
c. Maize – used both as food and fodder

d. Millets – are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

8. 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): Rich resource availability in the colonies were the main attraction for the invaders.

Reason (R): Resource planning is a complex process

- 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

9. Between 1970 and 1993, Belgians amended their constitution _____ so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

- a. four times b. five times c. six times d. seven times

10. Which amongst the following is not a bordering country of Belgium?

- a. France b. Netherland c. Germany d. Spain

11. Which amongst the following subject does not come under 'Concurrent' list?

- a. Marriage b. Education c. Trade Unions d. Trade

12. Besides Hindi, there are _____ other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

- a. 20 b. 21 c. 22 d. 23

13. Communist Party of India was formed in the year –

- a. 1920 b. 1925 c. 1960 d. 1980

14. Harshita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government.

Identify the employment sector in which Harshita is working.

- a. Unorganised b. Organised c. Private d. Primary

15. At present _____ countries of the world are currently members of the WTO.

- a. 164 b. 146 c. 135 d. 153

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): Development of nations must not be decided on the basis of income alone.

Reason (R): Development is affected by other attributes like literacy rate, infant mortality rate, net attendance ratio, etc.

- 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. Mere income will not promise progress in one's life. An individual also seeks equal treatment, freedom, education, security, dignity, pollution free environment and so on. This statement indicates –

- a. Development means different to different people
- b. Development is a mix of goals
- c. Development refers to the idea of progress.
- d. None of the above

18. Which among the following can be accounted as a cause for low infant mortality rate in Kerala?

- a. Most if the girls are trained at the primary level schooling to look after a new born child.
- b. Most of the girls are nurses in Kerala, so they can take care.
- c. Female literacy rate is high and adequate health facilities are available for both mothers and children
- d. Kerala's good climatic condition helps infants to survive.

19. Choose the incorrect –

- a. In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- b. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up.
- c. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities
- d. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

20. The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per thousand live births is referred as

- a. Net Attendance Ratio
- b. Infant Mortality Rate
- c. Life Expectancy at birth
- d. Gross National Income

SECTION B

(2 x 04 = 08)

- 21. What was decided under the Pune Pact of September 1932?
- 22. Explain any two forms of caste in politics.
- 23. State one problem in Reading Public after Print Revolution. What was the Solution?
- 24. State two reasons for opposing construction of dams.

SECTION C

(3 x 05 = 15)

25. 'By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation.' Explain.

OR

25. Why was there a long decline of textile exports from India from the beginning of the nineteenth century?

26. Explain the concept of 'Sustainable Development'.

27. "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Explain the statement.
28. Differentiate between the State List and the Concurrent List.
29. Write about underemployment in Tertiary Sector.

SECTION D

(5 x 04 = 20)

30. Briefly trace the process of unification of Italy.

OR

30. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?
31. What are MNCs? State the variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers.
32. Why is power sharing desirable?
33. What can we do to conserve soil resource?

SECTION E

(4 x 03 = 12)

34. In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate.

- 34.1. In which year did the Civil Disobedience Movement start? (1)
- 34.2. Did the rich peasants participate in the civil disobedience movement? (1)
- 34.3. Why was the civil disobedience movement called off in 1931? (2)

35. Primitive farming is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

The main characteristic of Commercial type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of

land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

35.1. State one name for Shifting Cultivation. (1)

35.2. State one disadvantage of shifting cultivation. (1)

35.3. What is 'Plantation farming'? (2)

36. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

36.1. On which topic is the above paragraph based? (1)

36.2. What is meant by federalism? (1)

36.3. What makes India a federal country? State any two points. (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 of movement of Indigo planters
- b. Place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened.

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

- a. Salal Dam
- b. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
- c. Kakrapar Nuclear Plant
- d. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

