

General**Instructions:**

There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.

1. The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science, and D - Economics.
2. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. The map - based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts - Q9. In Section A - History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B - Geography (3 marks)
8. 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

(Ques. 1 – 4 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 5 carry 2 marks, Ques. 6 carry 3 marks, Ques. 7 carry 5 marks, Ques. 8 carry 4 marks, Ques. 9 carry 2 marks.)

1. Match the following:

(a) He had formed a secret society called Young Italy.	(i) Cavour
(b) He was the Chief Minister of Italy.	(ii) Otto von Bismarck
(c) He was the chief architect of German unification.	(iii) Napoleon
(d) He declared himself the emperor of France and destroyed democracy.	(iv) Giuseppe Mazzini

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)

c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Which of the following is true regarding the cover page of **The Indian Charivari** ?

- a) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals depicting injustice done to low caste people in India.
- b) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals showing passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper - caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- c) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.
- d) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals highlighting the experiences of women - about how women were imprisoned at home.



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3. Who among the following organized **Depressed Classes Association** in 1930?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) E.V. Periyar c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Arrange the following events related to the formation of nation - state of Britain in chronological order:

1. Act of Union between England and Scotland.
2. English Parliament seized power from Monarchy.
3. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom.
4. Catholic revolt against British dominance.

Options:

- a) I - II - III - IV b) II - I - IV - III c) IV - I - II - III d) III - I - II - IV

5. How did Britain come into existence as a nation - state? Explain.

OR

Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Examine the statement.

6. 'It is difficult to imagine a world without printed matter'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material. Support this statement with examples.

7. European Governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism in 1815. Support this statement.

OR

Explain the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution.

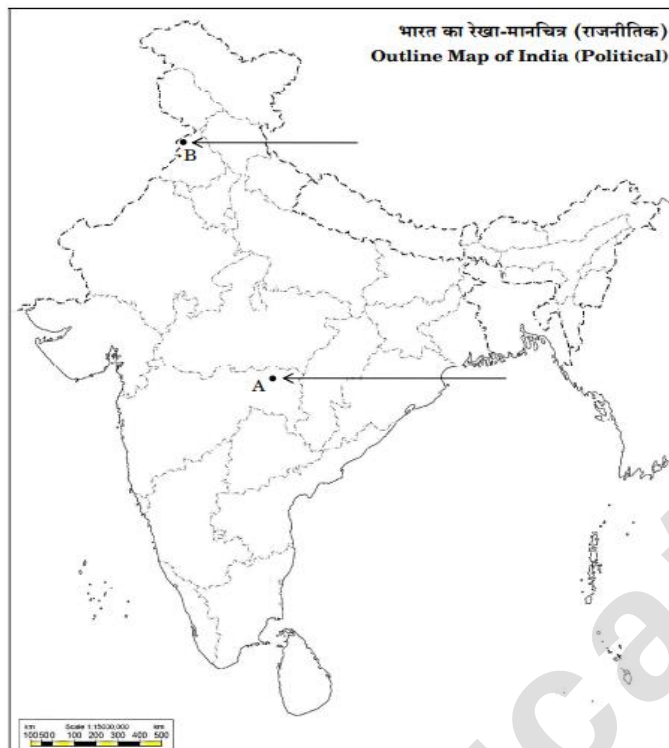
8. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the countryside, rich peasant communities 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 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. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- a) Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. (1)
- b) Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords. (1)
- c) What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants? (2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- a) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.
- b) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

(Ques. 10 – 15 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 16 carry 2 marks, Ques. 17 carry 5 marks, Ques. 18 carry 4 marks, Ques. 19 carry 3 marks.)

10. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya?

- a) To remove water from soil. b) To irrigate land only during rainy season.
c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system. d) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.

11. In a talent hunt competition, the judge decided to challenge the participants with a unique twist. Alongside their performances, they were given a task to identify a specific type of soil based on clues related to Laterite Soil. Which of the following clues provided by judge would be most useful in identifying the Laterite soil?

Clues:

- This is the most widely spread and important soil.
 - The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
 - These soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH < 6)), and generally deficient in plant nutrients.
 - The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys, particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.
- a) Clue ii and iii b) Clue i c) Clue i and iv d) Clue iii

12. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following:

Production of Manganese in 2016-17	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	10
Madhya Pradesh	27
Karnataka	11
Odisha	25
Maharashtra	25

Choose the ODD one out in the context of share manganese production.

- a) Maharashtra b) Andhra Pradesh c) Odisha d) Madhya Pradesh

13. Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests?

- i. North - eastern states have three - fourths of their forests as unclassed forests.
 - ii. Forest Department has declared almost one - third of the total forest area is protected forest.
 - iii. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
 - iv. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.
- a) Statement i and ii are correct.
b) Statement ii is correct.
c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

14. In 2008, India was the third - largest producer of tea after _____.

- a) China and Nepal b) Japan and England c) Pakistan and China d) China and Turkey

15. The government planned to initiate a comprehensive land development programme. Which of the following options can be considered a relevant step in this context?

- i. Providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
ii. Provision for crop insurance against untoward incidents.
iii. Providing special weather bulletins and agricultural reports.
iv. Promoting zamindari system in the rural areas.
- a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. b) Statement ii is correct.
c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement i and ii are correct.

16. What is Agenda 21? List its two principles.

17. Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.

OR

Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy. Explain the statement with examples.

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- i. Mention any two challenges faced by **jute industry** in India.
- ii. What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?
- iii. How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products? Name some countries that purchase the jute products from India.

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

- i. Any one of the following:
 - a. The airport named after Sri Guru Ram Das Ji, which was earlier known as Raja Sansi International Airport.
 - b. Iron and Steel Plant in Durgapur that is managed by Steel Authority of India Limited.
- ii. Any two of the following:
 - a. Software Technology Park of West Bengal
 - b. Tehri - Dam
 - c. Kaiga - Nuclear Power Plant

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SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

(Ques. 20 – 23 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 24-25 each carry 2 marks, Ques. 26 carry 3 marks, Ques. 27 carry 5 marks, Ques. 28 carry 4 marks.)

20. Which of the following statements is common about Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi?

Statement i: These parties are not regional in their ideology or outlook.

Statement ii: They are regional in their ideology but have a national outlook.

Statement iii: They all are conscious about their state/regional identity.

Statement iv: They all are conscious about their national identity.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Only statement iv is right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

21. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

a) Poverty and Hunger in India

b) Sharing of Powers between State and Union Government

c) Power sharing as per Dynastic Succession.

d) The States Plead for More Powers



22. Which of the following statements will be considered as our fascination for democracy which when unfulfilled we start blaming the idea of democracy?

Statement i: There is a delay in decision - making in a democracy.

Statement ii: Democracy should always provide a method to resolve conflicts.

Statement iii: Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.

Statement iv: Democracy can address all socio - economic and political problems.

a) Only statement iv is right.

b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

23. **Assertion (A):** India is a secular state.

Reason (R): Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice, and propagate any religion without any prejudices or discrimination.

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.

24. Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities.

25. **Transparency is the most important feature of a democracy.** Support the statement.

26. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored. Analyse the statement with three examples.

27. Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world. Explain the statement with examples.

OR

Describe the importance of political parties in a democracy.

28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

One of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium

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even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day - to - day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub - units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. The state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

- a) In a federal system, can the central government give orders to state governments? Why or why not? (1)
- b) What is the primary demand of Tamil leaders in Sri Lanka regarding the country's government structure? (1)
- c) What key change occurred in the Constitution of Belgium in 1993, and how did it transform the country's government structure? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

(Ques. 29 – 34 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 35-37 each carry 3 marks, Ques. 38 carry 5 marks.)

29. What is the full form of TRIPS?

- a) Trade - related international property rights
- b) Trade - related intellectual property rights
- c) Trade - related international physical rights
- d) Trade - related intellectual physical rights

30. Read the information given below and select the correct option

It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?

- a) Cheque facility of Bank
- b) Demand Draft facility
- c) Credit Situation
- d) Activities of Self Help Groups

31. Fill in the blank:

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Organized & Unorganized	Nature of employment activities
Public & Private	?

- a) Nature of economic activities
- b) Nature of Production activities
- c) Nature of Ownership
- d) Nature of Social activities

32. Only income is not the proper indicator of the development of the country. Which of the following is not correct in the context of the above statement?

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- a) Money helps us buy only material goods and services
- b) Money cannot ensure a pollution - free environment for individuals
- c) Some people earn more than others do
- d) Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals

33. Match the following:

(a) Collateral	(i) Coins were not fully circular in shape and a picture of a king or a person was depicted on it
(b) Formal sources of credit	(ii) Property such as land titles, deposits with a bank
(c) Gupta coins	(iii) End of a barter system
(d) Introduction of money	(iv) Provide loan at low interest

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
- b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
- c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

34. Read the information given below and select the correct option

Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilizers. Now suppose, if the price of fertilizers or pump sets goes up, the cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced. What kind of situation is being indicated here?

- a) This is an example of the primary sector i.e., agriculture being dependent on the secondary sector.
- b) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.
- c) This is an example of the primary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector
- d) This is an example of the secondary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector.

35. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

36. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.

37. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples.

38. Explain any five differences between public and private sectors.

OR

Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.
