

General Instructions:

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

- The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science, and D - Economics.
- Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- 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.
- 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)
- 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) la Patrie	(i) A customs union
(b) Zollverein	(ii) The citizen
(c) Elle	(iii) The Fatherland
(d) Le Citoyen	(iv) The measure of cloth

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

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

The above print was made by which famous contributor?

- An ukiyo print by Akhlaq - i - Nasiri.
- An ukiyo print by Kitagawa Utamaro.
- An ukiyo print by Johann Gutenberg.
- An ukiyo print by E.T. Paull.



3. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- Forced manual labour
- Forced recruitment in the army
- Detention of political prisoners without trial
- Equal pay for equal work

4. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. Formation of Swaraj Party

II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress

III. Gandhi - Irwin Pact

IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association

a) II, III, I and IV

b) I, II, IV and III

c) IV, III, II and I

d) I, III, II and IV

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5. Describe the major outcomes of the French Revolution of 1789.

OR

Outline the features of Vienna Treaty.

6. It is difficult for us to imagine a world without printed matter. Justify the statement giving any three suitable arguments.

OR

Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the “Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none”? Explain.

7. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

OR

Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian Republic.

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

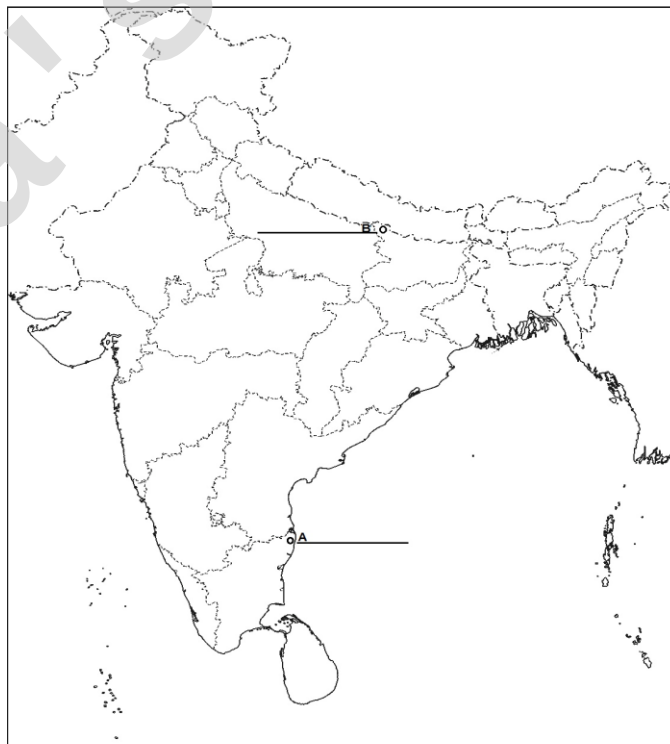
When the British government conceded Ambedkar’s demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress - led national movement.

1. Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed? (1)
2. What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference? (1)
3. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death? (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.

1. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
2. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

INDIA – POLITICAL



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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. The housing societies or colonies in the cities have their own

- a) streams of rainwater
- b) groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs
- c) under ground water sources
- d) rivers connection

11. Which one of the following terms is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?

- a) Tarai and Bangar
- b) Khadas and Tarai
- c) Bangar and Khadar
- d) Tarai and Dvars

12. Read the given data and identify which Indian state has the highest share in the production of Bauxite.

Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujarat	24
Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Odisha
- d) Jharkhand

13. Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement?

- 1. Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.
- 2. Community afforestation with indigenous species.
- 3. Diversified crop production.
- 4. Revival of traditional conservation methods.

- a) Statement i and ii are correct.
- b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
- c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
- d) Statement ii is correct.

14. _____ crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

- a) Summer crops
- b) Zaid
- c) Rabi
- d) Kharif

15. Which of the following options represent measures taken under Operation Flood during the 1970s?

- 1. Emphasising the use of package technology.
- 2. Creating a nationwide milk grid.
- 3. Promoting development in flood - torn areas.
- 4. Providing loans to agricultural farmers.

- a) Statement i and ii are correct.
- b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
- c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
- d) Statement ii is correct.

16. Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them.

17. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support this statement with examples.

OR

How would you classify the types of coal depending on the degrees of compression?

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: NTPC shows the way NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a pro - active approach for preserving the natural

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environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through -

- Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
 - Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
 - Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
1. Which is the major power providing corporation in India? (1)
 2. Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System. (1)
 3. Explain the pro - active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment. What does NTPC stand for? (2)

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

1. Any one of the following:
 - a. A large concrete gravity dam on the Narmada River in Gujarat.
 - b. Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh. It's the first and largest Indian plant to produce steel rails.
2. Any two of the following:
 - a. Pune Software Technology Park
 - b. Kochi Major Sea Port
 - c. Indore Cotton Textile Industry

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 will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country?

Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.

Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.

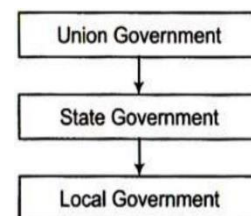
Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.

Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national - level coalition government.

- a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Only statement iv is right.
- d) Statement i and ii are right.

21. Which system of power sharing is indicated above?

- a) Residuary Power Sharing
- b) Vertical Power Sharing
- c) Concurrent Power Sharing
- d) Horizontal Power Sharing



22. Which of the following outcomes of democracy will be negated if someone is barred from being in the majority on the basis of birth?

Statement i: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Statement ii: Reduction of inequality and poverty.

Statement iii: Accommodation of social diversity.

Statement iv: Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

- a) Statement iii is right.
- b) Only statement iv is right.
- c) Statement i and ii are right.
- d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

23. **Assertion (A):** Women's movement has demanded that the government should change the family laws to make them more equitable.

Reason (R): They are in favour that the Family Laws of all religions give equality to women.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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- 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 power sharing arrangement made by Belgium?

25. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies?

26. 'Transparency is the most important feature of democracy.' Analyze.

27. What is a multi - party system? Explain the merits and demerits of a multi - party system.

OR

Describe the role of opposition party in democracy.

28. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: Panchayati Raj "We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

1. How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi? (1)
2. Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. (1)
3. How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

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

29. New Economic Policy was adopted by the government of India in the year of:

- a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1993 d) 1992

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

Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment
- d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value

31. Fill in the blank:

FINAL PRODUCT	INTERMEDIATE GOODS
Biscuit	Flour, Sugar, Oil
Shirt	?

- a) Yarn, Cloth, Machine b) Tailor, Sewing machine, Yarn
- c) Needle, Sewing machine, Yarn d) Yarn, Fabric, Button

32. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer?

Choose the correct from the given options.

33. Match the following:

(a) Medium of exchange	(i) Deposits of bank
(b) Digital transaction	(ii) Currency
(c) NABARD	(iii) ATM cards
(d) Form of money	(iv) an apex development financial institution

34. Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land - dependent only on rain and growing crops, like jowar and arhar. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. Everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. Which situation is being faced by Laxmi and her family?

35. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

36. In India, about 80 percent of farmers are small farmers, who need credits for cultivation?

1. Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers?
2. What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow?
3. Explain with an example of how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer.
4. Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit.

37. Why does Kerala have a better human development ranking than Maharashtra in spite of lower per capita income?

38. What is organised sector? Mention advantages of working in the organised sector.

How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.
