Time:3 hr.   M.M. 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A,B,C, D,E and F, there are 37 questions in the Question Paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Q 1-20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Q 21-24 carries 2 marks each.
4. Section C - Q 25-29 carries 3 marks each.
5. Section D – Q 30-33 carries 5 marks each.
6. Section E – Q 34-36 are Case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Q 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 A from History (2 marks) and 37 B from Geography (3 marks).

SECTION – A

1. **Match the following**

Column A		Column B
a. 1921	1.	Non-Cooperation Movement
b. 1916	2.	Khilafat committee was formed
c. 1919	3.	Chauri-Chaura Movement
d. 1922	4.	Gandhi ji travelled to Champaran

   Codes

   (a) 1,4,2,3   (b) 1,2,3,4   (c) 4,3,2,1   (d) 3,4,1,2

2. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
   A   Maximum support price
   B   Minimum support price
   C   Moderate support price
   D   Influential support price

3. Globalisation will result in :

   A   more competition among producers
   B   less competition among producers
   C   No change in competition among producers
   D   none of these

4. Which one of the following mineral is contained in Monazite sand?

   a) Oil   b) Uranium   c) Thorium   d) Coal

5. Which of the following is a regional party

   (a)   Bhartiya Janta Party
   (b)   Bahujan Samaj Party
   (c)   Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
   (d)   Communist Party of India

A-1

6. Which one of the following is not true about a democratic government?

(a) Democratic government is a legitimate government

(b) Democratic government is a responsive government

(c) Democratic government is the people's own government

(d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes

7. There are 2 statements - Assertion (A) Reason (R) . Find the appropriate option given below:

A   Both A and R and R is the correct explanation of the assertion

B   Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion

C   A is true but R is false

D   A is false but R is true

ASSERTION (A) :   Democracy transform people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

REASON (R):   Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self interest.

8. Which of the following is an example of trade barrier?
   a) tax on imports   b) custom duty   c) transit permit   d) all of these

9. The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the _____ and responsive to the needs and expectations of the _____

(a) Minority, citizens   (b) Majorities, citizens

(c) citizens, women   (d) citizens, citizens

10. Which province did not boycott the council election?

   (a)   Madras   (b) Ahmedabad   (c)   Hyderabad   (d) Lucknow

11. Find the incorrect option:

A   Demand deposit share the essential features of money

B   with demand deposit payments can be made without cash

C   demand deposits are safe way of money transformation

D   Demand deposit facility is like cheque

12. Power shared by two or more political parties belongs to which form of government?

(a)   Community government   (b)   Coalition government

(c)   Federal government   (d)   Unitary government

13. The given picture depict which among the following events during British rule?

(a) Boycott of foreign cloth
(b) The Dandi March
(c) Khilafat movement
(d) Kisan Sabha

14. What are the different components of the terms of credit?

a) Interest rate   b) documentation requirement   c) collateral   d) all of these

15. Arrange the following in sequence:

(i)   Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety five theses'

(ii)   The first Tamil book printed

(iii)   The first Malayalam book was printed

(iv)   Vernacular Press Act was passed

Codes

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

16.   India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods at second place as an exporter after _____

a)   Bangladesh   b) Pakistan   c) China   d) Sri Lanka

17   Choose the correct option to fill in the blank

      The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of Political Parties.

   (a) Monitory democracies   (b)   Direct democracy

   (c) Representative democracies (d)   Constitutional democracies

18   Correct and rewrite

A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than four countries.

19   Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognise that democracy is a compulsory form of government.

20   There are 2 statements - Assertion (A) Reason (R) . Find the appropriate option given below:

A   Both A and R and R is the correct explanation of the assertion

B   Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion

C   A is true but R is false

D   A is false but R is true

Assertion: Economic transactions are made in money

Reason: Money acts as medium of exchange.

SECTION – B

21   "Democratic Government is a legitimate Government." Support the statement with arguments.

22   How was Biliotheque Bleue different from Penny Chapbooks?

23.   Why did India adopt a Multi-Party System?

24.   Why do we need technical and institutional reforms in agriculture?

SECTION – C

25   "Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement.

26   How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example.

27   Describe any three main features of Rabi crop season and Kharif crop season.

28   How can the growing role of money and muscle power in political parties be controlled ? Suggest any three measures.

29   " Self Help Groups are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor." Support the statement with examples.

SECTION D

30   Suggest any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

31   How did print help to connect communities and people in different parts of India? Explain with examples.

32   Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in India to reform political parties and its leaders.

33 "There is an urgent need to expand formal sources of credit." Why?

SECTION E

34 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the University towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

Questions:

1. What were the items flowed into Europe through the silk route?   1

2. When did the wood block printing arrive in Europe?   1

3. Why luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum?   2

35 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because – Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactures goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

Questions:

1. What is the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint ventures in India?   1
2. What is the backbone of our economy?   1
3. What brings in much needed foreign exchange?   2

36. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian Government, after Independence had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the

A-5

country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

Questions:

1. What is an important example of trade barrier? (1)
2. Why did Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign competition after independence? (1)
3. Why does government use trade barrier? (2)

SECTION F

37.   a)   Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information, and write their correct names.

A   The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.

B   Mahatma Gandhi organised a Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.

37 b) Identify the features marked as (i) and (ii) on the map of India
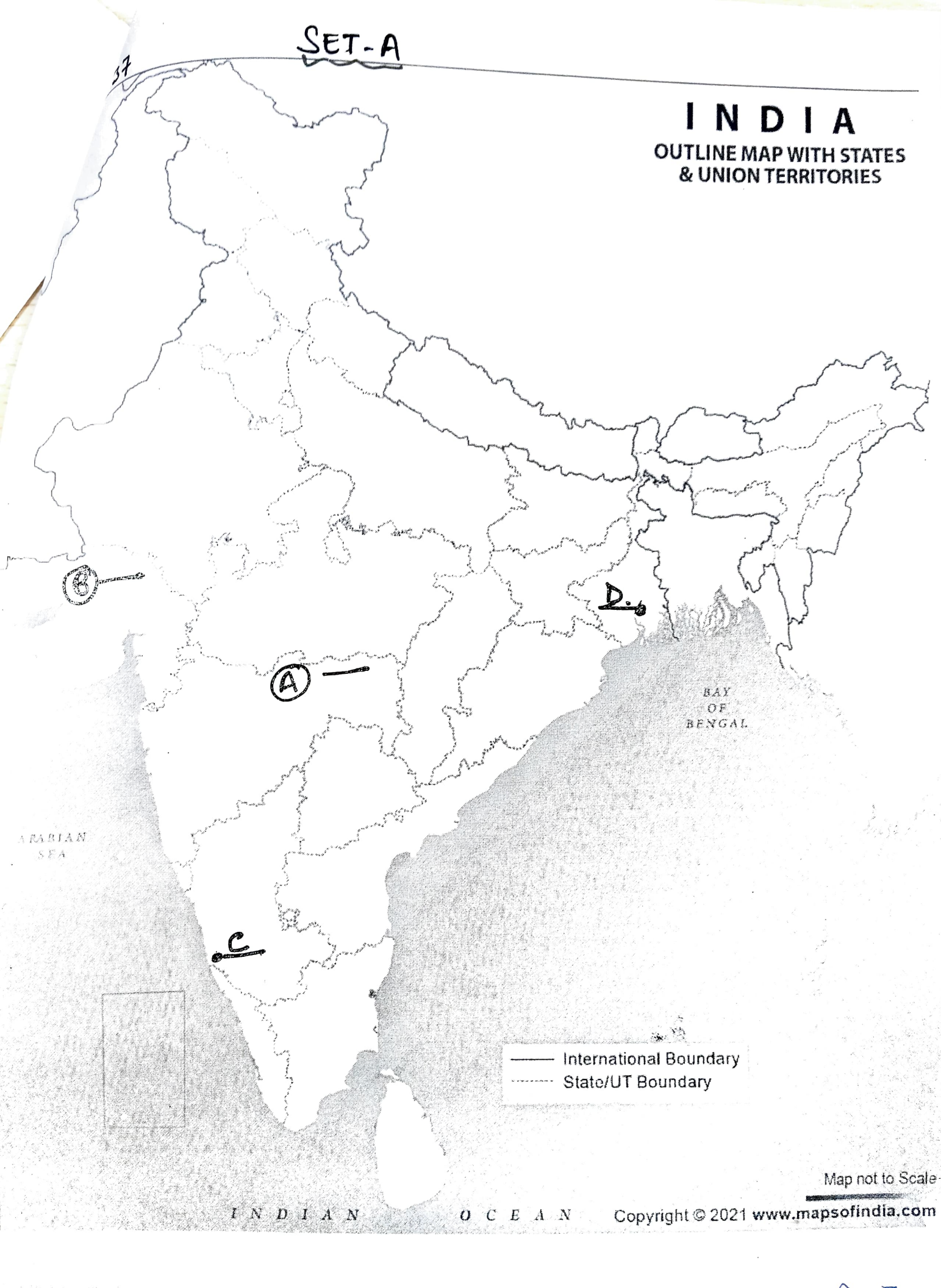
C   A Sea Port

D   An International Airport

   c) Locate and label the following:

   Software Technology Park in Maharashtra

SET-A

I N D I A
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

B

D.

A

BAY
OF
BENGAL

ARABIAN
SEA

C

——— International Boundary
------- State/UT Boundary

Map not to Scale

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