

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. 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.
8. 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)
9. 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)

1. In 1815 delegates of European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria drew up which treaty? [1]

a) Treaty of Geneva	b) Treaty of Constantinople
c) Treaty of Vienna	d) Versailles treaty
2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]
 

The above procession of women in Bombay pertains to which Indian National Movement?

a) Quit India Movement	b) Non-Cooperation Movement
c) Civil Disobedience Movement	d) Khilafat Movement

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]
 

Which of the following option is true regarding Surat in the above picture?

a) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the northern regions.	b) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the eastern Arabian Sea.
c) Surat remained the secondary centre of overseas trade in the western front.	d) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the western Indian Ocean.

4. Who among the following is the writer of **Gulamgiri**? [1]

a) Ram Mohan Roy	b) E.V. Periyar
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	d) Jyotiba Phule
5. Write a note to explain the effects of the British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws. [2]

OR

Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world economy.

6. Analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]

OR

The Non-Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle. Explain the statement with three arguments.

7. Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Ernst Renan understands them. Why in his view, are nations important? [5]

OR

Describe the economic hardships faced by Europe in 1830s.

8. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]

Source – 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.

Source – 2: New Forms of Publication

New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.

Source – 3: Women and Print

Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.

Source – 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

i. Evaluate how did the print shapes the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.

Source – 2: New Forms of Publication

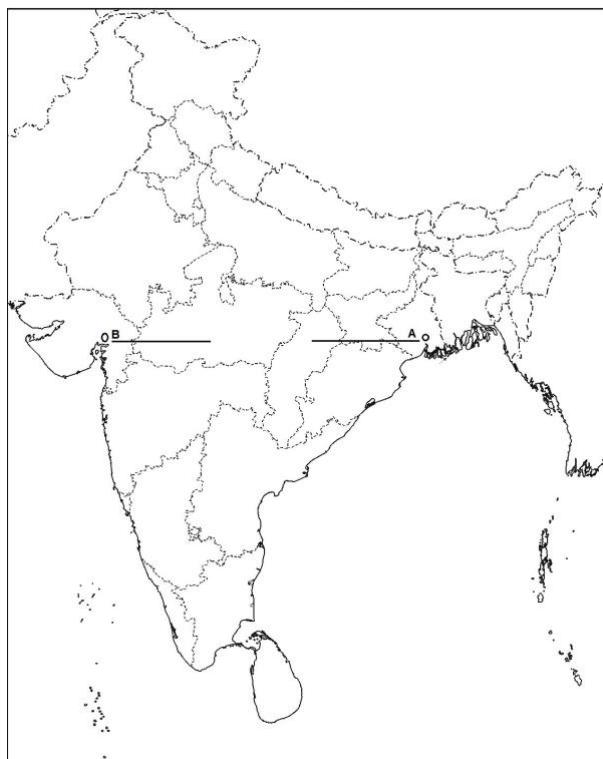
ii. To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives? **Source – 3: Women and Print** iii. To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct [2] names on the lines marked on the map.

a. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

b. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

INDIA – POLITICAL



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which state mostly has laterite soil? [1]

a) Karnataka

b) Maharashtra

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Explain with examples.

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4] CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES**

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy - agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic - needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last **"Energy Saved is energy produced"**

- Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development? (1)
- Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India? (1)
- Explain **Energy saved is energy produced**. (2)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: [3]

- Any one of the following:
 - The dam is built on the Mahanadi River. It's known for its impressive length.
 - A major seaport in Kerala, situated on the Arabian Sea, connecting the Indian Ocean and the Laccadive Sea.
- Any two of the following:
 - Salem - Iron and Steel Centre
 - Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
 - Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

SECTION C: SOCIAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. In India, the third tier of the government is called: [1]
a) Official or Public b) Union or Central
c) Panchayat or Municipality d) Provincial or State

21. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]
Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.
Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

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

22. Municipalities are set up in: [1]

- a) towns b) states
- c) villages d) districts

23. **Assertion (A):** If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they [1] would also produce development.

Reason (R): Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct b) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation of A. correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

24. Describe any three features of federalism in India. [2]

25. What do you mean by women's suffrage? [2]

26. "Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

27. Differentiate between national and regional parties. Write any four points. [5]

OR

What steps shall be taken to reform the political parties in India? Suggest any four steps.

28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

- i. Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1)
- ii. Explain the term **ethnic**. (1) iii. How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector? [1]

- a) Street Vendors b) Cottage Industries
- c) Multinational Corporations d) Independent Freelancers

30. Which of the following states has the highest net attendance ratio secondary stage, 2013-14? [1]

- a) Bihar b) Kerala
- c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Haryana

31. The contribution of which sector towards employment is highest at present in India? [1]

- a) Secondary sector b) IT sector
- c) Tertiary sector d) Primary sector

32. Match the following: [1]

(a) Reserve Bank of India	(i) Financial support groups that are formed at the village level
(b) Self Help Groups	(ii) Supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan
(c) Credit	(iii) Deposits in the bank account which are payable on demand
(d) Demand deposits	(iv) An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

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

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

33. What is credit? [1]

- a) Borrowing money b) Depositing money in bank

c) Giving someone with no expectation of d) Purchasing goods for cash return
i.e. gift

34. Which of the following is the most important principle on which WTO has been founded? [1]
a) Promotion of fair competition b) Stability in the trading system
c) Non-discrimination d) Special concern for developing countries

35. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary activities with examples. [3]

36. "Loans from banks always help to raise people's earning capacity". Justify this statement using suitable [3] examples.

37. How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples. [3]

38. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India. [5]

OR

"When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement.